"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair to-day and Sunday; moderate heat; moderate winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 19,145. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1910.—EIGHTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT, In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

$50,000 BRIBE OFFER TO FEDERAL SENATOR

Gore, Blind Statesman, Says Men Who Seek $3,000,000 from Indians Approached Him.

ACCUSES ANOTHER SENATOR

Representative, Two ex-Senators, and Republican Leader in Texas Also Involved—Inquiry May Be Ordered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Thomas P. Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma, to-day charged on the floor of the Senate that a bribe of from $35,000 to $50,000 had been offered to him and to an Oklahoma Representative if they would not press legislation adverse to the plans of certain lawyers who are seeking enormous fees for services in disposing of lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in Oklahoma. He declared that these lawyers, headed by J. F. McMurray, would get at least $3,000,000 if their plans went through, while in the House it was charged that the amount might be $16,000,000. McMurray is a well-known lobbyist and Indian lawyer, who has before attracted much attention by collecting from the Indians a fee of $750,000, with an expense account of $350,000 more.

Mr. Gore also charged that a Senator and a Representative now sitting and ex-Senators from Nebraska and Kansas were personally interested in the matter. He offered to give names and details if an investigation should be ordered. In the House Representative Murphy charged that Cecil A. Lyon, the Republican leader in Texas, also was interested.

The prominence of the men and the huge amounts involved in the charges caused a great commotion in the Capitol. One result was the rejection by the House of a provision which had been put into the general deficiency bill by its own conferees. Another result may be a Congressional inquiry.

Gore Had Sought an Investigation.

Senator Gore has long been fighting the lawyers who have sought to make huge fees out of the Indians in his State. He has several times addressed the Senate in favor of an inquiry into contracts being made with the Indians looking to the disposal of the lands allotted to them in the former reservations. On these lands are immensely valuable coal and oil fields, and care was taken to put into the law permitting their sale clauses which would enable the Interior Department to safeguard the rights of the Indians.

Having failed to get an inquiry Senator Gore sought another means of circumventing the lawyers. When the General Deficiency Appropriation bill was before the Senate he offered an amendment providing that contracts affecting the sale of the lands, even if made by individual Indians, should be null and void unless approved by Congress. When the bill went into conference, however, the House managers disagreed with this sweeping provision, and offered this compromise:

> All contracts hereafter made by said nations shall be null and void until approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the President, and all contracts heretofore made by the individual members of said nations affecting the tribal property shall be approved by the Secretary and the President at such rate of compensation as they may determine.

As stated afterwards by Senator Gore and Representative Murphy the objection to this provision was that, by its peculiar wording, it made mandatory the approval by the President and Secretary of hundreds of individual contracts already made, with discretion left only as to the amount of compensation. These contracts, they declared, provide for fees of 10 per cent. and cover land valued at more than $30,000,000.

Gore Learns of the Change.

Mr. Gore was taken completely by surprise by the change in his provision made in conference. He was not watching for such a development and was out of the Senate Chamber temporarily when the conference report on the General Deficiency bill came up. In the rush to end the session the report was quickly adopted and apparently the Senate had finally disposed of the measure.

When Mr. Gore entered the chamber he announced that he had been informed that the Senate had receded from the amendment requiring the approval by Congress of tribal agreements, but Mr. Hale explained that the matter had been properly safeguarded.

Mr. Gore accepted the explanation, but said if the contracts were to be recognized Mr. McMurray would receive $3,000,000. It was in this connection that he first declared that improper influence had been exerted by a representative of Mr. McMurray. Characterizing the McMurray claims as having been "conceived in corruption and brought forth in corruption," he said he had been approached by an outsider who desired to interest him in the McMurray claim.

Mr. Gore then went out and examined the provision as agreed upon in conference. He lost no time in returning to the Senate Chamber, where he moved to reconsider the vote by which the conference report had been adopted. He was informed that the report had passed out of the possession of the Senate. Mr. Gore then moved to recall the report, but Mr. Gallinger moved to lay this motion upon the table, which was done.

Addressing the Senate upon a question of personal privilege, the Oklahoma Senator amplified his charges. He explained that on May 4 last he had offered a resolution similar in terms to the amendment he had placed in the Deficiency bill and that it had been referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. On the following day Senator Hughes had been directed to make a favorable report on the resolution.

"On May 6," exclaimed Mr. Gore, "a man came to me with an improper suggestion. He was a representative of Mr. McMurray, a resident of my home town, and had been my friend in time of need. He assured me it would be to my financial interest if I would call on the Senator from Colorado and advise him not to report the resolution. There was a suggestion that $25,000 or $50,000 would be available if the contracts were not prohibited. And I am informed that a similar proposition was made yesterday to a member of the House of Representatives."

Retired Statesmen Involved.

Mr. Gore also charged that "an ex-Senator from Nebraska and an ex-Senator from Kansas are interested in these contracts," and declared that a large lobby was maintained in Washington by McMurray in that interest. He said that he felt in honor bound to continue these efforts "to prevent this steal from those defenseless Indians in Oklahoma." He

Continued on Page 2.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL.
HUDSON RIVER TUBES are cool and pleasant. Try them to-day.—Adv.

WON'T INCREASE WAGES,

But Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad May Grant a Shorter Day.

Through an announcement from President S. C. Huff of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company, yesterday it became known that demands of its employes for more pay had been refused. The agreement between the company and its employes, who are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, expires within a month, and a conference between representatives of both parties to the pact was held on Thursday.

The men, who have been receiving 23 cents an hour, asked for an increase to 25 cents. They also asked for a flat ten-hour working day, with a half hour for meals, instead of the present eleven-hour day. This question is being considered by the company, although it has refused the demand for increased pay.

President Huff said yesterday that he had no doubt that an amicable agreement would be reached or that the old agreement would remain in force, temporarily, at least. He said the company had always paid its men better than were the men on any other lines, and that the men knew this. An increase at the present time, he said, was not justified by present conditions. The negotiations now pending between the company and the men are friendly, Mr. Huff declared, the representatives of the employes having agreed to report the result of the conference on Thursday to their association.

The lines operated by the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company are the De Kalb and Franklin Avenues and the Smith Street Lines.

BRIDE PAID WEDDING FEE.

Daughter of Newport Riding Academy Proprietor Weds a Coachman.

A young woman, who said she was Miss Theresa Sullivan, daughter of the proprietor of one of the largest riding academies in Newport, R. I., and a young man, who said he was Albert Fraser, a coachman employed there by Elisha Dyer, were married on Thursday afternoon, it was learned last night, by Justice of the Peace Gregory Bulet at his office, 61 First Street, Hoboken, N. J.

The couple drove up to the office in a carriage at 3 o'clock and asked to be married. The bride, wearing a princess dress and a dazzling display of jewels, carried in one hand a silver mesh purse, apparently well stocked with bills, from which she handed to the bridegroom money to pay the Justice of the Peace for performing the ceremony.

Both said they were 25 years old and single, and gave their address as Meyer's Hotel, Third and Hudson Streets, Hoboken. The bridegroom said he was a native of Liverpool, England. After the ceremony they drove away in the direction of the Pennsylvania station.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24.—It was said at the home of Elisha Dyer to-night that no coachman named Albert Fraser is employed there.

COLORED PUPILS OUTWITTED.

High School Class Forms a Club and Gives Dance Without Them.

Transformed overnight from the class of 1910 of the East Orange High School into "the East Orange Social Club" seventy-seven of the members of that class of seventy-nine pupils held a "subscription dance" to-night at the woman's club, which originally had been chosen for the dance that the colored members of the class had announced their intention of attending.

The two who were not there were the Misses Isabella and Irene Vandervall, colored members of the class, but not of the "club." The news had been quietly passed that the cancellation of the class dance was in name only, that under a changed title the dance would be held. The Misses Vandervall were not apprised of the true state of affairs.

John Herbert Hermann, Secretary of the class and manager of the dance that was canceled, said:

"This is only a subscription dance, and has nothing to do with the High School class. It is given by the social club, which has been in existence for a year and a half."

In spite of his statements the police were there to prevent trouble but none developed.

The Vandervall girls said they never really had intended to attend the class dance.

LOST HER MEMORY IN STREET.

Young Woman Found in Harlem Can't Tell Who She Is.

A well-dressed young woman staring about her with a dazed look at the corner of 116th Street and Third Avenue last evening attracted the attention of Policeman Mead of the East 126th Street Station. The girl looked at him, but could not answer his questions, and seemed so helpless and distressed that he took her to the station, where Lieut. Downes and the matron, Mrs. Marien, tried to find out who she was.

But though she had now recovered her speech she could remember nothing about herself, either as to where she lived or who she was, or how she had come to be in the street. The Lieutenant called Dr. McCoombs of the Harlem Hospital, who took the woman to the hospital.

From her speech the police were led to believe her a woman of refinement and education. She is about 20 years old, 5 feet 2 inches in height, weighs about 115 pounds, and has blonde hair and blue eyes. She wore an old rose skirt and white shirtwaist, a hat with rose-colored trimmings, low-cut black shoes and black stockings. In a purse were found 69 cents and a transfer issued on Monday on a 116th Street crosstown car.

DALZELL WINS CONTEST.

Pittsburg Judge Enjoins Commissioners from Opening Ballot Boxes.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 24.—Congressman John Dalzell to-day won his fight to prevent the opening of the sixty-five ballot boxes in the districts questioned by Dr. Robert J. Black, his opponent at the recent primaries in the Thirtieth Congressional District. Judge Josiah Cohen handed down an opinion restraining permanently the County Commissioners from opening the boxes.

The opinion is based on the fact that the petition presented to the Commissioners asking that the boxes be reopened and alleging fraud and error did not contain specific allegations of fraud.

The bill in equity filed by Dr. Black against the Commissioners asking that they be restrained from certifying to the Secretary of the Commonwealth the result of the official count of the tally sheet was dismissed, this decision by agreement covering both cases.

A Refreshing Tonic—Horsford's Acid Phosphate quickly relieves that tired feeling due to Summer heat, overwork, or insomnia.—Adv.

OPPOSE REMOVAL OF SOCIALIST PARSON

Guests at Dinner to the Rev. Mr. Irvine Denounce Action of Ascension Vestrymen.

A MISTAKE, MR. GRANT SAYS

And Dr. White Asserts Rich Pew Holders Need Man to Show Them Things They Never See.

Led by Lincoln Steffens, President of the Liberal Club, six speakers with Socialist tendencies denounced last night the Christian Church in general as an institution whence Christianity has departed and the Church of the Ascension in particular as an institution which assumed leadership toward real Christianity and then shut the door upon its own opportunity.

The occasion was a dinner at the Hotel St. Denis, given to the Rev. Alexander Irvine, the Socialist minister, at the end of his three years of service as a lay reader in the Church of the Ascension. He had come to the church by the way of the British Navy and the Bowery, and had built up about a series of so-called "vestry meetings" a following of the radically inclined. His departure from the church was not a matter of his own seeking, but came in the form of an announcement to him from the Vestrymen that his yearly contract could not longer be continued.

After Mr. Steffens and a group of men and women of like sentiment had spoken of what they termed the grave mistake made by the church vestrymen, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, pastor of the church, rose to explain their position. He said that if he should come to be known as a Socialist next Sunday would be his last in the church. He attacked Socialism as an effort to foist a particular philosophy upon economic conditions to which it was not suited, and then said that Mr. Irvine was leaving the church because the vestrymen felt that they could no longer afford to have the Church of the Ascension reputed to be a Socialist headquarters.

In announcing this reason for the action of the vestrymen he gave it as his own personal opinion that they had made a serious mistake and one which would serve to accentuate the already tense lines between the principles of individualism and collectivism in America. To Mr. Irvine personally he paid a high tribute of esteem and respect, and this was reciprocated a few minutes later when Mr. Irvine spoke.

The guests, who numbered some 250, listened in silence to the Rev. Mr. Grant's explanation of the church's conduct, and then voted to provide at once another forum from which Mr. Irvine could continue his sermons.

The Rev. Dr. Elliott White, an Episcopal clergyman and an associate of the Rev. Mr. Grant, spoke at length upon the sociological problem he saw involved in the trouble within the Church. He said that the rich pew holders needed men like Irvine to teach them the things going on behind walls over which they never had seen, and that he hoped a message would go from the dinner back to the vestrymen which would make them understand that they had made a serious mistake. He regretted to see any movement taking shape, he said, that tended to draw people away from the Church as an institution and to divide the people of the country into warring, segregated camps.

Lincoln Steffens's address, delivered early in the evening, set the key for those that followed it.

"The poor have heard Christianity preached to them in a Christian church," said Mr. Steffens, "and the poor have heard it gladly. I am not sorry Mr. Irvine is leaving the Church of the Ascension. The wonder to me all along was that they ever opened their door to him. It was down in the muck of life—yes, raking the muck of life if you will—that I learned all of faith, and hope that I know.

"The poor heard Mr. Irving gladly, and now Irvine has been stopped. And why not? Why should he be free when the rest of us are not free? In all the reform movements I have ever observed the Church has not been free. It has been corrupt. It has voiced the desires of a part of the people only. It belongs to the same people who control our Government and our politics. That's why I was astonished to hear Christianity preached in a church.

"We people down in the gutter and the muck—we don't go to church, because the Church doesn't know our problems. We know there is a social crisis approaching, but the Church does not. It sees the viewpoint of only part of the people—particularly the viewpoint of the educated class, where you must all go to find the deepest ignorance—the disciplined, trained submissive ignorance.

"I'm glad to see Irvine back among us, for the Christian who has got his hands and face covered with the grime of the earth knows us, and he can comfort us; we can tell him our problem, and he can sit down with us while we talk it out together."

Robert Bruere, a former Professor of the University of Chicago, who is now an active Socialist, presided over the dinner. He said that nobody, so far as he was aware, knew the exact causes leading to the severance of Mr. Irvine's connection with the Church of the Ascension. He was willing to leave it to conjecture, but he said he was forced to admit that his conjecture was not creditable to the Vestrymen responsible.

"It is a terrible pity that the first church to open its doors to the broader Democracy—the church which set the standard for other churches all over the country—should now be the first church to close that door," he said. "I rejoice in one thing—that it never can take away from the souls that were fired to social service in the Irvine vestry meetings the warmth that was installed into them, and that the work will go on which it launched regardless of what the wishes of the vestrymen may be as to the Church's future. I hope the vestry will see its mistake and may yet change its mind about its action."

Sol Friedman, the Socialist agitator, who directed Mr. Irvine's attention toward Socialism, said that the surprise to him was not that Irvine was leaving the Church, but that he had ever entered it. "This meeting," he said, "is a more important moment in the impending social crisis than was the Boston tea party in the crisis by which the people of this country were freed from King George. We realize that the Church is owned by the ruling classes, and that a church in Fifth Avenue cannot be an exception to the rule."

Patrick Quinlan, one of the Irvine Bowery converts, told of his experiences in the vestry meetings to which he had been sent with a brick by a committee of Socialists, instructed to hurl it at Irvine, whom they thought to be a clumsy nuisance and a hindrance to their cause. He mentioned his gradual conversion, and through him the conversion of his group to the belief in their church ally, and the substitution of a spirit of co-operation for one of hatred and enmity.

Mr. Irvine said, after being notified that a new rostrum would be provided for him in the Fall, that he would spend the Summer on his farm near this city, and would be ready for a call as soon as his new forum was prepared. A letter was read from George Gordon Battle, one of the Vestrymen, in which he spoke highly of Mr. Irvine, but said the church did not wish to seem on the Socialist side of the present economic problem.

A FAMOUS PLACE TO DINE
or lunch. Hofbrau Haus, B'way & 30th St. Music.—Adv.

Taft's Victories as He Himself Sees Them.

One of the most interesting articles in many a long day is one in to-morrow's **Sunday Times** on what the President has accomplished, seen from his own point of view.

Be sure to place your order early for to-morrow's **Sunday Times.**

SMALL GIRLS SHUT IN A CAR THREE DAYS

Imprisoned by Boy Playmates in Buffalo, Two Children Are Rescued, Nearly Dead, in Secaucus.

HAD NO FOOD OR DRINK

Ten-Year-Old, Who Had Studied Geography, Thought They Must Be Near San Francisco—They'll Recover.

Several small boys with whom they had been playing in the freight yards of the Lackawanna Railroad in Buffalo at noon four days ago urged ten-year-old Mary Momia and eight-year-old Nunzia Bifulco, both of 21 Indiana Street, in that city, to climb into an empty refrigerator car standing on one of the side tracks.

"There's lots of bananas and left-over fruit inside," they said. "We'll keep watch while you throw it out to us."

The two little girls clambered into the car, and instantly the boys shoved the heavy door shut and ran away laughing, leaving the girls to get out as best they could. The girls were not frightened until they tried to open the door, and found that they could not budge it an inch. Then they kicked against the sides of the car, and shouted for help with all their might. But the heavy refrigerator walls shut in all their clamor, and no one came to help them.

Half an hour later a freight engine was switched into the track, and they heard the car coupled with a violent thump to one ahead of it. Then they felt themselves beginning to move, and presently they felt the rhythmic clatter as their car rolled over the ties through the freight yard and out into the country.

The car was cold and damp, and the children became very frightened. Several times the train slowed or came to a stop on a sidetrack to let another pass, but even then they could not make themselves heard. Weary with sobbing the youngsters sank down in a corner of the car trying to console each other, and wondering how long it would be before the car would be opened and they be taken out. They wondered, too, what their parents would say when they failed to come home.

Presently the little ray of light that filtered in through the small ventilating square at the top of the car grew dimmer and dimmer, and they knew that night must be coming on. They began to feel hungry, but when they groped around in the car they could find neither biscuits nor fruit nor vegetables. There was nothing to eat. They grew hungrier and hungrier as the night wore on, but at last they fell asleep on each other's shoulders.

That night the car reached Scranton, Penn., and was stalled on a sidetrack in a deserted part of the freight yards. The next morning, toward noon, it was pulled out again. The children, waking, found themselves very weak from hunger and thirst, but again all their efforts to attract attention from outside failed.

Again they saw darkness creeping over the little opening near the roof of the car, and knew that night was coming on. Once they heard water splash against the opening, and presently a tiny vein trickled down the wall. This they lapped up eagerly, but it scarcely quenched their thirst at all. Presently the rhythmic motion of the train sank upon their senses again, and they fell asleep. Several times after they awoke they felt the train come to a stop—sometimes for hours at a time. But no one came near their car to rescue them. They grew dizzy and light-headed.

At last, toward noon yesterday, the train stopped again. The children had lost track of time and had not the slightest idea where they might be now. Little Mary, who had studied geography at school, thought they must be very near San Francisco.

But they were not near San Francisco. They were only in the freight yards at Secaucus, a stone's throw from the office of Chief of Detectives Beattie of the Hoboken Division of the Lackawanna Railroad, who only ten minutes after the car arrived there had received a telegram from Chief of Detectives Major S. F. Schoeffel of the Scranton office asking him to search every box car in the yards for two little girls locked in by boys in the yards at Buffalo three days before.

Fifteen minutes after the arrival of the car Chief Beattie, with several of his men, opened the door and peered in. Huddled in the furthest corner they saw the two girls, apparently asleep. But when they drew nearer they saw that the children's eyes were wide open and burning feverishly. Both were so faint and wasted with hunger, thirst, and fear that they could not move a limb. The detectives carried them out to the nearby Y. M. C. A. building, where Dr. King of the Snake Hill asylum was called to attend them. He found both in a serious condition from starvation and nervous shock, and could prescribe only rest and nourishment.

Later in the afternoon Chief of Police Bull of Buffalo was notified that the two girls had been found, and he replied that their parents were on the way to Secaucus to reclaim them. Last night it was said that both children had recovered much of their strength, and would be able to leave for their home to-day.

NEW STATION FOR CHICAGO.

Railroads Decide to Construct Proposed $25,000,000 Terminal.

CHICAGO, June 24.—A decision to construct the proposed twenty-five-million-dollar Chicago terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been reached by the management of that railroad, in concurrence with the Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Alton, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which will occupy the station jointly. All these roads now use the Union Station.

News of the decision was brought out unexpectedly here to-day at a Federal bridge hearing before Major T. H. Rees, Chief Engineer of the Department of the Lakes. Representatives of the railroads appeared at the hearing to protest against the proposed widening of certain Chicago River bridges, stating that such action would interfere with the plans for the new railroad terminal.

The Scenic Route to the North and West is via the Day Line Strs. Thru rail tkts. accepted.—Adv.

FRANCES M'CARDELL WEDS ON AUTO TRIP

Eighteen-Year-Old Daughter of Roy McCardell Now Mrs. G. M. A. Haas.

THEY'RE FORGIVEN ALREADY

Young Couple Fled in Early Morning Hours and Now Are Touring the Berkshires on a Honeymoon.

Somewhere up in the Berkshire Hills there is a new sixty horse power touring car which is carrying Mr. and Mrs. Gallus M. A. Haas away from New York at a rapid rate, and young Mrs. Haas is not even used to her new name yet. Until an early hour yesterday morning she was Miss Frances McCardell, the 18-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy McCardell of 140 Pelham Road, New Rochelle.

Mr. McCardell is a humorist by profession, and his friends say that just now he has to exercise all his energies to see the humor in the present situation, for he had forbidden his daughter to marry Mr. Haas yet, considering her too young. But Mr. McCardell and his wife are inclined to take a philosophical view of the matter, and they say they are willing to forgive and try to forget if Mrs. Haas only will come back soon.

Mrs. Haas is a great favorite among the younger set of New Rochelle. She is an all-around athlete and an enthusiastic automobilist, also an excellent swimmer and tennis player. For quite a while she had been receiving the attentions of Mr. Haas, who is 30 years old and a wealthy importer, with offices at 114 Liberty Street. On Thursday evening Miss McCardell was left at home by her parents, who went to New York, where Mr. McCardell had an appointment with Lee Shubert, the theatrical manager, concerning a new play, which happens to have to do with an elopement via automobile.

Not long after Mr. and Mrs. McCardell left Mr. Haas arrived in his new touring car, purchased only three days before. Mr. Haas had been a frequent visitor at the McCardell house the last few months.

Mr. Haas asked Miss McCardell to take a ride. They had not been gone long when the neighbors heard the touring car slow up again in front of the McCardell house. Miss McCardell hastened inside, packed her trunk, and wrote a note to her mother and father saying that she loved Mr. Haas and was going to marry him.

Mr. and Mrs. McCardell got home early yesterday morning and found the note.

A little later came a telegram from Mr. and Mrs. Haas saying that they had been married by Justice Edward Markely in Hoboken. It was Justice Markely who announced a few days ago that, owing to the new marriage law which goes into effect July 1, and which places certain restrictions on marrying, he was in danger of being put out of business as a "marrying magistrate." His announcement also stated that to the first couple who came before him he would present a case of champagne. So it is quite likely that Mrs. Haas will start in with at least two wedding presents. The other is the big touring car, which Mr. Haas has presented to his bride.

After sending the telegram to Mr. and Mrs. McCardell, Mr. Haas and his bride announced that they would spend their honeymoon touring New England. Mr. McCardell said last night that he had no idea when they would return.

Ever since Mrs. Haas was twelve years old she has been driving automobiles. She ran the prize car in a seven-day endurance run through the Berkshire Hills a few years ago, and her friends think that her honeymoon may cover this old ground.

Mr. Haas is the son of a wealthy German retired importer. He succeeded to his father's business, and is President of the Wilpaco Packing Company, as well as American agent for the firm of J. M. Williamson of Glasgow, Scotland. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment and of several clubs.

Mr. McCardell said last night that his daughter and Mr. Haas had received a promise that there would be no parental objection to the match if they would only wait a year.

"But since they have taken the matter into their own hands I am willing to forgive them," he added.

DEVIL BESIDE THE BOTTLE.

Founder Bradley Uses a Lurid Flout to Down Demon Rum.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 24.—James A. Bradley, who founded Asbury Park, is an ardent Prohibitionist, and that party once sent him to the New Jersey Senate. To-day Mr. Bradley startled Asbury Park Summer folk by sending through the streets an express wagon that carried a gigantic green bottle labeled "beer."

In the wagon rode a negro dressed to represent the devil, with flaming red suit, horns and all, who dragged by a rope fastened about his neck a much-be-whiskered man resembling the borderline desperado of the dime novel. Mr. Bradley in this way is calling attention to a loophole the wholesale liquor dealers have found in New Jersey's excise laws referring to prohibition territory, which permits them to sell liquor but compels the purchaser to provide for the delivery.

CHERRIES LURE AN OLD MAN.

Though 68, He Climbed the Tree, but a Branch Broke and He May Die.

A heavily laden cherry tree in front of the Odd Fellows' Home at Hollis, L. I., has long been beckoning alluringly to the old Odd Fellows there and making them wish that their joints were younger and less stiff. Yesterday John Phillips, one of the youngest of them, who has just passed his sixty-eighth year, decided that his were young and limber enough.

Surrounded by a group of envious fellow-Odd Fellows he began to shinny up the tree as in the days of half a century ago. He surprised them and himself by making good progress and clambering in a few moments to a branch fifteen feet above the ground.

Just as he reached for a large bunch of cherries the branch broke, and the old man fell to the ground. He suffered a concussion of the spine, and at St. Mary's Hospital it was said that he probably would die.

The SamOset Hotel,
Rockland Breakwater, Maine, the finest located mountain and seashore resort in New England. NOW OPEN. GOLF. TENNIS. BATHING. MUSIC. Ricker Hotel Co., Props., A. W. Hodgdon, Mgr.—Adv.

LEFT $17,000,000 TO FAMILY.

Wilbur Made No Bequests for Charity So Far as Known.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 24.—Under the will of the late Elisha P. Wilbur, financier and once President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, an estate of $17,000,000 is bequeathed to his family.

So far as known, there was no gift to a public or charitable institution.

GETS $100,000 IF SHE WEDS.

Only Annuity Left to Miss Naumann If She Remains Single.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Miss Alma Naumann is to get $100,000 if she wins a husband and only the income from that amount if she remains a spinster under the will of Mrs. Henriette Friend, who died recently in Germany.

The young woman is a foster-daughter of Mrs. Friend.

MRS. C. P. TAFT WINS SUIT.

Court Rules She May Take Possession of Chicago Theatre.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Mrs. Anna Sinton Taft, sister-in-law of President Taft and wife of Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, has the right to take possession of the La Salle Theatre, according to the decision of the Appellate Court. The lessees filed a bill asking the court to compel Mrs. Taft to renew the lease at an annual rental of $8,500.

The fair rental was fixed by the court at $18,500 a year.

FOR ARIZONA CONSTITUTION.

Convention to be Called Soon—Candidate for Senator in Field.

PHOENIX, Arizona, June 24.—A call for the Arizona Constitutional Convention will be published immediately after the arrival of Gov. Sloan on Saturday. The election will be held sixty days later and the convention will be convened ninety days after the returns are canvassed.

Messages from Globe say that Hoval A. Smith, Chairman of the Republican Territorial Central Committee, has resigned to become a candidate for Senator from the new State.

CITY SHARES IN EARNINGS.

Chicago Gets Check for $325,313 from Electric Lighting Concern.

CHICAGO, June 24.—City Controller Wilson has received a check for $325,313 from the Commonwealth Edison Company as the city's share of the earnings of the company for the year ending May 31.

Accompanying the check was a statement showing that the income from the sale of current was $10,824,470, of which the city receives 3 per cent., and from the rental of conduit space $5,792, of which the city receives 10 per cent.

JURY MADE UP OF WOMEN.

Not Enough Men Available Since Fire Devastated Colorado Town.

HAHN'S PEAK, Col., June 24.—One of the first woman juries in a court of record in the United States was assembled in the County Court to-day by Judge Morning to pass on the sanity of Elizabeth Hutchinson. Hahn's Peak was almost wiped out by a recent fire, and the court could not locate enough eligible men in the town to make up the necessary jury of six.

The women were duly sworn, heard the evidence, and adjudged Miss Hutchinson insane.

GEN. FUNSTON VERY ILL.

Suffering from Angina Pectoris at Leavenworth Army Post.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 23.—Gen. Frederick Funston, commandant of the army service schools here, is dangerously ill at his home.

Gen. Funston's condition is such that the army post physicians and the best trained nurses in the hospital are in constant attendace upon him.

The General is suffering from angina pectoris. It was learned to-day that he had been subject to slight heart trouble for some time, and it is believed that the heat of the last week brought on the present severe attack.

Mrs. Funston, who is in California, has been notified.

JERSEY CITY FIREMEN HURT.

Four Fall from Building as the Walls Give Way.

In Jersey City early yesterday morning four firemen were injured, one of them seriously, when a two-story brick building at Montgomery Street and Tuers Avenue, the home of Bergen Lodge, F. and A. M., was destroyed by fire. The loss, estimated at $50,000, destroyed paraphernalia and lodge room furniture, including a pipe organ.

Firemen were fighting the flames in the west end of the building on the second floor when the roof fell in and the wall fell out. As a double window fell four firemen came out with it. They fell in a heap at the bottom of the building and part of the wall fell on them. Policemen and other firemen ran into the débris and pulled the injured men out. All four men were seriously though not mortally injured.

MOUNTAIN AS BIRTHDAY GIFT.

Grandson of Late Senator Proctor Gets 1,000 Acres on Green Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 24.—An entire mountain top of a thousand acres, having an altitude of 3,900 feet, was the birthday gift Mortimer R. Proctor received from his father, ex-Gov. Fletcher D. Proctor of Vermont, on reaching his majority. The deed conveying the tract is on parchment, engrossed in Roman style, like a college diploma.

The mountain is Pico Peak, the fourth highest in the Green Mountains. It is heavily timbered, but following the example of his grandfather, the late United States Senator Redfield Proctor, Mortimer will not let an axe touch it. He will later convert it into a game preserve. On the mountain is a trout pond and lodge where Senator Proctor spent his vacations for many years.

Mortimer Proctor is a Yale sophomore. His father may succeed Carroll S. Page in the United States Senate.

NIAGARA FALLS OVER JULY 4TH.
$9 ROUND TRIP VIA WEST SHORE.
$10.25 via New York Central. Going July 1st, 2d, and 3d, returning to July 6th. See agents for time of trains.—Adv.

WILL FIGHT TO PROVE CHARLTON INSANE

Father Employs Noted Alienists to Examine Man Who Killed His Wife at Lake Como.

ITALY TO ASK EXTRADITION

Vice Consul Serves Notice in Jersey City—Father Won't Defend Son If Sane.

The Italian Government through its Vice Consul, Gustave di Rosa, made formal application yesterday to Judge Blair in Jersey City for the extradition of Porter Charlton, the young American bank clerk who confessed to killing his wife and throwing the body into Lake Como when he was arrested on Thursday afternoon as he landed from the Prinzess Irene at Hoboken. The Vice Consul alleged that proceedings were being started by the Italian authorities to bring the case before the State Department.

The matter is thus put directly up to the officials at Washington. There was no intimation last night as to what action they intended to take. Should they refuse to grant the demands of the Italian Government it was the opinion of many that Charlton would never be brought to trial.

The fact that insanity is to be the young man's defense will play an important part in the disposition of the case. The State Department, it was said, upon being officially notified that Charlton is thought to be insane, will delay action in the matter until the question of his sanity has been passed upon by a commission.

Insanity Would Bar Extradition.

If this commission should declare that Charlton was insane the State Department, it was said, would refuse to extradite him, and even the Italian Government under those conditions, it was thought, would rescind its request to have him extradited. Should the commission declare, however, that the self-confessed murderer is sane, the State Department will then pass upon the international problem involved in his extradition. Until the insanity commission has made its report no action is looked for from Washington.

The first step in the plan of young Charlton's relatives to have his sanity inquired into was made yesterday when four alienists at the request of the prisoner's father and counsel put him through a rigorous examination in the Hudson County (N. J.) Jail, where Charlton was removed earlier in the day from Hoboken. The alienists are Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, Dr. Charles A. Dana, Dr. Edward B. Fisher, and Dr. William F. Ardlitz. The three former are New York physicians and the latter is the Police Surgeon of Hoboken, who has had considerable experience in insanity cases.

For two hours yesterday afternoon these alienists, in the presence of Charlton's father, Judge Paul Charlton, general counsel for the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington; his younger brother, Robert, and his counsel, William D. Edwards, ex-State Senator, and B. Floyd Clarke of 37 Wall Street, the prisoner was put through a searching examination. He was subjected to many well-known insanity tests, and made to go over the main events of his life from the time of his marriage. He was closely questioned regarding the murder, and went more fully into the details than is set forth in the confession. Just what these details were all those present at the conference refused to say.

While the examination was merely a preliminary one those who took part in it, it was said, were impressed by the fact that if Charlton was not actually demented he was a remarkably good actor. None of the alienists would express an opinion, but Lawyer Clarke said he was firmly convinced that his client was not dissembling, but was thoroughly insane. There will be several more examinations before any opinion regarding Charlton's mental condition is officially expressed. The examinations will include the watching of Charlton by physicians put into the prison for that purpose and without the knowledge of the prisoner. The alienists' report, it was said, would not be completed in time to be presented at the hearing on Tuesday next.

Italy Starts Extradition Proceedings.

The Italian Government's desire to extradite Charlton was made known when Gustave di Rosa, the Italian Vice Consul in this city, applied to Judge John A. Blair in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Jersey City, yesterday morning for a warrant and commitment to have Charlton transferred from the Hoboken jail and lodged in the Hudson County Jail, where he would be under the direct supervision of the State officials. In his application Mr. di Rosa set forth that application for the extradition of Charlton had been made under the treaty existing between the United States and Italy. He alleged on information and belief that Charlton on or about June 7, at Meltrasio, in the Province of Como, Italy, killed his wife, Mary Charlton, "willfully, feloniously, and of malice aforethought."

He set forth that he had obtained his information from telegrams, letters, cablegrams, and other correspondence which passed between the Secretary of State at Washington and the Italian Government officials, and also from Charlton's confession made to Chief of Police Hayes of Hoboken.

"The offense hereabove described," it is set forth in the papers, "is within the crimes contained in the treaty heretofore referred to, that said Porter Charlton has fled from the Kingdom of Italy and is now held by the Police Department and that a request for the extradition and condition of Porter Charlton by the Government of the United States to the Government of the Kingdom of Italy has been made upon the Secretary of State at Washington by Marquis Paolo di Montagliari, Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and the complainant prays that a warrant and commitment be issued."

Judge Blair granted the warrant and a copy was served upon Chief of Police Hayes. Chief Hayes then sent Charlton, who had been up and dressed since daybreak, to the Hudson County Jail, about five miles away, in the custody of Detectives Michael Fallon and Thomas Garrick, who took part in arresting him.

Judge Blair's decision in granting the warrant did away with the necessity of arraigning Charlton before Recorder McGovern in Hoboken, while at the same time he did not have to appear in person before Judge Blair. The time of the hearing, which was set down by Recorder McGovern for next Tuesday, remains the same, however, and the hearing will be held before the County Judge in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Prosecutor Pierre P. Garven, his assistant, Thomas Vickers; C. Molassi, an Italian lawyer representing the Italian Consul; the Vice Consul, Gustave di Rosa; Lawyer Emil Fuchs, who has been retained by Capt. Henry H. Scott, the murdered woman's

brother, and United States Commissioner Russ, representing the United States District Court of New Jersey, were in court when the warrant was issued.

"The matter is now out of the hands of the municipal authorities at Hoboken," said Prosecutor Garven, "and to-day's proceeding is the first step for international proceedings and justification for the commitment awaiting extradition. The application had to be made by a Magistrate having general jurisdiction, a Recorder not being a Magistrate. Under the proceedings started to-day, the prisoner is entitled to a hearing. It had to be shown that the case would warrant his being held if a crime had been committed here.

"The matter is now up to Washington, and it remains to be seen what the Government will do. If the United States refuses to grant extradition papers Charlton will be entitled to his freedom, as, technically, there will be no place to try him, and, under the law, there will be no complaint against him. He will be entitled to his freedom whether he is insane or not. If he is not released his counsel can get a writ of habeas corpus and have him discharged. There is a nice point of international law involved, however, and I have no idea how it is going to be settled."

An Italian Suggestion.

Although there is no legal machinery in this country for trying a United States citizen charged with a crime committed abroad and although there is no record of a United States citizen being surrendered to the authorities of a foreign State that he may be tried for a crime committed within that State's jurisdiction, a possible way by which Charlton may be returned to Italy to expiate the crime to which he has confessed was explained last night by a man conversant with Italian law:

"According to Italian criminal procedure a person accused of a crime may be tried even if beyond the jurisdiction of the court. If the person so tried 'in contumacy' be found guilty, he can be sentenced and becomes an 'escaped convict,' liable to arrest wherever Italian authority extends, whether by direct jurisdiction or through the medium of treaties with other States, and if arrested he begins his sentence without further process of law.

"Thus, if Charlton were tried 'in contumacy' in Italy, found guilty and sentenced, his status would thereby be changed from that of 'a fugitive from justice' to that of 'an escaped convict' without citizenship, and hence theoretically amenable to the law of extradition. He would be 'an escaped convict' under Italian law just as though he had been tried, found guilty and sentenced in person and subsequently imprisoned, from which imprisonment he had escaped. Thus his extradition could be demanded."

The only trouble with this solution is that this Government would be very doubtful about applying the status of a convict to any citizen tried and convicted in his absence.

A very famous "escaped convict" in this category was Dante, the poet. While on an embassy to Rome, in 1301, he was charged by his native State of Florence with being a forger and a bribe-taker. On Jan. 27, 1302, he was condemned by the court of Florence to pay a fine of 5,000 florins. If the sum was not paid in three days his goods were to be confiscated and destroyed; if it was paid he was still to be exiled two years from Tuscany. Forty days later he was again tried 'in contumacy,' first, with not having obeyed the summons; and, secondly, with not having paid the fine. Therefore, he was condemned to be burnt alive if ever he came within the jurisdiction of Florence. This he never did. If, however, there had been such a thing as a treaty of extradition between the Italian States of his day, he would certainly have been arrested and returned to the city on the Arno, and there made to expiate the crime of which, 'in contumacy,' he had been found guilty and sentenced.

Charlton Restless in Jail.

Charlton spent a restless night Thursday in his narrow cell in the Hoboken Jail. He slept but little, and was up long before daylight. He complained of the heat, and Chief Hayes allowed him to walk up and down the corridor for several hours, but under guard. Charlton was much pleased when he was allowed to use a shower bath which a keeper had rigged up in the jail yard.

The prisoner, after a hearty breakfast yesterday morning, sent for all the morning newspapers and read with absorbed interest all about his arrest and confession. When he had finished the papers he drew a well-worn book, "The Last Days of Pompeii," from his suitcase, and read until he was summoned to go to the county jail.

He was taken there in a cab, a crowd following all the way to the jail. There Sheriff James J. Kelly and Warden Patrick J. Sullivan met him, and he was assigned to Cell 4, Ward 3, on the first floor. The jail is a large, old-fashioned one, and fronts close upon Newark Avenue. There are seventy-five other prisoners in the same corridor, and Charlton will have plenty of company. His roommate is William, alias "Utley," Burke, who is serving a seven-year sentence for safe robbery. There are two other murderers in the same jail. When searched before going to his cell Charlton had in his pockets $9 and a bush and comb. He complained when the Sheriff refused to give him a nail file. Under the rules of the prison, Charlton will be able to send out for his food, a good meal being supplied by the Warden for 35 cents. The prison rules are stringent, and Charlton will have little liberty.

At noon Charlton's father and brother, his counsel, and the alienists arrived. Their examination took up two hours, and when they left Charlton's apathetic attitude toward his father and brother had completely vanished. All three were in tears at the parting, and Charlton made little effort to restrain his emotion. When he left the prison the father appeared to be greatly affected.

"I believe my boy was not in his right mind when he committed the murder," he said, "and his actions last night and to-day convinced me more than ever that he is insane. Of course I am going to help my boy all I can, but I want to see justice done, also. Expert alienists have volunteered, without pay, to observe him closely and make many examinations. I will await their report eagerly. If they decide he is insane, then I will try and have my boy put into an institution."

Father Says He Won't Block Justice.

"If he is not insane I will not stand in the way of justice being done. I do not want to juggle with the law or take advantage of any of its quibbles. If he is a cold-blooded murderer he should take his punishment just the same as any one else. I cannot believe it though. He has always been so gentle and kind. Only a crazy man could have committed that dreadful deed."

"I made up my mind after looking young Charlton over Thursday night that he was absolutely insane," said Lawyer Clarke, "and yesterday's preliminary examination by the alienists strengthened that impression. Only an insane man would have acted in the way he did. His every act from the time he committed that awful deed shows that the man is abnormal. I talked with him a long time to-day, and the most peculiar thing about him is that he does not seem to realize the enormity of his crime. In fact, he does not comprehend that he committed any crime at all.

"He refuses to believe that his wife is dead, or at least he acts as if he couldn't appreciate this fact. He will allow no one to attack her or say the least thing against her. His attitude toward her is characterized by the utmost gallantry. He told us a whole lot more about what took place that night at the Italian villa, but I cannot make it public at this time. It will all come out soon.

"There is no disposition on my part or the part of the boy's relatives to defeat the ends of justice. If he is insane we intend to have the fact established. If he is not, justice will be allowed to take its course in the regular way. The examinations will be conducted in a perfectly fair and above-board manner. The public will be fully informed in time and will be allowed to judge accordingly. We have not hired these alienists to prove that Charlton is insane. We have engaged them in order to establish the truth. I have not acquainted myself with the legal status of the case yet, because first of all I wanted to have it established if this man is a lunatic or one of the most atrocious and cold-blooded murderers in the history of the world. Only an insane man or an inhuman monster would have done what he did."

Capt. Henry H. Scott, the murdered woman's brother, is taking an interest in the proceedings to have Charlton's sanity tested. He does not think he is insane at all. He has engaged a lawyer to look after his interests and will stay at the Army and Navy Club in this city until after the hearing.

"Porter Charlton is as sane as I am," said Mr. Scott yesterday. 'No suspicion of his sanity was ever broached until his father got here. I have not far to look for evidence of his sanity. Yesterday I conferred at length with officials of the National City Bank and they one and all assured me that Porter Charlton had never exhibited the most trifling indication of abnormality. They had regarded him as the coolest sort of a young man. He always had perfect control of himself and was perfectly rational in everything he did. I can find scores of others to give similar evidence, I am sure. I will throw all the money I have into this thing and fight it out to the very end."

MAY ASK US TO TRY HIM.

But We Can't—Italian Authorities at Sea as to the Proper Course.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Italy, June 24.—Since the news of the arrest of Charlton on his arrival in New York reached this city there has been much animated discussion whether Italy would ask for his extradition or not. Jurists, politicians, and authorities on international law express conflicting opinions. All agree that both the letter and spirit of the conventions existing on the subject between Italy and America give Italy the right to ask for his extradition. But custom consecrated by usage provides that no nation shall give up her own subjects, but try them according to her own law before her own courts.

Just now America has notified Italy that an Italian accused of a criminal offense in America has taken refuge in Italy. The American authorities have asked the Italian Government to try him, and to-night the opinion prevails that Italy will do likewise with Charlton. But America might spontaneously offer to give up Charlton to the Italian authorities, owing to the difficulty of collecting evidence from such a distance.

EXPECT ITALY TO DROP CASE.

Washington Thinks She Will Take That Way Out of Charlton Tangle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—No application for Charlton's extradition has been received by the State Department yet. The reference in the court papers in Hoboken is probably the pro forma statement made in anticipation of action by the Italian Government. The State Department, it is said here, has been in unofficial communication with the Italian Government about the matter in an effort on the part of each to ascertain the view of each other as to what should be done.

In view of the precedent on Italy's part of refusing to grant extradition on her citizens, her position in this case is one of decided embarrassment, and it is thought that she will not make a formal request for the extradition of Charlton. The feeling is that inasmuch as it was two Americans who were involved, one of whom is dead and the other in America, Italy will decide to let the matter drop.

As to the suggestion that under the Italian law which provides for the trial of a person in his absence Charlton might be tried by Italy, and, if convicted, sentenced "in contumacy," making a situation so different that Charlton could be given up without question. It is the opinion here that such a proceeding on the part of Italy would make absolutely certain the refusal of this Government to any subsequent demand for extradition.

The provisions of the Constitution requiring the trial of all criminal cases in the State or district where the crime is committed, and that the defendant shall be confronted by the witness, are held to be controlling. Trial of Charlton by Italy in his absence would be a violation of these rights, which would be so repugnant to the sense of justice of the average American as to make impossible his return to Italy under extradition proceedings.

WELL-KNOWN IN MARYLAND.

Charlton Was Popular Among Residents of the Eastern Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 24.—Porter Charlton has many acquaintances along the Eastern shore. He passed four Summers—those of 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908—at Mrs. Kemp's Summer hotel, which is much frequented by guests from Baltimore and Washington. Mrs. Kemp said to-day:

"I knew Porter Charlton very well, and liked him and his father, who also stayed here, very much. When he first came he was only a lad, and seemed little more than that the last time I saw him. No one who knew him here can imagine his committing a murder. He was a pleasant, well-mannered youth, and all our people here liked him. He never got into any scrapes, but spent most of his time sailing and fishing.

"He had a few love affairs, like all young men in Summer. But they weren't serious. We were all surprised to hear of his marrying a woman so much older than himself. He never seemed attracted by older women down here. Just girls of about his own age were the ones with whom he danced. No one who knew him here believed him guilty until he confessed.

"He was slight in build, but he could row a boat with the best, and was really much stronger than he seemed."

MAN HURT MAY BE HARRISON.

American In Fatal Castellaine Auto Wreck Not Clearly Identified.

NICE, France, June 24.—The identity of the two Americans who were in the automobile accident near Castellaine yesterday, in which Mme. Matton was killed, is still not definitely known. The American Consulate here says they were Harrison Henry and his wife, Ella Henry, but declares their address in the United States has not been ascertained. From another source the name of the man is given as Henry Harrison, and his home is said to be Chicago.

The automobile accident was due to the car running into a ditch and overturning. Mme. Matton was instantly killed, and Mr. Henry, or Harrison, was severely injured. His wife escaped unharmed.

GOULD FIXES HIS ENGINE.

Kingdon Crawls Under Disabled Locomotive of Special and Gets It Going.

Special to The New York Times.

PUEBLO, Col., June 24.—When Kingdon Gould took a course of study in the Missouri Pacific shops few expected to see him put the knowledge there gained to use in the way he did to-day.

Mr. Gould is traveling with a party of Eastern stockholders and Western officers of the Union Pacific and the engine attached to his special train broke down east of this point. The conductor had already wired for another locomotive, but Mr. Gould asked the engineer about the trouble and then took tools and crawled under the disabled engine. In less than half an hour he had made repairs and the train was pulled into Pueblo by its own engine.

SAFE INVESTMENTS

It is essential when you have money to invest that you get in touch with those who offer legitimate opportunities. You cannot afford to take chances with hard-earned capital.

The censorship maintained by The New York Times over all advertising is rigidly enforced on Business Opportunities. If you seek safe and profitable investments consult the Business Opportunity Columns of The New York Times.

HUENTSCH CRITICAL OF OUR BANKING

Head of Big Financial House In Switzerland Has Spent Months of Study Here.

FINDS CAUSES OF PANICS

One In System of Reserves, Another In Non-Distribution of Loans Among Banks.

R. Huentsch, described by the members of his entourage as "the J. Pierpont Morgan of Central Europe," sails to-day on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria for his home in Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. Huentsch is head of the banking house of R. Huentsch & Co., and has spent eight months in a special study of the United States. His house is one of the oldest in Europe, having been established 150 years. It has placed millions of dollars in American securities during the past quarter of a century. French investors desiring to escape the taxes of their own country send large amounts annually into Switzerland for investment, and it is this money largely which R. Huentsch & Co. invest in the United States.

Mr. Huentsch told last night at the Hotel Plaza his impressions of this country. He spoke particularly of American banking methods. The credit system of the United States, he said, compared very unfavorably with that of Europe. The American system, he said, tended to the constriction of currency and increased the danger of crises and panics. In European countries it is possible, he said, for banks to sell their discounts and credits very readily. This is made practical by bank indorsements.

In the United States Mr. Huentsch said he found that loans were confined to collateral loans and note loans without collateral. Banks feared to transfer credits to stronger banks when in need of funds, because their clients, learning that their notes had been transferred, were likely to deal directly in the future with the bank to which they paid their obligations. This, he said, tied up currency and deprived the commerce of the country of the circulation of its credits as a supplementary currency. He recommended the introduction of the European system of credits to this country, and said large American bankers to whom he had talked including President Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank, had agreed with him.

Dislikes Bank Reserve System.

The American system of bank reserves was also severely criticised by Mr. Huentsch. He said that he considered it bad banking practice, dangerous to the financial security of the country, and productive of panics for the same reserves to be credited to two banks. He said that country banks and small institutions should not be allowed to charge to their reserve money on deposit in New York banks. This money, he said, the New York and other central city banks also credited to their reserves. The greed of the country bankers to realize every possible dollar, he said, was responsible for this practice.

He said that this practice spread the effect of the panic of 1907 throughout the country and had hindered the resumption of stable and normal conditions. He said that country banks should be required to keep funds charged to reserve accounts in their own vaults. The general prosperity would be increased, he said, by the confidence that this procedure would beget, and in the long run the banks would profit by this reform.

"The vicious habit of making small checks and transacting too much business by check" was also the subject of comment by Mr. Huentsch. An altogether disproportionate amount of payments are made by small checks in the United States, Mr. Heuntsch said. This practice withdrew large amounts of money from circulation and practically put into circulation a check quasi-currency, he said. In times of financial stress, when public confidence was withdrawn, this check circulation was valueless, he said, and increased the general suffering.

Better to Use Actual Money.

The effect, he said, was the same as if twice the amount of money had been withdrawn from circulation. If actual money were used instead of checks for a myriad of small transactions, not only would the larger amount of money in circulation tend to prevent panics, but it would minimize their harmful effects and tend quickly to restore financial equilibrium. With large amounts of the money of the people in banks, and the banks under stress, the distress of panics in the United States surpassed that experienced in similar periods in Europe.

Mr. Huentsch said he was favorably impressed with the system of emergency currency adopted by this country. He said that the United States, whose currency in crop-moving times and at other intervals was subject to greater demands than the currencies of Europe, was compelled to adopt an emergency currency system of some sort.

European investors, Mr. Huentsch said, put their money principally into American railroad securities. The growth of Government supervision of American railroads, he said, had not affected the European market for these securities, because the European is accustomed to Governmental regulation of railroads to a much greater degree and has not been alarmed by the recent trend in this country in that direction.

The European is rather chary, on the other hand, of American industrial securities, Mr. Huentsch said, because of the lack of Government supervision. The European has no means of knowing how much water there is in these securities and scarcely any means of learning how they are managed. In Europe there is full publicity required, he said, of industrial corporations, so that the investor may know how much the corporation is spending, how much it is making in the way of profits, and exactly who its managers are.

Mr. Huentsch said that similar regulations for publicity of industrial corporations in the United States would mean a much larger influx of European capital for the development of American resources and industries. He was certain that it would not have the effect of "scaring away capital."

His Impressions of Americans.

He said he was surprised to find how homogeneous the American people are. He had been led, he said, to believe there was a great difference between the men of the East and those of the West. This was not so, he said. New York, however, was too cosmopolitan to be considered a typical American city, and in comparing the East with the West he compared Boston and Seattle rather than New York and San Francisco.

American prosperity, he said, was evident throughout the country. He said that everywhere he saw evidences of wealth with which the people had no idea, evidently, what to do. In no other country were there so many fine houses or so many automobiles.

This was true, he said, even of the small cities. He said that he saw evidences of agricultural wealth which would support a population close to 300,000,000 if properly developed on the lines of scientific and intensive agriculture as practiced in Germany. He was surprised, he said, by the progress of "dry farming" as he saw it in the West. His visit, he said, had increased his belief that the United States for many decades to come would be the ideal field for the thrifty investors of Europe.

$2.50
TO
Atlantic City
AND RETURN
Sunday, June 26, 1910
Pennsylvania R. R.
SPECIAL TRAIN

Leaves West 23d Street.....6.45 A. M.
Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets / Hudson Terminal .....7.15 A. M. / 7.20 A. M.
RETURNING
Leaves Atlantic City.....7.50 P. M.

A SUICIDE AGREEMENT?

Guy Johnson's Death, After Mrs. Harding Had Shot Herself, Starts Rumors.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 24.—W. P. G. Harding, President of the First National Bank of Birmingham, and his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, were informed early to-day on their arrival at Savannah from New York that Mrs. Harding had committed suicide on Wednesday afternoon, and that within half an hour later Guy R. Johnson, until recently Vice President and General Manager of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, had shot himself.

It is now considered possible that there was an agreement of death existing between the two. The reasons for the double suicide are unknown, but rumor is busy providing them.

On Wednesday afternoon Johnson rushed home to Mrs. Johnson and accompanied her to the baseball park. Leaving her at the entrance he promised to return before the conclusion of the game, but instead returned to the city and met Mrs. Harding. Together they went to the matinée at the Majestic Theatre.

On leaving the theatre Mrs. Harding returned in her car to her residence at Glen Iris Park, while Johnson repaired to his office and intrusted his chauffeur, Roy Jones, with a package to deliver personally to Mrs. Harding. That it contained a revolver is now considered positive. The chauffeur stated that he found Mrs. Harding pale and anxious when he delivered the package to her.

Later Johnson was informed by telephone from the Harding residence that Mrs. Harding was dead, and shortly afterward shot himself. The first bullet missed its mark, passing beneath the heart and lodging in the spine. As a result he lingered for twelve hours, dying on Thursday morning at 4 o'clock.

To-morrow morning Mrs. Harding will be buried. This morning the body of Johnson was shipped to Bryn Mawr, Penn., the State of his birth.

Mr. Johnson had a home in that suburb, although he had lived in the South for about five years. His wife, prior to her marriage, about twenty years ago, was Miss Edith Ashley Whelan, a daughter of Henry Whelan, who died many years ago.

He was a brother of Townsend Whelan of the brokerage and banking firm of that name. Mr. Johnson had been in the iron and steel business during his entire business career. Recently he was succeeded by Joseph Headley of New York. Members of his family say it was worry over this change which caused his suicide.

COMMUTERS WIN.

Railroads Will Suspend Increases In Rates Till August 1.

The railroads which have been asked by Chairman Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to suspend their increases in commutation until Aug. 1 to allow the commission to determine whether it has power to pass upon commutation rates will comply with Mr. Knapp's request. Most of the railroad Presidents to whom Chairman Knapp addressed his request were out of town yesterday.

President ames McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad, however, has already signified his intention of complying with Chairman Knapp's request. Yesterday he sent this reply to Chairman Knapp:

> While our company feels that the proposed increase in these rates is abundantly justified and can readily be so demonstarted, and while it is also advised and believed that the commission is not invested with any power either by the old or the new law to suspend the same, nevertheless I feel that the request so courteously expressed by you as Chairman of the commission should not be declined, and therefore the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will comply therewith and ask for permission to postpone, with the understanding and on the condition, of course, that the rates shall not be suspended beyond Aug. 1.

TRENTON, June 24.—The commuters of New Jersey gained the first point in their fight against the railroads to-day when Gov. Fort announced that he had received assurances from the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the railroads in most cases would suspend the enforcement of the proposed increased rates until Aug. 1. The railroads were asked by the commission to grant this stay pending an investigation into the merits of the new rates.

When asked whether he would call a special session of the Legislature to enact remedial railroad legislation the Governor said that he did not purpose to be moved from doing what he considered his duty by any one. He said:

"The question is not a political one, and most of the clamor that is being heard about calling the Legislature back in session is being done by political tricksters."

The Governor also said that he did not think a ratemaking clause in the Public Utilities bill would apply to commuters, and therefore the passing of such a law by a special session of the Legislature would be useless.

Thomas R. Creede was informed over the telephone in East Orange last night by Gov. Fort, who was at Spring Lake, that the Presidents of all the railroads operating in New Jersey had agreed to comply with the request of the Inter-State Commerce Commission by suspending the proposed advance in commutation rates for thirty days. Mr. Creede at once spread the glad tidings to all the other East Orange members of the Commuters' League of New Jersey. The commuters, as an organization, will stay in the fight.

At a meeting of the Essex County Republican Committee held last night in Newark a resolution was adopted requesting Gov. Fort to call a special session of the Legislature to take action to prevent the proposed increase in passenger rates by the railroads.

A GOVERNMENT FLY TRAP.

Cheap Device Which Will Rid the House of Annoying Pests.

The Kansas Experimental Station of the United States Department of Agriculture has devised a fly trap which is announced to be cheap and effective. This consists of a tin tray, three-quarters of an inch deep and an inch wide, and just long enough to fit snugly on the inside of the frame of the screen or inside the frame of the window. The edge nearest the wire screen or the glass should fit closely to it.

After the tray has been attached to the sash or the screen, some substance should be put in it that will kill the insect on falling into it, or on account of its sticky nature will hold the fly so that it cannot escape.

For the first, kerosene oil or soapsuds are recommended; for the second, molasses, or a mixture of castor oil and resin. The soapsuds may be made from ordinary, common washing soap. Kerosene oil is fatal to insects, but it must be used with care, or it will soil the woodwork. To use it, fill the tray half full of water, and add enough kerosene to make a thin film on the water.

There should be at least one tray for each pane or screen in at least one window of the house. Should the window contain two panes of glass or two screens there should be two trays. It is not necessary, however, to have the traps on all windows. Attach the traps to a window on the sunny side of the house and pull down the blinds on all other windows each afternoon. The flies will then seek the light window, and in buzzing against it will fall into the traps. When the traps are full empty them and refill.

The trays can be made at home by bending a flat piece of tin and folding the corners, or a tinsmith will make them with soldered corners for a few cents.

King George Thanks Trinity.

C. W. Bennett, British Consul General in this city, has sent a letter to the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, which conveys the official thanks of King George V. for the services held in memory of his father, King Edward.

BATHS IN COLD TEA AMAZED THE GOTHAM

Woman Who Took Them Also Collected Butter Plates and Floral Funeral Designs.

FRIENDS TOOK HER AWAY

Hotel Folk Suspect They Entertained a Fugitive from Some Asylum—There Several Days—Appeared Wealthy.

A woman who gave her name as Mrs. Eleanor B. Sanford and her address simply as "New York" when she registered at the Hotel Gotham several days ago was taken in charge yesterday by friends, after a series of eccentric actions on her part had led the hotel management to believe that she was not wholly responsible.

One of Mrs. Sanford's pet hobbies was to take a bath in cold tea. She also made a collection of hotel butter plates and kept her room filled with floral designs used solely for funeral purposes.

John T. McGoldrick, assistant manager of the Gotham, after humoring the whims of the woman for three days, had decided yesterday to find out something more about her, and if possible to notify her friends. But at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon two women called at the hotel and asked for "Mrs. Sanford." After seeing her they paid her bill and hurried her away in a taxicab.

It is believed by the hotel people that the woman escaped from a sanitarium and that she gave a fictitious name when she registered, as no such name appears either in the social or city directories. When she registered she mentioned the name of a guest at the Hotel Buckingham who was well known at the Gotham, and told the room clerk that she intended to spend a few days at the hotel, preparatory to leaving town for the country, and that her husband would join her on Thursday.

The two women who called for her yesterday offered no explanation as to the identity of Mrs. Sanford, nor did they give their names. A calling card, with a brief message written on the back of it, which they handed to the information clerk to send to Mrs. Sanford, brought the ready response from the woman to send her visitors up to her room immediately.

Half an hour later the trio left the hotel and entered a taxicab, which was left standing in Fifty-fifth Street, midway between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The elder of the two callers asked for Mrs. Sanford's bill. When she paid it she remarked:

"I'm sorry if Mrs. Sanford has put you to any trouble."

It was learned that a call had been made at several of the Fifth Avenue hotels for a woman answering Mrs. Sanford's description. Mr. McGoldrick said last evening, after the women had departed, that Mrs. Sanford appeared to be a woman of taste and refinement, and that she remained in her room most of the time. At times she seemed to be nervous and was easily agitated, several times complaining that the elevators or the water in the bathroom pipes kept her awake at night.

She had no luggage except an alligator bag when she arrived, but it was noticed that she wore considerable jewelry. She was about 40 years old, and nothing strange was thought about her until the second day after her arrival, when odd requests began to pour into the manager's office. On Thursday morning, which was very hot, she ordered two gallons of cold tea.

The tea was boiled and delivered as ordered, the clerk thinking that she intended to entertain friends and serve the tea to them. Mr. McGoldrick has the word of the maid on the woman's floor, however, that instead of drinking the tea she poured it into the bathtub, diluted it with water, and then proceeded to bathe in it. She told the maid that tea was excellent for the nerves, and that she frequently bathed in it.

The individual butter plates then began to disappear. As Mrs. Sanford ate her meals in her room the loss of the plates was considered strange. After she had gone fifteen of them were found in a corner of the room under the bed.

The few times that she was out of the hotel she invariably returned with huge bundles. These, it seems, were the floral designs which she had evidently ordered, and paid for outside. The designs were mostly made from immortelles. On one of them was inscribed the word "Father." Ten of these designs were found in the room.

Mr. McGoldrick said last evening that he was endeavoring to clear up the identity of the woman. He learned upon investigation that the Buckingham guest whom the woman had given partly as reference had gone abroad for the Summer.

WANTED TO KILL THEM ALL.

Physician and Wife Have Encounter with Insane Husband of Woman Friend

A well-known physician, living on the west side, who has had some experience with insanity cases, warned his wife the other day against inviting relatives of a woman friend of hers to the house, "because," said he, "that woman's husband does not act like a sane man."

His warning was disregarded, for a few days later, when he opened the street door, on his return from work, his wife met him with pale face in the hall, whispering: "The husband is here, and says he is going to kill himself and all of us."

The doctor stepped into the parlor, where the unwelcome guest, a victim of religious mania, was seated.

"Why, how do you do, Mr. Jones," said the doctor.

"Quite well," replied the visitor.

"I've come here to make an end of it. You have all been so kind to my wife that I thought it only right we should all die together. I have written a little bit of poetry suitable to the occasion, which I would like to read first."

The doctor said he would be delighted to hear it. While Jones was reading it, the doctor's wife rang the police up on the telephone. Shortly afterward there was a ring at the front door. The doctor excused himself to the man, opened the street door, and admitted a policeman.

"Is it Mr. Jones you're looking for? Why, that's singular, he's here. Mr. Jones, Mr. Officer."

Jones sprang to his feet, and made for the policeman with a cane he carried. The policeman raised his club.

"You wouldn't hit me with that," said Jones.

"No, I wouldn't," said the policeman, "if you would take a little walk with me." The man consented.

The incident ended at an ambulance near-by. The man, after medical examination, is now in a sanitarium.

ANOTHER MADRIZ FILIBUSTER?

Estradists Say Columbia Has Got Away to Nicaragua with Arms.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—It is reported that representatives of the Estradist faction in Nicaragua have asked the United States to send a warship after the steamer Columbia, which cleared yesterday from New Orleans for Bluefields. The Estradists say that the Columbia carried a large quantity of munitions of war for the Madriz army, and also three large big-speed gasoline launches, equipped with machine guns.

The launches, these men assert, were marked "J. I.," and were to be unloaded at Pearl Lagoon, on the east coast, near Bluefields. They say the mark "J. I." consigns the launches to Julian Irias, whom Madriz has appointed a plenary commissioner over the east half of Nicaragua.

A protest will be addressed to the State Department by Estrada's representatives, and it is declared by them that commercial interests on the east coast which are fearful of the operation of the launches will join in that protest.

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NAVAL MILITIA READY TO WALK

Commander Raynor Writes Mayor Gaynor About the Fourth's Parade.

The perfection of the arrangements for the "safe and sane" Fourth of July celebration progressed apace yesterday. Park Commissioner Stover announced that the city bands would give concerts on the Fourth in the following parks: Franz Seigel, Macomb's Dam, Bronx, St. Mary's, Crotona, St. James's, Claremont, and Van Cortlandt.

Mayor Gaynor received a letter from Russell Raynor, the commanding officer of the First Battalion of the Naval Militia, yesterday, in which he was informed that any personal expression of opinion from the members of the regiment against parading on the Fourth did not reflect the sentiments of the ma[illegible]

The Mayor was well p[illegible] with the communication, and sent [illegible]mander Raynor a reply thanking him.

The committee is still short of funds, and is anxiously awaiting all contributions.

John S. Cushman, Treasurer of the Fourth of July celebration fund, reported yesterday afternoon that the total subscriptions received yesterday were $1,473. The total amount received since subscriptions were called for is now $3,517. Among the subscriptions received yesterday were $100 from Cornelius Vanderbilt, $500 from J. P. Morgan & Co., $100 from Huyler's, $100 from Tiffany & Co., $100 from Borden's Condensed Milk Company, and $100 from John E. Berwind. The other subscriptions ranged from $5 to $25.

FIRST AID TO FOURTH VICTIMS.

Gen. Davis Tells What to Do Before the Doctor Arrives.

Declaring that hundreds of children have been needlessly sacrificed in Fourth of July accidents because they did not receive immediate and proper attention, Brig. Gen. F. Elbert Davis, directing the National volunteer emergency service, made suggestions yesterday for the prompt treatment of such wounds. He said that if they are accurately followed lives may be saved.

The suggestions include these:

FOR BURNS—Remove the clothing to expose the entire burned surface with a knife or scissors; if it sticks, do not pull it off, cut around it and flood with oil. Very often a solution of bicarbonate of soda (baking, not washing soda) will release the adherent materials. Cover the part with cotton or clean cotton material saturated with oil. Salad oil, olive oil, fresh lard, unsalted butter, vaseline, and "carron oil," a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water, are very effective for this purpose. In the absence of oils, whiting or baking soda may be dusted over the surface.

Cover the burn as soon as possible to prevent the air from irritating it. If the burn is very severe, put the patient in bed and keep him warm, as he may suffer from shock. Call a physician at once.

FOR SHOT WOUNDS—These are pierced or torn. Stop the bleeding as soon as possible. Wash them out well with warm water and castile soap. Put on a clean piece of white material and send for a physician. Do not at any time attempt to remove a bullet, as it seldom causes any trouble.

Gen. Davis had charge of the ambulance and field hospitals for the Hudson-Fulton celebration and the Roosevelt homecoming.

HELD AS WIFE'S SLAYER.

Arrested When He Went to Police Station Seeking Her.

Alexis Rokowsky, whose wife was found stabbed to death on a densely wooded path near North Beach on Thursday morning and for whom detectives were searching, gave the police a surprise yesterday afternoon when, with his son, Alexis, Jr., 8 years old, he walked into the Fourth Street Police Station in Long Island City, and asked Lieut. Montague for news of his wife.

Rokowsky's appearance was so unexpected that Lieut. Montague had hard work to find out who he was. The next minute he was in custody. Detective Hennessey took him around to the police court, where he was held on a charge of homicide.

Rokowsky said his wife left the house on Wednesday evening and failed to return. Thursday he became alarmed and sought her at her sister's in New Brighton, S. I. Not finding her there, he returned to Long Island City and went to the police station.

$50,000 BRIBE OFFER TO FEDERAL SENATOR

Continued from Page 1.

declared that if the contracts were ever carried into effect it must be "done with the full knowledge that whether or not there had actually been corruption, it had been attempted."

Learning that the House had not yet acted upon the conference report, Mr. Gore hastened to the other chamber, where he told his friends of the efforts alleged to have been made to corrupt members. When the conference report was brought up in the House, Representative Murphy of Missouri called attention to the situation, and the House almost unanimously rejected the conference agreement.

When the action of the House was reported to the Senate, Mr. Hale moved that the Senate further insist upon its amendments to the bill and asked for a further conference.

Mr. Gore re-entered the chamber at this juncture, and, obtaining recognition, reiterated his protest against the provision inserted in conference.

Another sensation was created when he declared that the "friend in need" had told him during the conversation of May 6 that "a member of this Senate, a member of the Indian Affairs Committee and a member of the House Committee on Indian Affairs were interested in these contracts."

Mr. Gore said he had just seen Mr. Tawney, one of the House conferrees, and had asked him who had suggested the provision which was substituted for the original Senate amendment.

"And Mr. Tawney named the very same Representative who was mentioned to me on May 6 as being interested in these contracts," exclaimed the Oklahoma Senator. "I understand that this member of the House and Mr. McMurray practically live together in the same hotel in this city."

Senators looked aghast at the disclosures made by the Oklahoma member. Senator Bailey, the first to give vent to his feelings, exclaimed:

"I think the Senator from Oklahoma owes it to himself and to the Senate to give the name of the Senator who was reported to him as being interested in these contracts."

"No, I wouldn't," said the policeman, "if you would take a little walk with me." The man consented.

The incident ended at an ambulance near-by. The man, after medical examination, is now in a sanitarium.

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Well protected

An umbrella protects your body against the rain.

Harris Eye Service is protection against the possibility of eyesight injury through buying over-the-counter glasses in a jewelry or a department store. We give you the double service of *Oculists* and *Opticians* at the cost of glasses—$2 and more.

All Stores Open Saturday Afternoon

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Oculists and Opticians
54 East 23d St., near Fourth Ave.
27 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
54 West 125th St., near Lenox Ave.
442 Columbus Ave., 81st & 82d Sts.
76 Nassau Street, near John Street.
1009 B'way, nr. Willo'by Av., B'klyn.
489 Fulton St., Opp. A. & S., B'klyn.

For Summer Homes, the Yacht, Camp or Bungalow
The Victor
is indispensable for entertaining.
Amusing Songs of the Day.
Your Favorite Dance Music.
Marches and Waltzes of Real Value
AND ESPECIALLY
The Great Operatic Solos, Duets, Trios and Quartets.
The immortal SEXET from "Lucia" is alone worth the price of a VICTOR
The Ditson Empire
Mandolins and Guitars
The Lyon and Healy Unrivalled Harps
Violins by Modern Masters
at Prices to Suit all Purses
We close at 1 P. M. to-day.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.
New Musical Warerooms,
8-10-12 East 34th Street.

Landay BROS. **Victor**
400 Fifth Ave.
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OUR BOOK "How to Care for Your 'Victor'" Free on Request.

CARPET CLEANING J. & J. W. WILLIAMS
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Luncheon or Dinner

is a banquet of supreme delight at this season if

Evans' Cream Ale

is served with it.

Try a cool, foaming mug or glassful direct from the wood at cafe, restaurant and saloon.

He Laughs At Dog Day Heat

who wears

Loose Fitting B. V. D.

Coat Cut Undershirts, *and* **Knee Length Drawers.**

(50c, $1.00 and 1.50 a garment.)

You men who suffer and swelter will find instant relief if you will wear Loose Fitting B. V. D. *Insist on getting*

This Red Woven Label

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

Trade Mark. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

on the Summer Undergarments you buy.

Genuine B. V. D.'s are scientifically cut, to fit correctly, yet loosely, to give perfect freedom of motion, not to bind, chafe, or irritate the perspiring skin.

They are made of thoroughly tested, long wearing fabrics. They are strongly sewed, buttons on to stay, and correctly finished.

The B.V.D. Company, New York.

You can't wiggle a fan all the time.

But you can keep comfortable in our very light-weight coats and trousers, mixtures and plain colors, $13.50 to $25.00.

Serge is a cool material also, fast color, blue and black suits, $12.50.

Better grades blue, black and gray, $16.00, $20.00, $25.00.

Outing Trousers, $3.50 and $5.00.

Tennis Trousers, fine quality, white and striped flannel and serge, $5.00.

Office Coats, all kinds, all sizes, 75c. to $10.00.

Automobile Dusters, $1.25 to $20.

All kinds of hot weather fixings.

A. Raymond & Co.

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

Nassau and Fulton Sts.

For 53 Years

On the same spot and still there.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

CONGRESS IS READY TO ADJOURN TO-DAY

Agreements on Publicity and $20,000,000 Bond Issue Bills Leave the Way Clear.

ONLY TWO MINOR CLASHES

Appropriation Bills Expected to Go Through To-day—Many Important Measures Passed in the Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—By agreeing finally on two of the remaining important bills in conference the Senate and the House to-day cleared up everything planned to be done at this session with the exception of two Appropriation bills, which will almost certainly be agreed to and adopted to-morrow. The general impression is that adjournment sine die will be taken some time to-morrow, though the joint resolution to this effect has not yet been presented in either House.

The measures disposed of to-day were those on campaign publicity and the $20,000,000 irrigation bond issue scheme. The House receded before the Senate amendment limiting the publication of campaign contributions to a date after the election, and the Senate executed what was not far from an about face on the reclamation bond issue.

On the Reclamation bill all sorts of filibustering had been promised by Senator Bailey and some fifteen other Senators if any attempt should be made to give the army engineers a say in the projects on which the bonds should be issued. The House, however, had passed the section giving the army engineers a deciding voice by an overwhelming vote, and its managers refused to yield more than a technicality. As the measure was reported from the conference it provided that the President should have the final say as to the projects, and that he should have the advice of army engineers. In the end the expert opinion will be military.

As to the recession of the House on the campaign publicity measure there is no question that from the first the House leaders would have been glad to get rid of the provision requiring publication of campaign accounts before election day.

The conferrees confidently expect to report the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill to-morrow morning, as the only difference of importance is one relating to the testing of structural steel in public buildings. The difference on the General Deficiency bill is more important, arising out of Senator Gore's charge that fraudulent means had been used in pushing a provision relating to Indian contracts.

TAFT GOT MUCH LEGISLATION.

Most of His Bills Were Passed—Almost a Record Session.

WASHINGTON, June 24. — Notwithstanding the fact that action on many important measures was delayed by conflicts between insurgent and regular Republican factions in both branches, and that the Democratic minority was an active force, Congress in its long session has a record for enacting legislation that seldom, if ever, has been equaled.

In the movements for which President Taft stood sponsor there were many instances of success. Chief in the list of legislation for which the Administration contended were the following:

Revision of the railroad laws, including the creation of a Commerce Court.
Admitting Arizona and New Mexico as separate States.
Authorizing the establishment of postal savings banks.
Giving the President unlimited authority to withdraw public lands for conservation purposes.
Authorizing the issue of $20,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness to complete reclamation projects.
Authorizing the entry of the surface of coal lands.
Creating a commission to consider economies in the administration of the Federal Government.
Providing a new tariff system for the Philippine Islands.
Legislation which ultimately is expected to give practical prohibition to the Hawaiian Islands.
Providing for publicity of campaign contributions.
Creating a Bureau of Mines.
Extending the activities of the Tariff Board and appropriating $250,000 for its use.
Looking to the suppression of traffic in "white slaves."

A comparatively small number of measures which had Administration sympathy failed of passage. They were measures on the subject of ship subsidy, anti-injunction, for new forms of government in Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone, to create a National Bureau of Health, to provide increased rates of postage for second-class mail matter, to create the Appalachian forest reserve, and increase the Engineer Corps of the army.

"UNCLE JOE'S" IDEAL HOUSE.

Proper Ventilation and No Talking During Business Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Some discouraging hot weather information was given to-day to Representative Champ Clark of Missouri by Speaker Cannon.

In addition to his plans as Minority Leader and Chautauqua leader, Mr. Clark has one that looks to his election as Speaker of the next House, which, he assures all comers, will be Democratic. Mr. Clark is not at all fond of this hot weather, and he reinforces the cooling effects of his alpaca coat with the vigorous use of a palm leaf fan during the sessions of the House.

"Uncle Joe" was reading a report from Elliott Woods, Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds. This report showed that the impurities of the atmosphere in the House chamber concentrate about the Speaker's dais. About 20 parts of something or other in the air is all that a strong man can use and hold his health, but the Speaker gets about 50 parts of this as long as he sits in his exalted position at the back of the room, so Mr. Woods said. The air of the chamber would be much purer, he declared, if the members would not insist on having the doors opened.

"The hall of the House of Representatives," declared Mr. Cannon, "would be the greatest legislative chamber on earth if we could get proper ventilation, and, by the use of injunction, could keep the members from talking during business hours."

The information contained in the Superintendent's report did not seem to discourage Mr. Clark. He wielded his palm leaf with a steady hand and kept his eyes fixed on the Speaker's chair.

A LAW THAT MAY AID MORSE.

It Is the Prisoners' Parole Bill, Waiting Taft's Signature.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The bill providing for the parole of Federal prisoners now only lacks the President's signature to become a law. The House to-day accepted the conference report, and the Senate amendments to the bill. A board created by the bill will have the power to grant parole to any Federal prisoner whose conduct has been good and who has served one-third of his term. Prisoners who have been sentenced for arson, murder, treason, or kidnapping, however, cannot benefit under the new parole law.

One of the possibilities of the new law is the contingency that Charles W. Morse, the convicted New York banker, may be released on parole from the Atlanta prison in a little more than three years.

SENATE ADOPTS PEACE PLAN.

Resolution Contemplates Limiting Armaments by International Agreement.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Limiting its expenditure to $10,000, the Senate adopted to-day the joint resolution, originating in the House, authorizing the appointment of a commission for the promotion of universal peace.

The commission is to consist of five members, to be appointed by the President. The purpose is to consider "the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace, and to consider and report upon any other means to diminish the expenditures of Government for military purposes and to lessen the probabilities of war."

NO FUNDS TO PAY PARR.

Sugar Frauds Discoverer Must Wait for Congress to Vote $100,000 Reward.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—After all, Richard Parr, whose discovery of frauds in the underweighing of sugar imports at New York saved the Government a large amount of money, will have to wait until Congress appropriates funds to pay him the award of $100,000 which President Taft and Secretary MacVeagh said he should have.

Controller Tracewell, to whom Secretary MacVeagh referred the question as to whether any amount in the Treasury other than the moiety fund was available to pay Parr, has replied in the negative. There is less than $10,000 now in the moiety fund, so that Congress must be asked to make the necessary appropriation.

MARIETTA OFFICERS GUILTY.

Court Finds Three Neglected Duty—Two to be Reprimanded.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Court of Inquiry into the charges that certain officers of the gunboat Marietta brought that ship into Portsmouth, N. H., in an unfit condition has found Commander Frank K. Hill, Lieut. Wilber T. Smith, and Lieut. Paul E. Dampman guilty of dereliction of duty.

No further proceedings are recommended beyond the administration of a reprimand. The Navigation Bureau, in reviewing the findings, has approved the recommendations except in the case of Lieut. Dampman, who will be cautioned instead of being reprimanded.

TO HONOR SURVIVOR OF 1812.

Monument Proposed to Hiram Crook, War Centenarian Buried in Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—It is proposed to appropriate $10,000 to erect a monument to the memory of Hiram Cronk, said to be the last survivor of the war of 1812, who died in Ava, Oneida County, N. Y., in May, 1905, at the age of 105 years. A bill providing for such an appropriation has been introduced by Representative Law of New York.

Cronk served in the 157th United States Infantry. His body rests in Mount Victory, Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The bill has been referred to a committee.

NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE.

Investigators Named Include Bennet as Chairman, and Goldfogle.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A House committee to investigate naturalization conditions in New York City, where many charges of mismanagement have been made, has been appointed by Chairman Howell of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

The committee is composed of Representatives Bennet of New York, Chairman; Gardner, (Massachusetts;) Moore, (Pennsylvania;) Goldfogle, (New York,) and Sabath, (Illinois.)

PASS COTTON EXCHANGE BILL.

House Vote Is 160 to 41—Senate Not Likely to Act Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Scott bill, prohibiting any transactions on cotton exchanges which do not include the actual delivery of the cotton, was passed in the House to-day by a vote of 160 to 41. The measure now goes to the Senate, but there is little chance of its passage this session.

PECKHAM AND HAAS FINED.

Plead Guilty to Complicity in Cotton Leaks After Long Litigation.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Frederick A Peckham of Cincinnati and Moses Haas of New York, who were under indictment for complicity in the cotton leaks from the Department of Agriculture, pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court here to-day and were fined $5,000 and $6,000 respectively. They contended that their violation of law was merely technical and that up to the time of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in their case it had not been supposed that it was criminal for an employe of the Government to furnish information to an outsider.

This action ends a course of litigation that has been going on since the discovery of the cotton leaks in 1905.

HOUSE FOR FOREST RESERVES

But Bill Will Probably Be Talked to Death in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—In both Houses to-day the bill creating the White Mountain and Appalachian reserves was the subject of protracted debate. In the House this debate was often lively, and a vote was not reached until nearly midnight, when the bill was passed by a vote of 130 to 111.

In the Senate, however, consideration of the measure since yesterday has assumed the dreary aspect of a filibuster at the close of a session, and as much time was consumed in getting quorums as in discussing a measure which no one hopes can be enacted at this session.

Senator Burton is leading the opposition to the bill, and he spoke for several hours, with an announcement that he would speak many more should the occasion arise. He was ably seconded by Mr. Newlands of Nevada, who, while professing to approve the main idea of the bill, aided in talking it to death from a natural fondness for speech that has made him notorious even when a filibuster is not in progress.

The bill carries an appropriation of $1,000,000 to be immediately available for the survey, examination, and purchase of forested lands on the headwaters of navigable streams, with the further proviso that $2,000,000 annually is to be expended until 1916. The bill is National in its scope, although its proponents have in mind the Southern Appalachian and White Mountain reserves as being most vital at present. It has passed the Senate three times, and in the last Congress passed the House.

Dressed as Boy to Surprise Sweetheart

Miss Nellie Ong, 20 years old, an operator upon automobile garments, living at 773 Tenth Avenue, was a prisoner in the Night Court last night, charged with masquerading in male attire. The defense of the young woman was that she had donned the natty blue serge suit she wore as a surprise to her sweetheart, at whose home a surprise party was to have been given in the evening. She asserted that she had been arrested while quietly making her way to her sweetheart's home. The Magistrate discharged her.

WICKERSHAM URGES STOCK REGULATION

Tells Illinois Lawyers That the National Government Should Control Railway Securities.

PRESENT SYSTEM HARMFUL

Leads to Speculative Control of Arteries of Commerce—Centralization of Power Inevitable.

CHICAGO, June 24.—In a vigorous defense of the power of the National Government to legislate on the subject of the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroad corporations subject to the Inter-State Commerce act, Attorney General George W. Wickersham spoke for an hour this morning before the Illinois State Bar Association. The basis for his talk was the provision in the new railroad law authorizing the President to investigate questions pertaining to the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroad corporations and the power of Congress to regulate them. The enactment of such a law he contended was not nearly so radical a step as was the enactment of the permissive act of 1866 which gave to a railroad corporation of one State the right to carry on inter-State commerce, on the Inter-State Commerce act of 1887.

The Attorney General pointed out that opposition had been made to every progressive measure of commerce regulation. "But," he declared, in closing his speech, "the centralizing tendency has gone steadily on, and the contral of Congress over inter-State railroad companies has been exercised in an increasingly comprehensive manner. Such progress is inseparable from growth. The great arteries of communication between different parts of the country and the instrumentalities which control their operation can only be properly regulated in the public interest by the central National power; a power which is sovereign, which is exclusive when exercised, and which should be exercised to correct every evil of a public character which experience demonstrates to be ssuceptible of correction only by National legislation."

Reference was made by Mr. Wickersham to the condemnation, both by courts and economists, of the reckless issue of stocks and bonds by railroad companies without adequate consideration, which, he declared, had come to be generally regarded as an evil, certainly as demoralizing in its effect on the public as the carriage of lottery tickets from one State to another.

The twenty years' period of railroad receiverships and foreclosures testified eloquently, he declared, to the practical effect of such unwarranted issues of securities upon the ability of railroad companies to properly perform their functions as instrumentalities of inter-State commerce; while the utterance of stock for inadequate or fictitious consideration had furnished the opportunity for the most irresponsible and speculative control of these highways of commerce, and had resulted in the injury which always followed a control of property by those who had no real investment in it.

The speaker admitted that the Federal Government could not confer on a State corporation power to borrow money and issue obligations therefor, nor to create and issue shares of stock.

"But," he contended, "Congress assuredly may regulate and restrain the State corporation in the exercise of these as well as of other corporate powers, and may prohibit it from issuing obligations or stock for any purpose relating to inter-State or foreign commerce, except in accordance with rules and restrictions prescribed by it for the purpose of preventing the evils above referred to.

"In that respect the National Government, having adopted the State corporation as an agency of inter-State commerce, may subject it to the same regulations with respect to the means of raising money for the purpose of carrying on such commerce as it could impose upon a corporation of its own creation. The end is legitimate, viz., the regulation of inter-State commerce; it is within the scope of the Constitution."

The enactment of a law regulating the issue of stocks and bonds by railroad companies, Mr. Wickersham insisted, certainly went no further than the acts regulating the ownership and devolution of interests in ships employed in inter-State or foreign commerce, and involved no principle so new and startling as the acts regulating the hours of labor of employes, the relations between the railroad companies and their employes, or of the act of Congress prohibiting a railroad company carrying from one State to another, pursuant to power vested in it by the State of its creation, a commodity which it had produced and owned.

Attorney General Wickersham in his address at the banquet of the Illinois Bar Association to-night spoke of the operation of the new railroad rate law, saying:

"The bill proposed by the Government and finally enacted empowered the Inter-State Commerce Commission, when, in its opinion, upon a prima facie consideration, any proposed increase in rates or change in classifications or regulations seemed to be unfair or unwarranted, to postpone the actual taking effect of such increase or change until it had been thoroughly investigated.

"The Administration's theory seeks to preserve the initiative of the railroad company, but to create a tribunal to which appeal may be made in case of threatened abuse of its power of initiative so that investigation can be had before an apparently unwarranted toll be levied upon the public. Such powers as these, exercised with conservative regard to the rights of the carriers and the public alike, as such great powers must undoubtedly be exercised, cannot fail, in my opinion, to remove much of the feeling of antagonism between shippers and carriers which has existed in the past, and be conducive to a greater stability in railroad securities than has hitherto obtained."

HUGHES SIGNS FIFTY BILLS.

White Slave Traffic and Joy Riding Affected—Insurance Acts Approved.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 24.—Gov. Hughes put in a full day on the thirty-day bills to-day, with the result that the number was reduced by half a hundred. One of the first approved was the Whitney white slave measure. This, with its companion bill, which was also signed, makes it a felony to import into this State women and girls for immoral purpose, with a penalty of from two to twenty years and not to exceed $5,000 fine. Keeping a disorderly house is made a misdemeanor. Other bills acted upon favorably were:

Assemblyman Toombs's, designed to put an end to "joy riding" by making it grand larceny for a chauffeur to take out a car without the consent of its owner.

Assemblyman Foley's, increasing from $5,000 to $20,000 the penalty for violations of the Donnelly anti-monopoly law.

Senator Davis's, requiring auctioneers to keep books recording their transactions and have them open for inspection.

Eight bills amending the insurance law and the penal law relative to insurance company officers. They include those exempting from the provisions of the insurance law religious orders and corporations organized solely to provide for the support or relief of priests, clergymen, or ministers of any religious denomination or for the support of those dependent upon them; prescribing the method of valuing life insurance policies; making it a felony for officers or Directors of life or casualty insurance companies to sell their positions; relative to the surrender of lapsed policies of life insurance; in relation to the standard provisions for accident and health policies; defining the purposes for which certain companies may be incorporated; authorizing the Insurance Department to investigate and regulate persons, partnerships, or associations engaged in the business of insurance known as Lloyds or Inter-Insurers; requiring domestic fire or marine stock insurance corporations at the time of their organization to have a cash surplus paid in equal to 50 per cent. of the capital stock; and adding a new section to the penal law making it a misdemeanor or a felony, depending on the amount of money involved, for the officers or Directors of fraternal beneficiary societies or of co-operative life or casualty insurance associations to accept or receive any money or valuable consideration for their positions as such officers or Directors.

SIX MEET IN LEGISLATURE.

Three In Each House Held Sessions—New Primary Bill In.

ALBANY, June 24.—Three Senators and as many Assemblymen went through the formality of a legislative session to-day for the purpose of creating a legislative day.

Senator Harte introduced a bill providing for an official primary ballot. The names of candidates are to be arranged in groups under the names of the offices. Independent designations are to be made by certificates signed by not less than fifty voters in each Assembly district and filed at least ten days before primary day. Party designations and independent designations are to be printed on separate ballots.

Assemblyman Ebbetts, on behalf of Mr. Ward, put in a bill amending the election law by changing the provisions for the custody of the registers of voters in New York City.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow, but the Assembly will not meet again until Monday night.

O'MALLEY ON SKENE CASE.

Says He Found Enough Evidence to Submit to Grand Jury.

ALBANY, June 24.—Attorney General O'Malley, who returned to Albany to-day, had this to say of the calling of a special term of court to investigate charges against former State Engineer Skene:

"Some time ago charges were filed with this office calling my attention officially to what purported to be irregularities and wrongdoing in the letting of contracts for good roads by the State Engineer and Surveyor's Department during the years 1907 and 1908. After securing all the information possible without the aid of court process I came to the conclusion that the evidence adduced was of such a character as to demand thorough investigation by a Grand Jury.

"All of the facts heretofore gathered and which may be found by further investigation will be placed before the Grand Jury of this county. It would be improper for me to say anything at this time as to the nature of the evidence."

Mr. Skene, when communicated with yesterday at his home in Astoria, L. I., said that he had received no official notification of the coming investigation, and that until he did he would prefer not to discuss the case.

"When the time comes to talk I will have a lot to say," said Mr. Skene. "There is more behind this than the public knows."

FOR A CITY PRINTING PLANT.

Milwaukee Administration Favors It—Street Cleaners May Unionize.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—The Socialist City Government proposes to establish a city printing plant as a measure of economy. The idea comes from the group of union printers in the administration, of whom there are no less than seven now holding office about the City Hall.

There is also a plan on foot to unionize the Street Cleaning Department. This does not come directly from the city administration, but was suggested in the Federated Trades Council meeting, and the new Public Works Commissioner declared that he would make no objection.

FROM JAIL TO JAIL IN AUTO.

Coleman in Touring Car Appeared as Though on a Pleasure Trip.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—George W. Coleman, the self-confessed embezzler of $300,000 from the National City Bank of Cambridge, where he was employed as bookkeeper, was taken to-day to the Franklin County Jail at Greenfield, where as a Federal prisoner he is to serve a sentence of fifteen years. Coleman was accompanied by two United States Deputy Marshals.

Instead of going by train from Boston, the prisoner and his custodians went in a big red touring car. As the party left the East Cambridge jail Coleman seemed in excellent spirits and appeared more like a prosperous young man entertaining his friends on a motor trip than a convicted felon beginning a long prison sentence.

Niagara Falls

$9.00 West Shore

$10.25 New York Central

Excursion over July 4th

Excursion tickets on sale for trains leaving at and after 6.00 p. m. July 1st, and for trains July 2nd and 3rd, returning to July 6th, inclusive.

Chautauqua Excursion tickets good going on July 8th and 29th, returning within 30 days, on sale at the very low fare of **$11.75** Round Trip

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CRETA CREME POWDERED TOILET SOAP

In a sifter top can. For toilet or bath. Cleanses the skin quickly and leaves the pores unobstructed. Price 15 cents.

It is the aim of The New York Times to maintain its Want columns as a standard for small advertisements.—Adv.

"'A Splendid Hazard' is by far the most interesting novel from Harold MacGrath's pen—a clever, fascinating tale, notable for its action, rapid progress, clever development, love interest, and for its unusually satisfactory and logical ending." —*Indianapolis News*

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Our varied stock of **Patrician Oxfords** will reveal to you a host of desirable styles distinctly original and feminine, in various shades and combinations of leathers which will enable you to secure fittings for all occasions.

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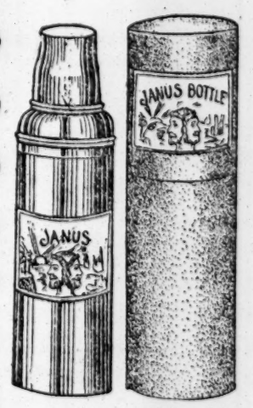

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There are two styles. One has a metal case, the other a leatherette case. Each is ready for immediate use.

Persons interested in outdoor pastimes, in fishing, hunting, golfing, autoing, aviation, picnicking, etc., should have one of these Vacuum Bottles.

A complete line of the new "Janus" Bottles, manufactured by the Janus Vacuum Goods Company, of New York, are on sale at Simpson-Crawford's.

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"Cravenette" English Mohairs

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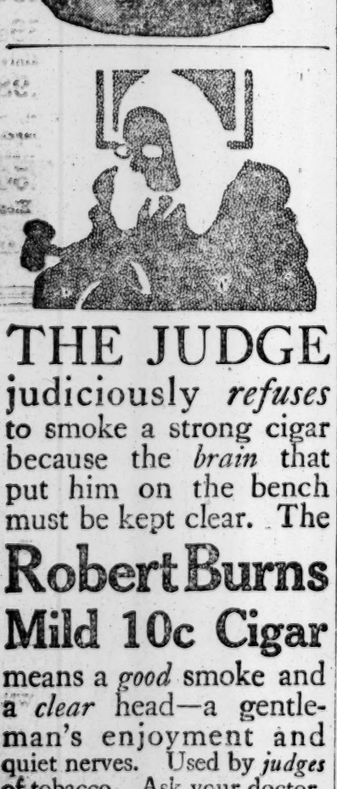

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SPAIN STANDS FIRM ON VATICAN PROTEST

Premier Canalejas Announces That Cabinet Will Not Yield on Religious Programme.

HOLDS KING TO HIS PLEDGE

Intimated That Liberals Desire, However, to Give Vatican an Opportunity to Modify Its Attitude.

MADRID, June 24.—At the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting to-day Premier Canalejas announced that the Government's religious programme would be carried out. He said that the protest of the Vatican against the imperial decree of June 11 would be ignored, and that the decisions of the Government already announced would stand. A semi-official announcement made to-night, however, indicates that the Government, desiring an amicable settlement of the controversy, will give the Vatican an opportunity to modify its attitude in the matter of its protest.

It is set forth that Premier Canalejas held King Alfonso to his promise made when the Premier took power, that he would approve the Government's course, and explained that the Government proposes to pursue unflinchingly the programme which it considers that civilization demands and is counting on the support of all Liberals.

The decree of June 11 amended the Constitution and authorized the edifices of non-Catholic religious societies to display the insignia for public worship. The Papal protests were in connection with the negotiations between the Government and Rome for the revision of the Concordat. Premier Canalejas intimated not long ago that unless the Vatican changed its attitude the negotiations would be broken off. The Vatican had replied, and after setting forth that it maintained that the decree of June 11 was a violation of the Concordat and the engagements of previous Ministries, declined categorically to continue the negotiations over the revision until this point was settled.

The Catholic objection to the decree is on the ground that the Government should maintain the status quo pending the outcome of the Concordat negotiations.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN TURKEY.

Germany Favorable to Our Enterprises If Hers Are Not Affected.

BERLIN, June 24.—The German Government, following an inquiry regarding American concessions in Asia Minor, suggests that the promoters reach an agreement with the Bagdad Railway Company. The impression at the Foreign Office appears to be that no large amount of United States capital is likely to be invested there, even should the Turkish Government grant the concession sought to which objection has been raised by German financial interests.

Recently Baron Marschall von Bibertstein, the German Ambassador to Constantinople, represented to the Sublime Porte that, for the Turkish Government to grant concessions sought by an American financial group including, it is understood here, the Standard Oil Company, represented by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U. S. N., retired, would be to controvert the mining law agreed upon by the Turkish Government and the European Ambassadors.

The American State Department thereupon requested this Government to look into the matter. The reply of the Foreign Office to the State Department has been formulated, and in substance is most favorable in principle to American enterprise in Turkey, except where, as in the present case, specific German concessions are adversely affected. Accordingly it is suggested that the American financial interests reach an understanding with the owners of the Bagdad Railway.

DECLARE BURTON A SUICIDE.

Dentist, Said to be American and a Graduate of Harvard, Dead in London.

OXFORD, England, June 24.—H. Standford Burton, an American dental surgeon practicing here, was found dead in his office to-day, death being due, according to the authorities, to poison self-administered.

Burton was a graduate of Harvard University.

BOSTON, June 24.—It is thought that the dentist who died in England was Harry Sandford Burton, who received the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine at Harvard in the class of 1900. Burton was an Englishman about forty-five years of age. While in America his health was poor.

37 DEAD IN WRECK.

Troop Train in Mexico Breaks in Two —Officials and Families Perish.

MEXICO CITY, June 24.—Thirty-seven persons were killed and as many others injured yesterday in the wreck of a troop train on the Manzanillo line of the National Railways in the State of Colima. Four cars of the train broke loose from the locomotive and dashed down a steep grade, jumping the track at a terrific speed. There were about 150 men in the four cars. Many jumped before the cars gained headway and thus saved their lives.

The dead include a number of soldiers, five officers, and members of their families.

Engineer Watson, an American, and Conductor Martinez, a Mexican, were arrested by the soldiers and are now in jail at Zapotitio pending investigation.

MIDSHIPMEN IN LONDON.

Annapolis Cadets Leave Practice Squadrons to Visit British Capital.

LONDON, June 24.—The American midshipmen who have been afloat on a practice cruise are doing London to-day. They came to town accompanied by a number of officers, on two special trains from Plymouth, where their squadron consisting of the battleships Iowa, Massachusetts, and Indiana anchored yesterday. The midshipmen will be in London forty-eight hours, and having no set programme will follow their own devices. They are attracting considerable attention.

Capt. George R. Clark of the Annapolis Naval Academy is the Commander of the practice squadron.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

THE HAGUE, June 24.—George Turner yesterday completed his argument on the Newfoundland fisheries dispute between the United States and Great Britain, before the Arbitration Tribunal. Mr. Turner is of the American counsel, and occupied four days in presenting his side of the matter. In concluding the attorney declared that international writers were so overwhelmingly in favor of the general contentions of the United States that to fail to apply them in the present case would be to override recognized international law.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 24.—The Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire, to-day passed the Finnish bill in its first reading by a large majority. The measure, which has already been adopted by the Duma, gives that body legislative authority over the Finnish Diet. It has awakened bitter opposition in Finland.

FRIEDBERG, Hesse, June 24.—Herr Busold, Socialist, to-day won the bye-election for a seat in the Reichstag. He received 11,545 votes, against 9,413 polled by Herr Helmolts, Conservative. The seat hitherto has been occupied by a National Liberal.

BRYAN SAILS ANONYMOUSLY.

Nebraskan on Way Back to America on Canadian Liner Royal George.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 24.—William Jennings Bryan, following the mode he has adopted since his arrival here, slipped quietly away from London yesterday, and under an assumed name journeyed to Bristol, where he got aboard the steamer Royal George of the new Canadian Line and sailed for Montreal with Mrs. Bryan.

The Nebraskan booked his passage Tuesday afternoon without disclosing his identity. In fact, the officials of the steamship company did not know who their distinguished patron was until just before Mr. Bryan left London. Then he asked that his name be omitted from the passenger list.

OPIUM TRADE GROWING.

India Sending More and More of the Drug Into China.

PEKING, June 24.—According to the returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs, the amount of Indian opium brought into China in 1909, the second year of the Chino-British reduction agreement, was greater by many thousands of pounds than in 1908, though the returns for 1908 had shown the promised diminution from the figures of 1907. It is believed that the increase is being maintained, though the figures for the present year are not yet obtainable.

Though Great Britain is adhering to her part of the agreement with China to reduce by one-tenth the annual supply of opium shipped direct to China from India, the quantity coming into China indirectly is greater than ever before. The increase in the price of the drug, which has augmented by from seven to eight times since the inauguration of the reduction agreement, is the reason for the endeavor on the part of Indian merchants to perpetuate the trade. The necessity for the increase in the importation of opium is due to the drastic suppression of home cultivation of the poppy. There are instances where local officials are reported to have shot farmers who defied the imperial edict prohibiting the planting of the poppy.

The British Legation here does not deny the accuracy of the general statement of the Imperial Maritime Customs, but points out that the present enormous profits to be derived from the sale of opium cause reshipments of the drug to be made to China from all parts of the globe, the material being intended for medicinal purposes. The Chinese Government at present is in a controversy with Great Britain over the question of provincial monopolies, which the Government contends will enable it to control the sale of the drug to licensed persons only.

The British Legation, however, says it cannot trust the Chinese to fulfill their pledges, and therefore will not permit control of the traffic to pass into their hands. It is contended also that China is unable to act contrary to treaty rights of former years giving trading privileges to the British at all treaty ports. The Chinese, in turn, argue that opium is not a legitimate article of trade; but to this the British reply that the Chinese themselves have been largely instrumental in the growth of what have now become vested rights, and that these must be protected.

32 ON AIRSHIP EXCURSION.

Zeppelin Liner Deutschland Makes Two Trips and Rides Out Rainstorm.

DUSSELDORF, June 24.—The Zeppelin airship Deutschland made a four-hour excursion with twenty passengers this morning over the industrial cities of this district. The return and landing were made without incident. The machine made a second but shorter excursion this afternoon.

The Deutschland on the longer trip carried thirty-two persons, including ten women, the largest number transported by a similar craft, and at one time running with the wind at average speed of 50½ miles an hour. The trip was made from this city to Essen, Dortmund and Bochum and return, and the airship passed over the chimneys of the great Krupp works at Essen.

On the return the Deutschland encountered a rainstorm and had to fight her way against a head wind. Upon landing, however, the women passengers said that they had not experienced a moment of discomfort.

The Deutschland has been booked to the passenger capacity for all the trips to be made for the week ahead, and the promoters feel sure that the craft will pay for herself.

WON'T EXTEND PRINCE'S TOUR

Regent Refuses Tsai Tao's Petition— Outcry Against Princely Peregrinations

PEKING, June 24.—The Regent, Prince Chun, to-day refused a second petition of Prince Tsai Tao, uncle of the young Emperor, to extend his European tour. The throne was recently memorialized on the extravagance of princely peregrinations, which it was asserted did not tend to diminish the hostility existing in some quarters because of the Regent's appointment of his brothers as the heads respectively of the army and navy.

Nevertheless, Prince Tsai Hsun, a brother of the Regent, will depart for the United States as soon as Prince Tsai Tao returns home. This tour is nominally for the purpose of naval inspection, but it is not expected that China will increase her fleet for many years.

St. John Monument to Champlain.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 24.—St. John to-day observed the 306th anniversary of the discovery of the St. John River, which Samuel de Champlain, the explorer, named in honor of the patron saint of France, by unveiling a monument to the great Frenchman.

CLERK HEARD KEENE TALKING TO HASKINS

Details Conversation Concerning Hocking Stock the Day Before the Smash.

HASKINS SURPRISED KEENE

"My God! You Have the Whole Pool," the Veteran Manipulator Exclaimed.

Additional details of what occurred in the private office of James R. Keene on the day before the collapse of the Hocking pool and the failure of J. M. Fiske & Co., as well as several other stock brokerage firms, were added yesterday to the record in the Fiske & Co. bankruptcy hearing before Referee Seaman Miller at 2 Rector Street. William J. Ronan, a telephone clerk in Mr. Keene's office, told of conversations in which his employer took part concerning the disposition of stock in the Hocking pool. He said that in Mr. Keene's office there was a private wire connecting with Popper & Sternbach, his brokers, and still another direct wire leading from an adjoining room to the office of Eric & Co. When he operated the Popper & Sternberg wire he could overhear what was said in Mr. Keene's office. On Jan. 18, when Mr. Haskins entered Mr. Keene's office, Ronan overheard all that was said.

For about three hours the conversation went on with Ronan listening. He said he had nothing else to do. In fact, every time Mr. Haskins visited Mr. Keene and talked about the Hocking pool Ronan heard the conversation. He said he was interested in the Hocking pool.

"Mr. Haskins came in about 5 o'clock that evening," said Ronan. "I heard him saying that one of his customers had lost $150,000 in Hocking stock.

"'What has this to do with you?' asked Mr. Keene. 'You are not speculating with your customers' money?'.

"Mr. Keene then sent for his bookkeeper and asked for a memorandum of the pool members. When this was brought Mr. Haskins said he thought that some of these allotments were his, but he was surprised that there were so many attached to his name. After they got down the list Mr. Keene exclaimed: 'My God, you have the whole pool. You have over 60 per cent. of all the stock.'

"Mr. Keene then said that he would take 1,500 or 2,000 shares of Hocking if Mr. Haskins would go around and get his friends to take some lots of stock."

Ronan was asked if he could remember any talk between Mr. Keene and Mr. Haskins on Jan. 19, the day the pool collapsed.

"Yes, at 11:40 o'clock Mr. Haskins and Mr. Little came over," said Ronan. "I was in Mr. Keene's private room and stayed there."

Ronan said that prior to this, about 10 o'clock in the morning, he had overheard a telephone conversation between Mr. Keene and Mr. Haskins. Mr. Keene had told Ronan to stand by and hear it, he said. And this is what Ronan overheard Mr. Keene say, according to his testimony:

"How are you?—I don't mean physically, but in regard to the important matters we talked about last night? You got some new stuff? You mean securities? That's fine. You say there are 5,000 shares of Hocking to buy? Do you think it ought to be bought? If you are all right, and if you are sure that you are all right, buy the stock through pool members, according to their allotment, but if you are not sure you are all right don't touch a share."

In telling about the visit of Mr. Haskins and Mr. Little to the office of Mr. Keene on the morning of Jan. 19, Ronan said that Mr. Haskins talked loudly because Mr. Little was slightly deaf.

"Mr. Haskins said: 'Before we could stop him Criss bought 7,000 shares,' said Ronan.

"'What has Criss to do with it?' asked Mr. Keene, and then Mr. Haskins explained something."

The hearing was adjourned until June 30 at 4 P. M.

A letter from Mr. Haskins to Mr. Keene under date of Jan. 18, 1910, was read by C. O. Hendicks, Mr. Keene's bookkeeper. It read:

"Not only shall we not be able to receive the 1,600 shares of Columbus & Hocking Coal and Iron common stock bought to-day, but to be able to meet our obligations to-morrow we shall have to place 3,500 shares which are in our box. Such an arrangement would make us very strong. If you can not put us in touch with brokers or banks who will carry this stock, we must give notice to the Secretary of the Stock Exchange, as we have exhausted every expedient."

This was signed "Henry Stanley Haskins."

GRAFT MAY REACH $1,000,000.

Canadian Superintendent of Stationery Disappears When He Is Accused.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, June 24.—F. X. Gouldthrite, Superintendent of Stationery in the Government Printing Bureau for twenty years, has disappeared, following charges by Secretary of State Murphy, who has supervision of the bureau, that he has grafted in the purchase of supplies to the extent of from $250,000 to $1,000,000. Gouldthrite is said to be in New York.

Mr. Murphy charges that supplies were charged to the Government at prices higher than were actually paid. Gouldthrite's purchases amounted to several hundred thousand dollars a year. As the alleged irregularities extended over at least fifteen years, it is impossible to estimately closely the amount lost.

Another official in the bureau and four employes have been dismissed and a third official suspended pending investigation.

GRAFT TRIALS ADJOURNED.

Several Have Already Been Convicted in Schenectady Scandal.

SCHENECTADY, June 24.—The extraordinary term of the Supreme Court which has been trying graft cases adjourned to-day to July 15, when Judge Van Kirk will return to pronounce sentences and entertain motions preliminary to appeal.

The court convened on May 16, by direction of Gov. Hughes, and the Grand Jury on June 2 returned forty-one indictments against seventeen men. When court adjourned to-day the record stood: Convicted of felonies, 4; pleaded guilty to felonies, 2; pleaded guilty to misdemeanors, 3; indictments dismissed, 2; acquitted by jury by direction of the court, 2; sent to the County Court, 1; undisposed of, 1; not arrested, 1.

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps With All Cash or Charge Purchases

Dry Goods Greenhut & Co Wearing Apparel

Special Today

Women's $4, $5 Low Shoes, $3.45

Not a gathering of sizes or discontinued lines, but a full range of sizes in each style mentioned, the season's most stylish lasts, taken from our regular lines of high-grade footwear.

Gunmetal Calf Eclipse Ties, Patent Leather Eclipse Ties, Black Suede Ties, Black Suede Pumps, Tan Calf Ties, Gunmetal Pumps, Patent Colt Pumps, Patent Oxfords, Tan Russia Calf Eclipse Ties,

$4 and $5 Values, at $3.45

Boys' and Girls' Footwear

For Boys—Tan Russia Calf, Gunmetal and Patent Colt Oxfords and Lace Shoes,

Special, $3.00

For Girls, Misses and Children—High-cut White Canvas Button Shoes, made of high-grade white duck extra high cut, welted soles,

$2 to $3, according to size

Second Floor.

Greenhut and Co., Sixth Avenue, 18th to 19th St.

Five Years Ago

We believed that the keeping qualities of beer sealed with corks was superior to that sealed with crown caps. To-day we positively know that

Budweiser

retains its brilliancy, effervescence and flavor better when sealed with crown caps. We know this because we have tested thousands of bottles both ways, and these tests compel us to render a verdict in favor of crown caps. Besides, the crowns are infinitely more convenient to both the consumer and the trade. Budweiser is always the same in quality no matter whether sealed with corks or crowns and is bottled only at our home plant in St. Louis.

Anheuser-Busch—St. Louis

ANHEUSER-BUSCH AGENCY, New York City. Bronx Branch Telephone, 3084 Melrose. Main Office Telephone, 3753 Murray Hill. A. BUSCH BOTTLING CO. Brooklyn Telephones, Main 5570-5571. ANHEUSER-BUSCH NEWARK AGENCY, NEWARK, N. J.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

Men's Summer Suits of $20 to $28 Grades at $15 and $17.50.

THE FOURTH OF JULY is only a bit more than a week distant. Saturday half holidays will begin next week. And so for to-day, final full Saturday of the season, we have planned an exceptional event.

New Summer Suits of the grades that we ordinarily sell at $20 to $28 will be marked $15 and $17.50 each.

We commend these Suits as perfect examples of Loeser quality in men's Clothing. They were all made for us. They have the elements of distinctive style, admirable fabrics and excellent tailor work that mark the Suits we sell at all seasons.

Trade conditions have made it possible for us to save money in buying them, however—and that saving is now to be shared by you if you come here.

There are several hundred of the Suits in both two and three garment styles. Of various light weight and cool fabrics—crashes, homespuns, fancy worsteds, etc. There is practically complete range of sizes and proportions, so that all men may have advantage of the lowered prices.

After a careful examination of the Suits we venture the assertion that you never have seen better Suits for the money—even at a season's end—than will be here to-day at $15 and $17.50 each.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

400 Misses' Cool Summer Dresses Of $7 to $15 Quality for $3.98.

LESS THAN FOUR DOLLARS—can you imagine a new, attractive, well-shaped and well-made Suit or Dress for that? Yet we shall have FULL FOUR HUNDRED of such Dresses to-day to sell at $3.98 apiece—and in doing so we shall reach the season's high point in value giving.

There are tailored two-piece Suits of cotton Ramies in plain and diagonal weaves, and in all the favored summer colorings. Coats are right length, single or double breasted, with semi-fitted backs, and all the finish that good tailor work can show.

There are one-piece Dresses of percales and ginghams in a wide range of stripes, plaids and combinations. They are buttoned down the front and some have round collars with silk ties and patent leather belts, while others have sailor collars and combination cuffs.

It is the whole stock and late samples from one of the chief and most successful makers of Misses' wear in the country. You will want half a dozen of them for your vacation trunk when you see them. $3.98 apiece.

Second Floor, Elm Place. None C. O. D., Credited or on Approval.

A Midsummer Happening In Hunter Green Parasols.

THERE IS NO DOUBTING the popularity of the cool hunter green Parasols for midsummer use. They court wide feminine fancy because of their restful, complexion protecting qualities and their decidedly attractive appearance.

To-day we announce an event unusual in such Parasols. It offers large stocks of new hunter green Parasols in the best of the season's styles, including a most excellent assortment of the newest handles, at prices that have not heretofore been equaled.

$1.98 Green Parasols, $1.49.
Eight rib, plain coaching style Parasols of an excellent quality of taffeta.

$2.49 Green Parasols, $1.98.
Eight and twelve rib, fine quality taffeta silk plain coaching Parasols.

$3.98 Green Parasols, $2.98.
Canopy top, 10 rib gilt frame, coaching effects. One of the smartest and most admired styles of the season in a wide and diversified variety of handles.

$4.98 Green Parasols, $3.98.
One of the best Parasol values of the entire lot. Pretty tucked affairs in various rib styles and handles of the newest types.

Main Floor.

$4 to $5 Silk Petticoats, $2.98.

HANDSOME TAFFETAS, correctly shaped and made with unusual care. In all the best plain shades and black, as well as the pretty changeable effects. Some with deep flounces and Persian panels.

Also shadow striped messaline silk Petticoats in assorted colors, finished with deep flare flounces.

Four and five dollar values for.....$2.98

Second Floor.

$1.50 to $2.50 Summer Waists, $1.

MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED Waists in a record offer at one dollar each will make an interesting occasion for Saturday shoppers.

There are lingerie, lawn and linenette Waists trimmed with embroideries and laces. Low neck, Dutch neck and high neck effects with three-quarter or long sleeves. Well made and finished in accordance with Loeser standard, and $1.50 to $2.50 values for.....$1

Second Floor.

$1.29 Square Veils, 59c.

THE LOESER VEIL STORE is in full readiness to supply your every Veil need, and very often you will find, as in this case, that a decided saving is to be had.

These are excellent Veils of chiffon in the square style, much in vogue. Full one yard wide and regular $1.29 value, for 59c. Also at this price are some fine chiffon Veils, 1½ yards long and a half yard wide.

Special Silk Glove Clearance,
50c. to 75c. Lisle Gloves at 29c.

Sixteen button lisle mousquetaire Gloves in black, white, tans, grays and chamois.

25c. Lisle Gloves at 19c.

Two clasp lisle Gloves in tans, grays, navy, modes, white and black.

16 Button Silk Gloves at 59c.

Mousquetaire sixteen button silk Gloves, DOUBLE TIPPED, fine quality in black, white, tans and pongee.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Ribbons for Summer Needs.
Note the Special Savings.

IT IS TO BE A RIBBON SUMMER beyond doubt, and that it will be profitable for YOU to buy your Ribbons at Loeser's is, perhaps, best illustrated in the news that follows:

29c. Corded Stripe Hair Ribbons, 19c.

The best fancy hair Ribbons we know of for the money, and sold exclusively at Loeser's. In solid colors and white in combination with pink, blue, navy, cardinal and brown; 4¾ inches wide.

75c. Sash Ribbons at 45c.

This is an excellent quality of Taffeta with a satin striped edge. Two patterns, all white grounds with white, pink and blue satin edges. One has moire centre; the other has a dainty warp printed rose. It is an exceptionally pretty Ribbon for summer gown and millinery trimmings.

25c. Polka Dot Hair Ribbon at 15c.

A heavy Louisine weave with small jacquard woven polka dot in self colors; in the staple colors; 4¾ inches wide.

49c. Satin Sash Ribbons at 29c.

A beautiful quality satin taffeta Ribbon, 6½ inches wide, in all the staple colors; ideal for sashes and summer hat trimmings.

29c. Moire Ribbons at 19c.

The best all around Ribbon for general use and shown in all the good colors; 5¼ inches wide.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

F. CHAUVENET'S
Red Cap
THE RED
SPARKLING BURGUNDY
OF FRANCE
Invigorates Permanently
H. P. Finlay & Co., Ltd., New York.

YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIME TABLE
Between NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA
A train every hour on the hour, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. from Liberty Street. Ten minutes before the hour from W. 23d Street. Parlor cars on all trains. Dining cars morning, noon and night.
New Jersey Central
WE HOUR TRAIN EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR
"THE HARRISBURG SPECIAL"
Solid Through Train Between New York and Reading, Harrisburg and Gettysburg.
Pullman Broiler Parlor Cars and Vestibuled Coaches. Leaves West 23rd St. 8.50 A. M., Liberty St. 9.00 A. M., arrives Reading 12.20 P. M., Harrisburg 1.40 P. M., Gettysburg 3.20 P. M.

J. Ehrlich & Sons.
Our Eye Examinations Made Without Charge
mean more than ordinary eye testing. They mean the service of
Experienced Oculists
to prescribe correct glasses. Our 50 years' practice insures accuracy and satisfaction.
WE CHARGE FOR GLASSES ONLY
Perfect-Fitting Glasses as Low as $2.50
J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians
223 Sixth Av., 15th St. 350 Sixth Av., 22d St.
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217 Broadway, Astor House Block.

At Fountains & Elsewhere
Ask for
"HORLICK'S"
The Original and Genuine
MALTED MILK
The Food-drink for All Ages.
At restaurants, hotels, and fountains.
Delicious, invigorating and sustaining.
Keep it on your sideboard at home.
Don't travel without it.
A quick lunch prepared in a minute.
Take no imitation. Just say "HORLICK'S."
In No Combine or Trust

The Best Bitter Liqueur
Underberg
The World's Best
Bitters
The Cordial which braces, strengthens and aids digestion. Tasty with sherry. UNDERBERG is on every label.
Sold Everywhere.
LUYTIES BROTHERS,
U. S. Agents, New York.

CROSS ENGLISH GLOVES
LADIES' 2-Clasp Lisle—Tan, Black, Gray, White.... 75c
LADIES' 2-Clasp Silk Gloves—Same Colors as Above $1.00
MEN'S Chamois Gloves—White, Yellow..... $1.50
MEN'S Light Weight Mochas—Tan, Gray..... $2.00
MARK CROSS
89 Regent St.
World's Greatest Leather Stores
210 Fifth Avenue, 253 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street

ERIE RAILROAD
EFFECTIVE JUNE 27
FAST TRAIN TO DEPOSIT
LEAVES JERSEY CITY 9:20 A. M.
FAST AFTERNOON TRAIN TO
HOMESDALE AND SCRANTON
LEAVES JERSEY CITY, 2:35 P. M.
INSTEAD OF 3:15 P. M.
Numerous changes June 26 in local trains.

Kaufler's
The Plant where Purity, Quality, Flavor & Cleanliness reign supreme.
Bonbons - Chocolates

The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE SPLIT ON DEATH AVE.

President Mitchel and the Controller Wanted the Trains Stopped at Once.

THEIR RESOLUTION KILLED

Mayor Favors an Elevated Road, and Is Authorized to Appoint a Committee to Consider It.

The discussion yesterday of the Eleventh Avenue track removal question caused a split in the Board of Estimate. President Mitchel of the Aldermen presented to the board a resolution a week ago calling for immediate action by the city, through the Borough President of Manhattan and the Police Department, against the continuance of the "nuisance" on the ground that the New York Central has no right to operate "dummy" engines or locomotives below Thirtieth Street.

This was taken up yesterday again. The matter was pressed by Mr. Mitchel and Controller Prendergast, but the Mayor objected to haste, and, being sustained by the rest of the board, the Controller and Mr. Mitchel were voted down. The Mayor declared that a solution of the problem is being considered by Dock Commissioner Tomkins and the New York Central, which, if approved and carried out, will create a system of elevated tracks on the North River water front to communicate with city and private docks.

"If we passed this resolution," said Mr. Mitchel, "we would be served with an injunction. But on the argument that would follow we would find out just where we stand."

"A suit of that kind would not be settled in five years," replied the Mayor, "while negotiations may be able to wind the discussion up in a few months. We have already had this matter under consideration, so I have asked Dock Commissioner Tomkins to come here to-day."

The Commissioner then said:

"I believe it would be most unfortunate if the traffic either north or south of Thirtieth Street was cut off at this time. The Dock Department has a plan under development by which it will be possible to do away with the operation of trains in the streets of the city."

The elevated road suggestion was then outlined. But President Mitchel pressed immediate action on his resolution.

"Do you want us to vote on something of which we don't know the legal status?" asked President Miller of the Bronx.

"If a man was trespassing in your back yard you would kick him out, would you not?" replied Mr. Mitchel.

"Well, is this a board of hysterics or of reason?" snorted Mr. Miller.

"I, for one, am not prepared to vote for the resolution," put in the Mayor. "The Dock Commissioner tells us that negotiations are under way for the alleviation of this evil, and I do not feel like voting for anything that might interfere with them. I do not believe that anything was ever obtained by a quarrel."

"It would be a mistake to delay action," persisted Mr. Mitchel. 'This plan involves no hasty action and the railroad deserves no consideration from the city."

The Controller supported Mr. Mitchel, but a substitute resolution was finally passed, against which they voted, authorizing the Mayor to appoint a committee of four, of which the Corporation Counsel shall be a member, to report on the matter at the next meeting.

President Mitchel reported that an agreement has been arrived at with the Long Island Railroad for the elimination of all grade crossings in the Borough of Queens. Under it the city will pay $450,000 as its share of the cost in the new Sunnyside yards. President Miller declared that he would like to consider the matter before voting upon it, and it was laid over for a week.

President Miller tried to get the board to rescind the resolution passed several weeks ago calling for the submission to the board of specifications on all contracts for permanent improvements between July and September of this year, when the new Corporate Stock budget will go into effect. Commissioners Thompson and Martin of the Water and Bridge Departments said that unnecessary delays would be caused by the carrying out of the resolution, but they failed to carry their point, receiving only the votes of Boroguh Presidents Steers, Miller, Gresser, and Cromwell.

A request of the Electric Protection Company for permission to install a new fire and burglar alarm service in the city was referred to the Chief Engineer for investigation.

BATH BEACH BESTS EDISON CO.

Company Ordered to Get a Franchise for Its Overhead Wires There.

Property owners and residents along Seventeenth Avenue, Bath Beach, were rejoicing last night over the action of the Board of Estimate yesterday in declaring that the Edison Illuminating Company should apply for a franchise to run its wires on poles in this territory. They are even talking of taking drastic measures for the removal of the poles if something is not done at once.

John J. Gordon, who has been the leader of the Bath Beach folk in their fight against the Edison Company, declared last night:

"I am now vindicated, and if this corporation does not do something at once I will go out and chop down the pole in front of my house."

Others of his neighbors feel the same way.

SEEING THE NEW TUNNELS.

Pennsylvania Telegraph Operators Inspect Improvements Here.

With a view of acquainting its employes with its improvements in and around New York City, the Pennsylvania Railroad is planning to run special trains to New York. A special party composed of division operators and others, in charge of J. C. Johnson, Superintendent of Telegraph, went yesterday through the station and tunnels.

The division operators, who have charge of the telegraph and telephone lines, were accompanied by their Inspectors, repair foremen, and train dispatchers. Their special train from Philadelphia arrived at Harrison about noon. After an inspection of the Harrison Station the train ran to New York.

After luncheon at the Gregorian Hotel, in West Thirty-fifth Street, the party made an inspection of the station and went through the East River Tunnels to Sunnyside Yard.

Fourteenth Street Store
is selling every day the Foot Powder that stops foot torture.
White Cross
ANTISEPTIC Foot Powder
It is medicated and really beneficial in the treatment of smarting, swollen, sweating, tired feet.
10c and 25c

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

Class of 77 Receives Commercial Course Diplomas.

At the seventh commencement of the High School of Commerce, held last evening in the auditorium of the school building, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street, seventy-seven received diplomas. The address to the graduates was delivered by Dr. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. The salutatory address was delivered by Sidney S. Bobbe and the valedictory by Joseph Sanft.

Other addresses by members of the class were "A Central Bank," by Abraham Gordon, and "Charles Evans Hughes," by Kendrick Van Pelt. The Dreyfous Medal, awarded for general ability, scholarship, and leadership, was given to Kendrick Van Pelt. The Alliance Française Medal, for excellence in French, was awarded to Louis S. Garry.

The diplomas were presented by Dr. John G. Wight, who will resign this year, after thirteen years as Principal of the Wadleigh High School. The class day exercises were held on Thursday afternoon, when members of the class presented a comedy, "The End of the Tether," followed by a reception. The graduates were:

FEBRUARY SECTION.—Sidney Bobbe, Louis Boskey, George Buchtenkirch, Arthur Byrne, W. E. Delb, J. H. Englinton, W. L. Fichter, Samuel Galub, Louis Garry, Gerald Gaudiosi, Hyman Goldberg, Joseph Goldstein, W. M. Goldstein, Abraham Grometstein, J. C. Gunthert, C. Gutman, Leon Hochstein, J. J. Horowitz, William R. Hotze, Benjamin Kaufman, E. S. E. Landman, Percy W. Massce, A. P. Pfretzschner, Albert Regula, E. B. Rood, H. J. Stern, W. F. Stilliger, Jacob Strahs, J. E. Stroock, Herbert Turno, K. Van Pelt, C. L. Weber, George Weinberger, Bernhard Wolf, David Zurich.

JUNE SECTION.—Thomas Aiken, H. J. Briggs, Louis Bromberg, Charles Zunzel, Barnett Cohen, J. A. Cohen, Louis Feingold, M. Frank, Sydney Fried, Jacob Goldberg, Oscar Goldberger, A. Gordon, H. G. Greenfield, Frank Harris, Walter Hess, H. E. Kayan, Harry Kempner, Leo Klein, Jacob Kommel, Y. N. Krook, S. H. Lagusky, Nathan Leder, Solomon Lipsky, Archie Lochhead, S. J. Mindheim, C. W. Mueller, Harry Otten, C. W. Peterson, A. S. Pettit, Eugene Plunkett, Louis Rabinowitz, Meyer Reffes, Joseph Sanft, Frank Schavel, Charles Schimko, R. H. Schwall, J. W. P. Sealy, Charles Wellman, R. A. Wynne, J. M. Bossak, W. D. Rigney, A. Schneider.

MRS. HORNER LOSES APPEAL.

Was Not Justified in Shooting Dr. Simpson, Court Decides.

Supreme Court Justice Goff denied yesterday a motion to set aside a verdict for $1,500 obtained by Dr. James W. Simpson against his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ella S. Horner. Mrs. Horner shot and wounded the doctor when he visited her house to see his wife after he had been acquitted on the charge of murdering Bartley S. Horner, his father-in-law. Mrs. Horner claimed she shot the doctor in self-defense. Justice Goff said in his decision:

"It is for a jury to say whether the act was done in self-defense. The defendant may have honestly believed the plaintiff intentionally killed her husband and that the verdict of acquittal was a miscarriage of justice. Similar verdicts are not infrequently miscarriages of justice, and that condition may be generated by the infirmities of the jury system; hence human nature is sometimes impelled to invoke the wild justice of revenge and do the execution where the law failed. But if this were permitted organized society would be thrown into chaos and courts of law would become impotent.

"Revenge is destructive of self-defense, the essence of which is that the person who resorts to and uses a deadly weapon can only do so when he honestly believes that his life is in danger and that the only way he can save his life is to kill his assailant. These rules are fundamental and are so well settled that they are not open to question.

"The defendant was in her own house; the door was locked; she retired and loaded a revolver. She returned to the door. She need not have done so. It was her duty to avoid the quarrel. She courted it. While she had a right to order him to leave the premises, his refusal did not justify her shooting him.

"Though there are many distressing features in the case, they must not affect the due course of law, and that is that the verdict of the jury, supported by the evidence, as this one was, should not be disturbed."

FERRY SOON TO RESUME.

Dock Commissioner Authorized to Condemn Property for 23d St. Slip.

The final step toward the resumption of the East Twenty-third Street ferries, which ferries have been inoperative for some time, was taken yesterday when the Board of Estimate, at a public hearing, authorized the Department of Docks to institute condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of title to lands in the vicinity of Broadway and East River, Brooklyn, for ferry purposes.

The ferries from the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, to East Twenty-third Street are now under lease for ten years with the privilege of renewal for a further ten years; the lease to commence thirty days from the date the property is turned over to the company, in good condition and repair, property dredged, and the premises in all respects ready and fully equipped for the resumption of the ferry service.

With the action of to-day's meeting of the Board of Estimate the Dock Commissioner promised that these ferries will be running by Sept. 1 at the latest.

The Twenty-third Street Improvement Association has been very active in urging the resumption of these ferries, and was represented at the hearing by Isaac Stern, President; William H. Silk, Assistant Secretary, and the Improvement Committee, consisting of Louis Schrag, L. W. Harrington, and F. A. Seaman.

The Twenty-third Street Improvement Association comprises all of the large mercantile and real estate interests of Twenty-third Street and the adjacent districts, and the officers are: Isaac Stern, President, of Stern Brothers; Walter E. Maynard, Vice President, Fifth Avenue Building Company; Walter Stabler, Controller, Life Insurance Company, Treasurer; Joseph W. Cushman, Secretary, and William H. Silk, Assistant Secretary.

SAYS EGYPT IS AWAKENING.

Will Govern Itself When Thoroughly Aroused, Cairo Student Asserts.

"The English Government in Egypt is a political lie. The Government does not make good its promises, and it should get out, the sooner the better. Just now Egypt is helpless, for Egypt is poor, but the day will come when the country will be governed by the Egyptians themselves. We have had a long sleep, but we are now awakening."

These remarks came yesterday from Osman Abd el Razik of Cairo, Egypt, a student of the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, Mich., who is staying at the Astor on his way home with a large consignment of agricultural implements. The young student is an ardent Nationalist, and his father is in the Legislative Council of Egypt.

"Col. Roosevelt knows very well that England has no right in Egypt," continued Mr. Razik. "We agree with him along the lines of study and progress which he dictated to us. At the present time hundreds of young Egyptians are students at the principal universities in Europe and in the United States, and the benefit of our learning shall be directed to the future of our country.

"I am not returning with all these improved agricultural implements for myself, but to put them in operation in the parts of my country where they will do the most good.

"Egypt is a great agricultural country, and her strength for the future lies in this to a certain extent. I am taking back with me plows, spraying and pumping machines. I will return next year to continue my studies, and the knowledge I gain will all go toward the development of my country."

The student sails for Egypt to-day, accompanied by W. A. Gifford, a young American engineer, who will put the pumping and spraying machines in operation in several irrigated section near Cairo.

RAPID TRANSIT ROAD RENEWS LOOP OFFER

Makes Explanations to Service Board About Rentals, Which Were Rejected as Too Low.

ADDS SOME CONCESSIONS

Attention Called to Outlay Company Would Have to Make to Operate Trains Through Bridge Subway.

President E. W. Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company sent a letter yesterday to the Public Service Commission containing a further statement of the position of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit in regard to the operation of the bridge loop subway which the city has built. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit's offer was rejected by the commission some time ago as offering too small a rental. Yesterday's letter in substance reaffirms the offer, with additional details and a concession in one particular, giving the city the option of changing at its will from a flat rental to payment from the company on a car mileage basis.

The Brooklyn Rapir Transit offered originally to pay, in case a flat rental basis was determined upon, $40,000 the first year, $60,000 the second year, $80,000 the third year, $100,000 the fourth year, and $120,000 the fifth year. Thereafter the rate was to be $200,000 a year, with a reduction proportional to the capacity of the bridge loop subway under a limit of a ten-car train. Yesterday's letter pointed out that in rejecting the offer on the ground of this proposed reduction among others the commission had interpreted the position of the company, in that the company intended that the pro rata reduction should apply only when the rental, at the end of five years, had reached $200,000 a year. The letter continues:

"In your letter of the 21st you say that the commission is of opinion that these sums are much too small and that payment for the first year should be at least $75,000 and increased annually in the proportion named in our proposal, making the payment for the fifth year $225,000 and thereafter, if ten-car trains are permitted to operate, $375,000 a year. In order that the commission may fully understand the conditions which the proposed operation would put upon the railroad company in addition to payments to the city, I ask you to consider the fact that approximately $2,000,000, rather more than under, will have to be expended for a sub-station in Manhattan, additional electrical and other equipment made necessary by this extension of service, and a conservative estimate of increase in operating expenses of $100,000 per year will have to be borne by the operating company, constituting in all a fixed charge on the basis of our proposal ranging approximately from $240,000 for the first year to $320,000 for the fifth year, and, if the city makes it possible for the operation of ten-car trains, $400,000 per year thereafter.

"In short, the railroad company proposes to incur an expense ranging from $240,000 to $400,000 per annum for the privilege of performing an important service for the public without additional charge, its only possible pecuniary return being such enhancement of its general business as may in time be expected because of increased accommodation to its passengers.

"If the commission is of opinion that this arrangement would result in a larger traffic over the line in question and consequently better pecuniary results to the company than now seems probable, I call your attention to Clause B in the proposal of May 27, in which an alternative offer is made on a car mileage basis, the rate suggested being practically the same as that applying to the Interborough Company's rental reduced to car mile basis. The immediate returns to the city under this arrangement can be estimated by applying the rate of 4½ cents per car mile to the closely approximated car mileage named in that communication. Under this plan the city would share in whatever increase of business might come from time to time in the line in question.

"We are willing also that if the traffic of the line shall at any future time make necessary the use of more of the subway capacity than the two tracks here provided for the rental to be paid to the city shall be correspondingly increased."

PEARSON SLEUTHS CALLED OFF

New British Peer Now Moves in Peace—Waters-Pierce Co. Repudiates Them.

The private detectives whose sensational watch over Lord Pearson at the St. Regis had interested the whole neighborhood were not there yesterday, and the British contractor and oil operator started downtown in peace. They left no word as to why the espionage had ceased, but its continuance in face of the newspaper publicity it had received was practically hopeless.

Lord Pearson and his friends said on Thursday that they had every reason to believe that the detectives were employed by the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which is engaged in a bitter commercial war with Lord Pearson and his colleagues in the Mexican oil fields. A representative of the Waters-Pierce Company visited THE TIMES office yesterday to say that neither H. Clay Pierce nor the company itself had any knowledge of the detectives.

"The Waters-Pierce Company has never employed detectives to watch Lord Pearson," said the company's representative. "The company would not place itself in such a ridiculous position as that. Why, the very actions of these detectives are such as would stamp them as not being in our employ. Why, they run around the hotel lobby and in the street, waving their hands in the air and taking notes in little notebooks whenever Lord Pearson appears."

The Waters-Pierce representative suggested that maybe the sleuths were in the employ of some rival contractors who might have an interest in watching Lord Pearson. He is one of the largest contractors in the world, and may have plans to obtain the contracts for the Georgian Bay Canal or the fifty-million-dollar extension of Rio de Janeiro Harbor. This, however, he said, was merely a guess.

Lord Pearson and his associate, Dr. McCue, were told of the Waters-Pierce Company's repudiation of the detectives.

"Well, that does not alter our belief in the least," said Dr. McCue. "We have been followed more than a year now. Perhaps the newspaper story will keep them away. We hope so."

TOOK HAT FOR CAB FARE.

Taxi Driver Snatched It and a Fight Followed.

Harold Drake Severance, an architect, of 708 West End Avenue, and Joseph Keegan, a chauffeur, of 525 Lexington Avenue, were arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Court before Magistrate Moss on a charge of disorderly conduct. They were arrested at Forty-second Street and Park Avenue while fighting over a taxicab charge.

Severance met his wife at the Grand Central Station, and as they entered Keegan's taxicab he saw 50 cents registered. He protested and they got out of the cab.

Keegan demanded the 50 cents and Severance refused to pay it. Keegan grabbed the architect's hat and said he would hold it until he got the charge. When Severance tried to take the hat the fight began.

Policeman Hinnes placed the two under arrest. Both were discharged by Magistrate Moss, who reprimanded Keegan.

IMPORTERS LOSE BY SEIZURES

Houri Family Sentenced for Smuggling, but Woman Let Go.

Gen. Henry, the new Surveyor of the Port, visited the Cunard pier yesterday morning and watched the examination of the passengers. Later in the day he visited other piers and on Thursday he watched his men examine the newly arrived passengers from the Adriatic. He was an interested spectator of one seizure. S. H. Kahn, an importer of 139 Fifth Avenue, got in on the Lusitania. After the examination of his baggage the Customs officials found he had in his possession a gold locket containing a miniature of his family and a gold and silver key chain which he had failed to declare. He was taken before Deputy Surveyor George Smyth. Kahn at first said that he bought the locket several years ago and then admitted that he bought it two months ago. The key chain he said was intended as a present to his sister.

Another seizure was made by Special Inspector Timothy Donohue upon the arrival of the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland late Thursday afternoon. After Paul Bendix, an importer of 32 Union Square had passed the Customs examination Donohue found three diamond rings in his vest pocket. One he said he bought for 450 marks in Leipzig and the other two were purchased on memoranda from the same dealer. Bendix said he bought them for his sister and had not declared them, as she did not like them, and he was going to send them back.

In each case it was decided that the men would have to pay the foreign cost on their goods, plus the duties to be assessed, and then pay a fine of three times this total amount before they could get their articles returned and avoid possible legal action.

Collector Loeb was informed yesterday by United States District Attorney Youngs of Brooklyn that Nedgib, Antonio, and Sadie Houri, the three Armenians who attempted to smuggle goods on their arrival on May 14 on the steamship Lombardia, has been convicted. Gemil Houri, a relative, who met them on the pier and, when trouble came, tried to bribe a Customs official, was also convicted. The Houris by concealing articles upon their persons and under false bottoms of trunks sought to evade the payment of duty on $1,700 worth of goods. The three men were sentenced to a prison term and sentence in the case of the woman was suspended.

SAYS GIRL GOT HIS $300.

Dentist Has Patient Arrested Who Tossed Him About His Office.

Louis Bernstein, a dentist at 89 East Fourth Street, was the complainant yesterday in the Yorkville Court, before Magistrate Moss, against Dora Moloff of 279 Monroe Street, whom he accused of having taken a roll of bills containing $300 from his pocket. The prisoner was arrested last night at her home by Detective Armstrong of the Central Office, and this morning denied in court that she had taken the money. She waived examination and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

According to Bernstein, the woman had been a patient of his. She came into his office on June 2 just after he had returned from the bank, where he had drawn the $300. The roll was in his trousers pocket just before his patient came into the office.

Dr. Bernstein is slight and diminutive, while the woman is tall and robust. The dentist says that after he had treated her she remarked the difference in their heights. Then they stood close to each other to observe better the difference. Then the dentist says, to show her strength, Dora placed her arms about him and lifted him over her shoulder. Then placing him on the floor again she stooped and took him by the ankles and lifted him from the floor.

Magistrate Moss asked the dentist if he did not object to his patient lifting him about in the manner he described, and he replied that he did not think it would be gentlemanly to do so. He said that after the woman left he felt for his roll and it had disappeared.

BANKER GETS PRISON TERM.

Charles P. Knapp Convicted in Connection with Binghamton Smash.

BINGHAMTON, June 24.—Charles P. Knapp of Knapp Brothers, private bankers of Deposit, N. Y., which failed more than a year ago, when the Binghamton Trust Company's doors were also closed, was convicted to-day of receiving a deposit in his bank the day before it closed, knowing that the bank was insolvent. He was immediately sentenced to Auburn Prison for not less than fifteen months nor more than two years.

The failure of Knapp Brothers was due to excessive and unsecured loans to the publishers of Outing, and it was the crash of the firm that caused the suspension and subsequent liquidation of the Binghamton Trust Company.

Charles J. Knapp, an uncle of the man just convicted and a member of Knapp Brothers, as well as President of the Binghamton Trust Company, has been indicted on a similar charge.

JUDGE BARTLETT'S WILL.

Left $3,000 to Wife from Whom He Was Separated—Many Bequests.

Edward T. Bartlett, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, who died May 31 last at Albany, left $3,000 to his wife, Annie Richmond Bartlett, from whom he separated Sept. 13, 1898. In his will Judge Bartlett stated that under the separation agreement his widow was not entitled to share in his estate.

Mary Bartlett Kellogg of Skaneateles, N. Y., sister of Judge Bartlett, is the principal beneficiary under his will, which was made May 2, 1908. To her he left his life insurance of $20,000 and the residue of his estate, which included no real property.

NO MORE DENTED MILK CANS.

Mr. Driscoll Discovers in Them an Ingenious Short Measure Trick.

Clement J. Driscoll, the new Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, has started a crusade against the selling of milk at retail or wholesale in dented cans.

He has been informed by his Inspectors that some dealers use forty-quart cans so dented that they are several quarts "short" in measure.

MILLS ESTATE PAYS $340,717.

First Tax Installment by D. O. Mills Executors—Estate Value Unknown.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 24.—The first payment of transfer tax, amounting to $340,717, on the estate of the late Darius O. Mills, who died July 3, 1909, has just been made to the State Controller.

As the estate is not yet settled up, this amount is paid on account. The total value of the estate is not known.

Socialist Convention To-day.

The New York State Convention of the Socialist Party will be held to-day at Schenectady. It was said last night that the candidate for Governor probably will be Charles Edward Russell, a magazine writer. The campaign will be opened by a big mass meeting to-morrow night, at which Eugene V. Debs will speak.

Admits Forging $320,000 Town Notes.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—John B. Lombard pleaded guilty to-day to all seven counts of an indictment charging him with the forgery of notes of the town of Framingham totaling $320,000 while he was Treasurer of that place. Sentence was deferred.

Roosevelt a Tuskegee Trustee.

The Trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in Alabama, meeting yesterday in the rooms of the General Education Board, added to the Board of Trustees Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and Charles E. Mason of Boston.

HEGEMAN & Co
DRUGGISTS
200 Broadway. 21 Park Row. B'way & Bleecker St. B'way & 42d St., Times Bldg. 80th St. & Broadway. 86th St. & Broadway. 101st St. & Broadway. 112th St. & Third Ave. 125th St. & Seventh Ave. 125th St. & Lenox Ave. 125th St. & Eighth Ave. 136th St. & Broadway. 149th St. & Third Ave. 155th St. & Amsterdam Ave. 180th St. & St. Nicholas Ave. Tremont & Washington Aves. 644 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 1095 Broadway, Brooklyn. Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y. 171 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
FOR SURF BATHING
BATHING SLIPPERS, Cork Soles..49c a pair
All sizes and colors.
BATHING SHOES, Cork Soles....74c a pair
High laced, fast colors.
BATHING CAPS.....15c to 99c
Beautiful, new designs.
BATHING-SUIT BAGS.....49c to 69c
FOR THE TUB
BATH BRUSHES.....25c to $3.50
BATH SPRAYS.....25c to 10.00
BATH SPONGES.....75c to 5.00
SPONGES, RUBBER.....31c to 2.50
WASH CLOTHS.....5c to 25c
BATH TOWELS.....25c to 1.50
BATH MATS.....50c to 3.50
BATHING COLOGNE.....55c a pint
VIOLET AMMONIA.....15c a bottle
A Hegeman store is within easy reach of every home.
'Phone the nearest when in a hurry.
QUALITY PURITY

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.
The values noted here are the result of a condition which exists for the first time in our 65 years and are greater values than have ever been offered in the Smith Gray stores, at this season of the year.
The closing of our tailoring plant during the period of readjustment brought about by our reorganization delayed our production to such an extent that thousands of men's, young men's and boys' suits, which should have been in our stores months ago are only now being received from our tailor shops.
Having chosen to take our loss now instead of at the summer's end, you may enjoy Smith Gray summer comfort clothes at prices much lower than has ever been possible at this time of the year.
$20 and $22.50
Suits of light weight worsteds in gray, stone, steel and blue shades and Velours and Cassimeres in over two dozen shades in stripes, checks and fancy weaves 15.50
$18, $20 and $22.50
Crashes and Homespuns in two garment Suits, in stripes and plain weaves and blue serge and fancy blue serge suits in diagonal and stripe weaves..... 15.50
$27.50, $30 and $32.50,
Suits of fine Saxony Cassimeres, fine Velours and Canadian Crash, cut on English or soft roll models, new and exclusive browns, tans and grays, in shepherd, pin and glen checks, also stripes and fancy weaves and suits of fine worsteds in light weight grays, silk mixtures and blues in neat designs 22.50
$22.50 $25 and $27.50
Suits of light weight worsteds, in gray, blue, stone and steel shades and Velours and Cassimeres, in half a hundred styles, in light and dark grays, new brown, stone and steel shades, pin and glen checks stripe and fancy weaves 18.50
$22.50 and $25.00
Suits of crash in new olive and grays—two-piece models and blue serge suits, all of Australian wool, also fancy weave blue serges..... 18.50
$32.50, $35 and $37.50
Suits of lightest, thinnest worsted from Germany, Belgium, England and America's best mills, Shepherd checks, glen checks, pin checks, fine line stripes and fancy weaves, lightest grays to darkest grays, stone, steel, brown and olive shades as well as many fine silk mixtures 27.50
Motor clothes for owners and chauffeurs.
Smith Gray & Co.
Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.
Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's
Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th Street.
The Art of Keeping Cool

wise ones say, is acquired simply, if we follow the "don't worry" rule. Maybe. We think there are lots of other things that go to help. We've got them right here. A few hints.
Men's Cool, two piece, Suits Especially Smart Styles, at $12.88
Men's Athletic Underwear, Cool Nainsook. Coat Shirts and Knee Drawers, at..... 27c
Women's Cool Union Suits, tight or Umbrella Drawers, at..... 49c
Men's Cool Silk Half Hose, the kind generally sold at 69c; to-day at 39c
Women's Cool Shirt Waists, dainty, pretty Lingerie, $2.69 values at..... $1.98
Men's Soft, Cool Shirts, coat model, of white madras and Mercerized Pongee, solid colors or stripes, with the French double cuffs, sizes 14 to 18. $2.00 values at..... $1.50
Other Cooling Helps—In the Basement—Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Electric Fans—all moderately priced.
Then there's the tent, the lawn swing and the Hammock to think of. All priced right.
BLOOMINGDALES', Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

B. Altman & Co.
SHOES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN
WOMEN'S LOW SHOES FOR OUTING, OF WHITE CANVAS AND BUCKSKIN; TENNIS SHOES, TAN OXFORDS AND PUMPS.
LOW SHOES FOR YOUNG MEN, MISSES AND BOYS
CHILDREN'S ANKLE TIES OF PATENT LEATHER, GUN METAL, WHITE CANVAS AND BUCKSKIN.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT MODERATE PRICES IS BEING SHOWN.
CLOSING HOURS 5 P. M.; 12 NOON ON SATURDAYS
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

TAINTED BEEF IN ARMY MANOEUVRES

Commanders of 7th and 14th Regiments Make Serious Charges in Reports.

FOOD SUPPLY SHORT, ALSO

No Ambulances, Equipment Bad, and Lack of Transportation Marked Exercises Under Gen. Wood, They Say.

Lieut. Col. Willard C. Fisk of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and Col. John H. Foote of the Fourteenth Regiment have signed official reports condemning the conduct of the manoeuvres held in Massachusetts last Summer under the command of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A. The issue of rations, transportation, and other details for which the officers of the army were responsibile, comes in for criticism.

These reports have just been made public, and officers who have read them express the hope that some New York Congressman may demand a Congressional investigation for the benefit of future manoeuvres.

Lieut. Col. Fiske had command of the Seventh during the manoeuvres, Col. Appleton acting as a brigade commander. In his report he says:

The rations and their issue were far from satisfactory and seemed to have been arranged without consideration for the nature of the service. The fresh meat ration (beef) was poor in quality, and the carcass light in weight. There were but few issues of fresh meat, and it was delivered frozen so hard and at such hours as to make it almost impossible to use it in the limited time at the disposal of the cooks. The bacon was relished by all, but it was only issued in the haversack ration. An extra supply was issued by the regiment at its own expense.

Beef Was Tainted.

Canned corned beef was issued, and at least one-third of the cans were tainted. Three times as much hard bread was issued as could be used; the quality was excellent. The jam was so small in quantity as to be ridiculous; the condensed milk was not half enough, and the coffee was poor in quality. The issue of dried beans was practically useless, as there was seldom sufficient time to prepare them. If canned baked beans had been substituted they would have been appreciated. The men had breakfast at 4, 5, or 6 A. M., and the next meal could not be served until 2 or 3 P. M.

We were informed that a travel ration would be issued on the transport on the return journey. None was furnished, and I issued an order authorizing the expenditure by each man of 25 cents for each of three meals, in lieu of the issue of rations.

The attempt was made by the United States Quartermaster's Department to depend upon hired transportation from the locality. It was a flat failure. No escort wagons were furnished; instead we were assigned four wagons of various design and capacity, with teams incapable of doing the work required.

There was no adequate supply train. The commissary more than once sat for hours waiting for the promised supply train by the roadside with his rations, and then brought his rations forward with transportation privately hired. After the troops were two or three days distant from their base it was impossible for the regimental train to also act as supply train.

No Ambulances Furnished.

No ambulance was furnished, and the medical officers were without transportation for the sick or exhausted until the middle of the week, when a makeshift wagon was furnished. The ammunition carts consisted of light four-wheeled wagons drawn by one horse. They were taken over heavy roads only by the assitance of the men; one broke down entirely.

The exercises were disappointing, in that they furnished little or no opportunity for officers or non-commissioned officers to put into practice their theoretical knowledge of patrolling, advance and rear guard, outpost, and the general duties of security and information.

About 98 per cent. of the work was marching, making and breaking camp, and about 2 per cent. advance guard and contact with the enemy. The hours of exercise were too long. When in close contact with the enemy, it necessitated a start at 5 A. M., the men had to be up at 3, and when the exercises continued to the end of the period it was 2 P. M., or later, when they were in camp. To maneouvre green or unseasoned troops continuously for six or seven days is an unnecessary hardship.

Lieut. Col. Fisk states that ponchos are almost useless to protect against rain, and are of such poor quality that they tear and the rubber peals off. At the end of thirty days, he says, there would not be one left fit for use.

The superiority of the cloth-wrapped puttee is so superior to the leather issued that it seems strange, he says, they have not been adopted for both officers and men. He states that the present method of fastening the canteen to the cartridge belt is faulty, and that when the cartridge belt is worn with full equipment it is almost impossible for a man to get cartridge clips from the pocket of his belt unaided except from the two pockets in front.

"The shelter tent poles," he says, "are too easily broken, and in wet weather they swell so it is difficult to joint and unjoint them."

Men Thoroughly Exhausted.

Col. John H. Foote, commanding the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., in his report of the manoeuvres says in part:

Service of this kind is, from my own observation, of little benefit to the enlisted man. He was kept constantly on the march without food in all kinds of weather, which in my judgment was unnecessary. Men whose feet became so sore from long marching were compelled to drop out of the column and shift for themselves, there being no ambulance to take them to their regiment or organization.

In the long march made by the regiment of eighteen miles in a terrific rain storm at least 100 men were seen lying or straggling along the road, completely exhausted, many of whom were unable again to join their organizations.

This regiment was without a water wagon after Aug. 15, and was compelled to obtain water from wells or from any source it could. I complained of this several times, but it did no good.

The regiment was put on board the steamer Puritan for home without any issue of rations except coffee. I am in favor of field exercises, but in a more modified form. I cannot see the necessity of marching men who are not accustomed to such work long distances. I believe it is a mistake to break camp in a severe rain storm and march men eighteen to twenty miles with their clothing soaked to the skin, and again pitch camp in a field that is flooded with water.

Some officers express the opinion that for the benefit of future manoeuvres there should be an official investigation.

TRAIN KILLS ACCUSED GIRL.

Beatrice Clute, Named in Divorce Suit, Believed to be a Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 24.—It is reported that Beatrice Clute, the twenty-year-old daughter of Lyman W. Clute, a member of the A. Brown & Son Company, furniture dealers in this city, hurled herself on the tracks in front of a fast-approaching freight train on the Boston & Maine to-day. So mutilated was her body that her heart was found about twenty feet away.

Her parents deny that their daughter committed suicide. It is alleged that she was named in a divorce action instituted by Mrs. H. C. Crane of Scotia, a suburb of this city, against her husband, the son of the Rev. H. J. Crane, with whom he lives. It is said by friends of the dead girl that the action was scheduled for the next term of the Supreme Court.

Miss Clute was well known in society here, and was a graduate of the Schenectady High School.

Mayor Wins Points in Bingham Suit.

Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, who is suing Mayor Gaynor for $100,000 damages for writing and publishing the celebrated "Duffy boy" letter, lost yesterday two important points when Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum overruled his demurrers to Mayor Gaynor's separate defenses of privilege and justification. These defenses are good, Justice Greenbaum holds, not only for writing the letter to Mayor McClellan, but for Mr. Gaynor's alleged instigation of its publication. The decision holds substantially that whatever one is privileged to write to the Mayor also may be proper for publication.

BOY MAY BE KIDNAPPED.

General Alarm Out for Pietro Pelechano—Scimeca Child Still Missing.

Mrs. Jennie Pelechano of 22½ Catharine Street reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that her fourteen-year-old son Pietro was missing, and she suspected that he had been kidnapped. A general alarm was sent out for him. He is 4 feet 5 inches in height, weighs 130 pounds, and has dark eyes, hair, and complexion.

Thursday morning, she told the police, she was at her door talking with a man she knows only as "Tony" about $100 he owed her. Her son came down stairs. "Tony" took his hand and they walked away together. She has not seen the boy since.

Three-year-old Michael Scimeca has not been returned to his home at 2 Prince Street, and his father, Dr. Scimeca, says he has not paid any ransom, nor will he pay any. Dr. Scimeca says now he doesn't know when his son will be returned, if at all, though neither he nor his wife seem to be so much worried as they would be if they did not feel that he would return.

Giuseppi L. Maggio di Geraci, Dr. Scimeca's lawyer, explained the calmness of the parents by saying that they did not think their son would be mistreated, because he is so young that even if he is got back he could not tell anything about his captors.

G. Scimeca, Dr. Scimeca's cousin, of 248 Elizabeth Street, said the kidnappers would do well if they realized $500 out of the doctor. He scouted the idea that his cousin was willing and able to pay $8,000 for the return of his son. "He has a good practice," went on G. Scimeca, "but his expenses keep up with his income."

On information given by a Sicilian the detectives ransacked a house pointed out as the one in which the boy was being held, and the two adjoining houses also, but no boy was found.

Theodore Nellis of 1 Bleecker Street dropped into Police Headquarters shortly before midnight on Thursday and said that he had seen a boy resembling Michael Scimeca on the edge of a patch of woods between Elizabeth and Newark. A searching party was organized and the woods were scoured, but no boy was found there.

BATONYI CASE IS SETTLED.

Horseman, However, First Acts as His Own Lawyer In Examining Talesmen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24.—The suit of Aurel Batonyi against Mrs. Burke Roche, his former wife; Frank Work, her father, and Frank K. Sturgis for $150,000 damages because of the retention of certain personal property alleged to have been taken from the Two Mile Corner farm in Middletown during September, 1907, came to a sudden close to-day in the Superior Court.

Mr. Batonyi started to conduct his case, his attorneys having withdrawn. His part as an examining attorney, however, was restricted to his examination of the candidates for the jury. During a recess an agreement was effected and the case was discontinued without costs.

When the court opened Mr. Batonyi desired a continuance, saying he was unable to find counsel. Judge Lee declared that he would not continue the case except on proper conditions.

"It is absolutely unfair to the defendants to have their property tied up in this way," he said.

The court repeatedly asked Mr. Batonyi to state the value of the property taken from him. He was unable to do this. Finally the work of choosing a jury was begun. Before it was completed the settlement of the case was reached.

ACQUITTED IN GLOVER CASE.

Wife and Six Others Indicted as Accessories Are Discharged.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—After District Attorney James J. Higgins had stated in his closing address to-day that he had never suspected that any of the defendants were in any way connected with the crime for which they were indicted, Judge Stevens ordered the jury in the East Cambridge Superior Criminal Court to return a verdict of not guilty in the case of Mrs. Lillian Glover and six other persons charged with being accessories after the fact to the murder of Mrs. Glover's husband, Clarence F. Glover. Without leaving their seats the jurymen complied with the instructions. Besides Mrs. Glover, the defendants were her attorneys, Samuel D. Elmore and A. F. Tupper; the murdered man's brother, Seymour Glover, and the latter's wife, and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Freeman, friends of the Glover family.

The defendants were secretly indicted at the June term of the Middlesex Grand Jury and were put on trial yesterday. The specific charge against them was that they had assisted in concealing Hattie Leblanc, who is now under indictment charged with the murder of Glover in his laundry on Nov. 29, 1909. The young French Canadian girl, who had been employed by the Glovers as a domestic, was found hiding under a bed in their house after several searches of the place had failed to reveal any trace of her.

The trial of the Leblanc girl is set for next September.

BROWNE CASE GOES TO JURY.

Prisoner Is Charged with Giving Bribe for Vote for Lorimer.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The case of Lee O'Neil Browne, leader of the Democratic minority in the Illinois House of Representatives, who is charged with having paid Representative Charles A. White $1,000 to vote for William Lorimer for United States Senator, went to the jury to-day.

State Attorney Wayman occupied the greater part of the day in making the closing argument for the State. He declared that the defense had attempted to answer the three confessions introduced by the State by an attack on him personally and on other things generally.

"They cannot paint Brown white by painting White black," he shouted. "We'll admit White is black; but Browne is blacker."

In instructing the jury Judge McSurley stated that the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice (meaning White) might be considered, but it should be received with great caution and carefully weighed. Should the jury believe that any of the State witnesses testified because of immunity from prosecution, this should also enter into the consideration of the case.

H. HAMMERSTEIN BANKRUPT.

Son of the Impresario Files Petition—Assets Are $247.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Harry Hammerstein, a son of Oscar Hammerstein, the impresario, filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition here to-day in the United tSates District Court. His liabilities are given as $19,452.68 and his assets $247. Several civil suits were begun against him recently in Delaware County, including one to recover $1,117.10 for automobile hire.

Harry Hammerstein is associated with his father's business interests. During the season just closed he was manager of the Philadelphia Opera House. For a year he was connected with the Manhattan Opera House and he has held positions in other theatres controlled by Oscar Hammerstein from time to time.

Soldier Sentenced as White Slaver.

In sentencing Frank Rhoades yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions in Newark, Judge Thomas A. Davis declared that he was the first man to be convicted under the new so-called white slave law in New Jersey. Rhoades received a term of seven years in the State Prison. Rhoades wore the uniform of a private in the United States Engineers in court.

MOXIE Is The Best Drink For You In Hot Weather

Sold Wherever You See a Moxie Sign

More than six million people, including thousands of physicians and their families drank Moxie last year! Why? Because—the demand for a mild tonic has become almost universal, and in this class Moxie leads.

The sanitary conditions under which Moxie is prepared appeal to particular people. All who drink Moxie say they eat better, sleep better and feel better because they use it.

EXPUNGES CRITICISM OF ICE PROSECUTORS

Justice Goff, Incidentally, Sets Forth the Value of a Grand Jury Presentment.

CAN'T ATTACK INDIVIDUALS

But Is Harmless Enough When In General Terms Calling Attention to Remediable Conditions.

Justice Goff, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday filed an order expunging from the records the presentment filed in April, 1908, by the Grand Jury which was charged with the investigation of the American Ice Company. The Grand Jury's paper was devoted wholly to criticism of the conduct of James W. Osborne, George Gordon Battle, and William A. De Ford, the Attorney General's deputies who were conducting the prosecution.

The court's opinion accompanying the order ignores the question of the truth or falsity of the charges in the paper it expunges from the records. It is based on the theory that the so-called "presentment" has no legal significance and that the Grand Jury exceeded its rights in filing it. The opinion took on an added interest in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday from the curiosity aroused as to the status and prospects of the "white slave" findings now under the consideration of Judge O'Sullivan. It was pointed out that in the old case Justice Goff, in expunging a filed document found to be objectionable, has followed the course which District Attorney Whitman contends is the only one open to the court in the "white slave" matter.

In the ice case, feeling an apprehension, the sources of which have never been fully disclosed, the deputies of the Attorney General asked for a discontinuance of the investigation on the ground that a quorum had not heard the entire evidence. The Grand Jury refused to discontinue, and refused also to indict either the ice company or President Oler, but before disbanding took occasion to file with the clerk of the court its opinion of the prosecutors.

That the Grand Jury deprecates that the representatives of the Attorney General should have considered it their duty under their oaths of office to attempt to take the consideration of this case from it, should attempt to mislead it as to the nature of the proceeding before it, and should attempt to mislead it as to the reasons for the desire to discontinue the proceedings, is the sense of the document.

It is Justice Goff's opinion that a presentment, although it has no place in the Code of Criminal Procedure, is a harmless-enough performance when it does not accuse individuals. But a Grand Jury can do that only through an indictment, and if it attempts it through a "presentment" such a document should be wiped off the records.

"The term 'presentment' acquires force from its historic association with a legal proceeding which was tantamount to an indictment, and because of that it is commonly regarded as of legal significance," writes Justice Goff. "If so, it should have some force and effect and furnish a basis for some action. If it be not of legal significance it is a mere brutum fulmen, without authority, and where it injuriously affects the individual it should not be accorded even the color of authority. The great weight of authority to-day is—making allowance for special exceptions in some jurisdictions—that in practice the office of a presentment is no longer of legal force and effect and that its one-time function is merged in the indictment.

"It has become a custom of almost invariable occurence that the Grand Jury, at the close of its term, makes a presentment on some subject on which, frequently, no evidence has been heard. This, no doubt, proceeds from the zeal of its members to promote the general welfare by calling attention to certain conditions which they believe should be remedied. So long as they are confined to matters of general interest they are regarded as harmless, even though a waste of time and effort, and after the ephemeral notice of the day has passed they are allowed a peaceful rest.

"But it is very different when the motives and conduct of the individual are impugned and he held to reprobation. The mischief arises from a prevailing belief that a Grand Jury, making the conventional presentment, speaks with great authority and acts under the sanction of the court, thereby giving to its deliverance a solemnity which impresses the mind of the public. This is a grave error. The powers and duties of the Grand Jury are defined by law. No matter how respectable or eminent citizens may be who comprise the Grand Jury, they are not above the law, and the people have not delegated to them arbitrary or plenary powers to do that under an ancient form which they have not a legal right to do."

To those who attempted yesterday to draw a parallel between this presentment and that now under the consideration of Judge O'Sullivan it was pointed out that the Rockefeller Grand Jury was asked to report on its investigation, and, above all, to answer a question.

In the ice case a second Grand Jury saw the situation differently and looked on the deputies with kinder eyes. The American Ice Company was indicted, tried, and convicted of attempting to create a monopoly, a prosecution which cost the State $35,000 and ended in a $5,000 fine, which has not yet been paid. Yesterday's order to expunge was in response to an application made before Justice Goff in January of this year.

B. & M. RAISES WAGES.

2,500 Employes Obtain Advances of 5 to 25 Per Cent.

BOSTON, June 24.—Twenty-five hundred employes of the Boston & Maine Railroad obtained an advance in wages ranging from 5 to 25 per cent. at a conference to-day between a committee and General Supt. C. E. Lee.

The employes affected are baggagemen, station men, receiving and delivery clerks, checkers, and freight handlers at all stations outside the Boston terminal division.

C. P. ACCEPTS WAGE AWARD.

Grand Trunk Defers Action—Trainmen to Have Strike Vote Next Week.

MONTREAL, June 24.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company to-day filed with the Labor Department at Ottawa an acceptance of the conciliation committee's award in the wage dispute with its conductors and trainmen. The Grand Trunk Company has deferred action.

The 15,000 conductors and trainmen of the two railroads will have a strike vote, probably next week. They claim the proposed 25 per cent. wage increase is insufficient, and demand the scale now obtaining on most American trunk lines.

Japanese Bride's First Visit to America

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Lusitania was T. Akahoshi, a wealthy merchant of Tokio, and his bride. They are on a wedding trip around the world. Mr. Akahoshi is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and speaks English. His wife has never seen America before, and her husband is fulfilling a promise made before their marriage to show her the country in which he studied.

For Captain in the 22d Regiment.

First Lieut. W. S. Edwards of the Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, N. G. N. Y., has been nominated for Captain of Company I, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Capt. MacGrothy to Major. Lieut. Edwards joined the Twenty-second in 1900 while it was an infantry organization, completing ten years of service last February.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Capt. B. H. Watkins, Second Infantry, assume charge of construction work at Fort Thomas, Ky., relieving Capt. E. A. Shuttleworth, Second Infantry.

Major J. G. Galbraith, Fourth Cavalry, relieved from duty at Army War College.

First Lieut. J. W. Lyon, Coast Artillery Corps, relieved from 124th Company and placed on unassigned list, and will report to the commanding officer Artillery District of Boston.

Yellowstone National Park Reservation, Wyoming, is designated as the station of Capt. W. Willing, Corps of Engineers.

Orders May 24 directing Capt. W. I. Westervelt, Ordnance Department, to proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., amended to direct him to remain on duty at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, until Aug. 31, and proceed to Fort Riley upon expiration of leave granted him.

Capt. P. M. Kessler, C. A. C., prior to June 30 will proceed to New Castle, Penn., on business pertaining to inspection of submarine mine material for torpedo depot, Fort Totten, N. Y.

First Lieut. C. H. Patterson, C. A. C., detailed as Recorder of Retiring Board, Washington, D. C., vice Capt. E. Carpenter, C. A. C.

Capt. Carpenter is relieved as Recorder of the board to take effect upon completion of case of First Lieut. E. B. Iglehart, Third Infantry, and Lieut. Patterson will assume duties of Recorder in cases of all other officers now under examination.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral K. Niles, detached from duty as member of the Lighthouse Board, Department of Commerce and Labor; to duty as General Inspector of Ordnance for the Navy.

Capt. W. B. Caperton, detached from duty as Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board; to duty at conference at Naval War College, Newport.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Dayton, to Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Wolverine, at Racine; Lawrence, at San Francisco; Goldsborough and Rowan, at San Diego.

Sailed: Nanshan, from Nagasaki for Woosung; Grampus, Pike, Fortune, and Justin, from Port San Luis for Santa Barbara.

The Delaware will leave the Norfolk Navy Yard July 3 for a cruise to the West Indies.

Taft's Victories As He Himself Sees Them.

An unusually interesting article on what the President has accomplished seen from his own viewpoint and written by one who knows what he is saying.

High Fliers Among the Rich

The aeroplane craze has caught hold of a number of American millionaires, and they imperil their necks in this new sport.

The Truth About Socks and Happiness

Margaret Illington, who made more fame in a day through her charmingly womanlike remarks about her husband's stockings than by her acting, makes a confession.

Washing and Ironing Money

That's Uncle Sam's new process for making soiled greenbacks good as new instead of destroying them.

Nordica on Woman Suffrage

The famous singer has taken up cudgels vigorously for the cause and tells why in a delightful talk.

There are other features told by caption:

The Sultan of Sulu at Close Range
The Romance of Turgenieff
A Billion Lost Through Insects and Animals
New Dean of Washington's Diplomatic Corps
England Gives a Conquered Colony Self-Government
Togo's Sightseers View the Stockyards
Hy. Mayer's Impressions of the Week's Happenings.

These features are told in pictures:

The Home-Coming of Roosevelt
The Roosevelt-Alexander Wedding
The Drexel-Maidstone Wedding in London
The London Horse Show
The Tuxedo Horse Show

BE SURE TO ORDER EARLY

To-morrow's Sunday Times

PROFITS VS. LOSSES

Many investments are good if you sell them at the right time—but how often have you combined a lucky purchase with a lucky sale?

Mark off your losses, and your profits won't look large enough to pay for the worry.

In the long run, no investment is more profitable than our Guaranteed Mortgages.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

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Capital & Surplus - $7,500,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

For a Sane Celebration of Independence Day

APPEAL TO NEW YORKERS

The civic pride of New Yorkers is appealed to by the Independence Day Committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor to arrange for an old-fashioned Fourth of July Celebration.

Considerable funds are necessary in order to realize the object of the Mayor's appointment. The Committee is designing a Military and Civic Parade, arranging for district celebrations in the Parks and Playgrounds, and for exercises in connection with the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the City Hall.

Thus New Yorkers who take a pride in their great city are asked to give expression to their aspirations by contributing to the expenditure for appropriate decorations, bands, and entertainments, and the Committee anticipates a prompt and generous response to this appeal.

It is estimated that about $50,000 will be needed. Of this the city has given $15,000 for fireworks. The rest must be raised by popular subscription.

The programme of the day will include a reception in the Aldermanic Chamber to celebrate City Hall's Centennial.

Children's celebrations in 240 recreation centres.

Reading of Declaration of Independence from City Hall steps by Col. W. D. H. Washington, followed by patriotic ceremonies.

Military and civic parade.

First Interborough Flag Relay Race under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League, teams of twenty boys to contest on the Speedway for Borough championships; silver medals.

Review of parade from City Hall steps by Mayor Gaynor.

Athletic rallies in eighteen parks, with gold, silver, and bronze medals as prizes.

First Flag Relay Race for championship of Greater New York, forty blocks down Fifth Avenue from One Hundredth Street, contestants being the winning teams of twenty boys in borough contests. Prizes, a handsome silk flag, given by Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and silver cups for each member of the winning team.

Automobile parade of decorated cars up Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and Riverside Drive.

Displays of aerial fireworks from city parks.

Subscriptions may be forwarded to James S. Cushman, Treasurer Independence Day Committee, Room 611, Pulitzer Building, New York City.

JOHN H. FINLEY,
Chairman Independence Day Committee.

Frisbie Collars

FRONT 2¼ ins. BACK 1¾ ins.

The Theresa

The front opening solves the knotty knotting problem. Your scarf cannot lift or shift. It stays put.

FRISBIE, COON & CO. TROY, N.Y.

AT MOST GOOD SHOPS

25 cents for Two

Well Begun is Half Done —and certainly your tooth cleaning is done well, done quickly and done pleasantly by the help of

CALVERT'S CarbolicTooth Powder

11 cents at your druggists. Sample and booklet free from

Park & Tilford, Broadway, New York. F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Where to Go

New Jersey Central EXCURSIONS

HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT

$1 Lake Hopatcong EVERY SUNDAY

Leave West 23d St. 8:50 A. M.
Leave Liberty St. 9:00 A. M.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

A trial will convince that W. L. Douglas shoes are the best in the world.

Greater New York Stores: 95 Nassau Street; 755, 853, 2349, 1437 Broadway; 884, 1402, 2222, 2779 Third Ave.; 356 Sixth Ave.; 245, 663 Eighth Av.; 250 W. 125th St. Brooklyn: 421 Fulton St.; 708, 1007, 1367 Broadway; 675 Fifth Av.; 1779 Pitkin Av.; Jersey City: 18 Newark Av.

Grape-Nuts

FOR THOSE WHO LIVE BY BRAIN WORK.

White Mountains

New Hampshire

The Ideal Vacation Resort

for rates, literature and time-tables write, telephone or call 1 Broadway, N.Y. City Tel. 5121 Cortlandt.

If your cook leaves you suddenly, call up 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will attend to you.—Adv.

T. D. SULLIVAN BOWS TO OBERAMMERGAU

Simple Villagers Can "Put It All Over" Coney Island in Fleecing the Tourist, He Says.

DIDN'T LIKE THE PLAY MUCH

The Local Talent Wouldn't Make a Very Long Run Even at the Metropolitan—Off to Reno.

State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan came down the gangplank of the big Cunard liner Lusitania yesterday afternoon to meet 200 members of the Sullivan clan on the pier to welcome him home. The Senator looked in the best of health. He was accompanied by George McDonald, an English sporting man, who was John L. Sullivan's second when the latter fought Charlie Mitchell at Chantilly, France. Both he and "Big Tim" are going West to see the Jeffries-Johnson fight.

Sullivan declared his belief that the fight would be an honest one. He already holds stakes to the amount of $71,000, and $51,000 more will be put in his hands twenty-four hours before the fight. He confessed that his knowledge of geography beyond the Rockies was vague, and wanted to know whether Reno was harder to reach than San Francisco. He added that as official stakeholder he rather felt his responsibilities. The Senator had much to say of his journey to the other side.

"I went to Oberammergau to see the Passion Play," he began. "I wish I had stayed longer in Ireland. The play from a religious standpoint may be all right, but as a spectacle it does not amount to much. The local talent, if gathered together and brought here, would not make a very long run even at the Metropolitan Opera House.

"I have been to Coney Island, but the simple villagers over there have adopted Coney Island methods, and in a German setting they lose nothing. The innkeepers charge you $6.50 a day for accommodations which can be furnished on the Bowery for 75 cents a day. Indeed, Bowery accommodations at that price have the Bavarian accommodations beaten by a city block. You have to pay two days in advance, and as soon as you are safely landed they begin overcharging in a way that would do credit to a get-rich-quick game. Not many Americans had arrived when I was there, but the simple natives were preparing for them. When the play is over there ought to be enough money in that section to allow many to retire, build castles, and buy titles. Everybody has a hook out for the expected American invasion."

Senator Sullivan made most of his trips about Ireland in a jaunting car. He commends it as a mehod of travel. He said that a person could travel for a day by this method at a cost of $4 for about every fifty miles covered.

"The only disadvantage about the jaunting car mode of travel," he said, "is that when a heavy up grade is reached it is necessary to get out and walk. It is five years since I had a real good look at Ireland. Many changes have taken place. The old thatched roofs are disappearing. Nine out of ten cottages now have slate roofs to them. We went through the mountains of Wicklow, through Kerry, the home of the Sullivans, and through Killarney. Conditions are still deplorable with the people, and it is worse in the cities than in the country."

Speaking of what he saw in England, "Big Tim" said that had it not been for the death of King Edward England would have given Roosevelt the greatest reception accorded a foreigner in years. His attention was called to an interview with Eugene Zimmerman, father-in-law of the Duke of Manchester, in which he said that if Roosevelt became President again he would renounce his American citizenship and become a subject of Great Britain's King.

"Well, I would not stop him," said Sullivan. "There are a lot of men with millions living abroad and spending the money there they could be using to build up their own country. Let them stay out. Their forefathers knew why they left England and came to this the best country in the world. Some of them make threats. Well, this country could struggle along without them. We ought to elect Roosevelt or anybody else if by such an election we could get about a million of this sort of men to leave the country in a body and stay away."

Asked about the political situation, Sullivan said:

"I always look for the Democrats to win. My faith in their being able to carry this State in the coming election is very strong."

TO TRY TYSON SOON.

Important Witness at Hand, Wealthy Autoist's Case Will Be Hastened.

There will be an early trial of the old charge against John H. Tyson, the wealthy young man of Riverside, Conn., whose automobile, it is charged, ran down and killed Olaf Gunderson, launchman of the Columbia Yacht Club, in February, 1908. The trial has been adjourned repeatedly since the filing of the indictment in August of that year, because of the absence from the jurisdiction of an important witness named Herry Fox.

Fox's whereabouts have been named variously from Los Angeles to London, and, acting on the belief that the man was in California, Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier recommended a discharge of the $10,000 bail in which Tyson has been held since he pleaded not guilty to manslaughter in the second degree. Supreme Court Justice Davis had this matter before him, when word reached District Attorney Whitman that Fox was no further off than Stamford, Conn., whence he was perfectly willing to come to New York and testify.

With this news Mr. Whitman withdrew the recommendation for a discharge of the bail, and now he is looking for the source of the report that Fox was at the other end of the continent.

CAPT. COLLINS SENTENCED.

From 20 Years to Life in Prison for Tug Captain's Murderer.

From twenty years to life imprisonment was the indeterminate sentence given yesterday by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions to Alwin C. Collins, Captain of the coal barge Joel. On April 6 he shot and killed John Plant, Captain of the tug Robert Robinson.

With James W. Osborne as counsel a mixture of self-defense and the "unwritten law" was put forth, which told of a scuffle that arose between Collins and Plant, following his discovery that the Captain of the tug had been in his cabin in his absence. Collins was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Wants Father to Pay for Son's Care.

Lawyer Mack, as counsel for Carrol F. Smith, Treasurer of the State hospitals, asked yesterday Judge Swann in General Sessions that Lorenzo Ullo, a lawyer of 11 Broadway, be compelled to pay $3.50 a week for the maintenance of his son, Joseph Ullo. Mr. Mack said that the youth entered Central Islip Hospital more than six years ago, but since March 31, 1909, his father had failed to pay for his maintenance. Judge Swann adjourned the matter until Monday, when Mr. Ullo could be given an opportunity to make any explanation.

TAFT ASKED TO AID HUGHES.

President Is for Direct Nominations, but for No Specific Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—President Taft was appealed to again to-day to support Gov. Hughes in his fight for a direct primary law. This time the emissary was Mervin K. Hart of Utica. He had a talk with the President this morning, which lasted for some time. Mr. Hart did not succeed in eliciting anything more from Mr. Taft than was obtained by F. J. H. Kracke last week.

The President has let it be known that he is decidedly in favor of direct nominations, but he is not taking a stand for any particular measure. He repeated today his determination to keep out of New York politics. His hope is that the New York Republicans will get together and put through some effective measure, but he will not be drawn into any controversy as to what specific provisions will make an effective bill.

SULZER BOOM FOR GOVERNOR.

Started with Crowds, Cheers, and Resolutions in the Bronx.

Congressman William Sulzer got his first 1910 boom for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination last night at a tempestuous meeting of the Ranachque Club of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District in the Bronx, the regular Democratic organization. An enthusiastic crowd overflowed the clubhouse and another meeting was held outside.

It was a gathering for the special purpose of starting the Sulzer boom. Ex-Coroner William I. Berry presided, and at the mention of the Congressman's name both the inside and the outside throngs turned themselves loose in cheering. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, reciting the virtues and the good deeds of Congressman Sulzer, and declaring that the Ranachque Club was for him for the Governorship.

PROHIBITION TICKET NAMED.

Candidates for Pennsylvania Governor and Other Officers Chosen.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 24.—Madison F. Larkin of Scranton was nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania by the Prohibition State Convention to-day, being chosen over H. T. Ames, an attorney of Williamsport, and D. Clarence Gibboney of Philadelphia. Larkin received 92 votes, to 33 for Ames and 16 for Gibboney. The rest of the ticket was made up of Charles E. McConkey, Mercer County, for Lieutenant Governor; Irving W. Huckins, Philadelphia, for State Treasurer, and Charles W. Huntington, Williamsport, for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The nominating proceedings were more or less stormy owing to interchanges of remarks by supporters of various candidates for Governor and the unexpected presentation of Mr. Gibboney's name.

The adoption of the platform was attended by a vigorous attack on the woman's suffrage plank, which declared for enfranchisement, but the convention, by a vote of 99 to 3, retained it.

WOMEN TO OPEN MEAT SHOPS.

Mother of Rose Pastor Stokes Heads Movement to Fight High Prices.

Mrs. Anna Pastor, President of the Progressive Women of the Bronx, announced yesterday that the organization had decided to start a co-operative kosher butcher shop in the Bronx to fight the exorbitant demands of the retailers.

Meat that cost 14 to 16 cents a pound a year ago is now sold for 22 to 24 cents, she said, while steaks had risen from 18 and 20 cents to 22 and 24 cents a pound.

Every member of the society had subscribed $1 at a meeting held in the Claremont Casino on Thursday night, and Mrs. Pastor added that since their object had been made public the kosher butchers had posted notices that the price of meat had been reduced. She said that would not alter the plans of the organization.

All trades would be taken up in the course of time, she said, but only members of the society will be able to buy at the shop. Mrs. Pastor is also a member of the Bronx Ladies' Aid Society and a member of the Free Loan Association and the Widowed Mothers' Society. She is the mother of Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes.

EXTENDS THE DEBT LIMIT.

Court Approves City's Application to Exclude Subway Bonds.

The application of the city to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, for an interpretation of the laws relating to the issuance of subway bonds and the effect upon the debt limit was decided yesterday favorably to the city.

The petition asked that $43,887,000 in subway bonds, issued prior to Jan. 1, 1910, be excluded from the limit of indebtedness that the city could lawfully contract.

The court held that as the Legislature authorized the city to exclude rapid transit bonds if there was a deficit in the revenue and interest and amortization charges, the amount of bonds not included in the debt limit was in proportion to the difference between the revenue and the interest and principal of the bonds.

The court found the city's revenue from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company about one-twentieth less than the city paid out in interest and in redeeming the bonds. The court decided that the city would have the right under the conditions of excluding, not the total of $43,000,000, but the amount based on the receipts and disbursements of these bonds, the actual total of which will be compiled by accountants.

Largest Wooden Ship Off Sandy Hook.

The American ship Shenandoah, the largest wooden ship afloat, came to anchor off Sandy Hook late yesterday after a voyage of 128 days from San Francisco. She has finished her last voyage as a windjammer and is soon to enter the lowly calling of a coal barge. Capt. Edward Murphy is her commander. She has made the voyage from San Francisco, the voyage taking 96 days.

Gaynor Vetoes Mt. Vernon Water Bill.

Mayor Gaynor has vetoed the bill passed by the last Legislature authorizing the creation of a Board of Water Supply for the City of Mt. Vernon, with power to condemn land near New York City's Catskill watershed property. The Mayor says that such a move might interfere with the Catskill project, and suggests that Mt. Vernon wait until the new system is in operation.

Gaynor to Investigate City Marshals.

Mayor Gaynor has signified that one of the first reforms to which he will turn his attention next will be a thorough investigation of the City Marshals' office.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The following is the forecast for the cotton and grain States for Saturday and Sunday:

Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana—Local showers Saturday and probably Sunday; light to moderate winds.

Eastern Texas—Local showers Saturday. Sunday partly cloudy; moderate southerly winds.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy, probably showers in extreme western portion Saturday. Sunday fair.

Utah—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Oklahoma, Kansas—Unsettled Saturday. Sunday fair.

Arkansas, Tennessee—Local showers Saturday. Sunday unsettled.

Kentucky—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

Ohio—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate northeast and east winds.

Indiana, Illinois—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate northeast to east winds.

Lower Michigan, Wisconsin—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate variable winds; mostly easterly.

Upper Michigan—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

Minnesota—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate winds.

Iowa—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

Missouri—Local showers Saturday. Sunday partly cloudy.

Dakotas—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Nebraska—Partly cloudy; warmer in western portion Saturday. Sunday fair.

BUHLER, LONG ILL, COMMITS SUICIDE

Wealthy Real Estate Dealer Shoots Himself After Sending Sister from His Room.

OBLIGED TO DROP BUSINESS

Heat Supposed to Have Brought Back Attack of Nervous Prostration, from Which Dead Man Had Suffered.

William Buhler, a former well-known real estate operator of 111 Broadway, committed suicide yesterday in a fit of temporary insanity by shooting himself with a revolver at his home in the Yosemite apartments, 550 Park Avenue. He was a man of considerable wealth, a bachelor, and 47 years old.

For many years Mr. Buhler had been in the real estate business at 115 Broadway, where he made much money by buying rows of old tenement houses in Manhattan, pulling them down, and erecting modern buildings on the sites. These he sold at large profits. When the old building at 115 Broadway was torn down he moved to the Trinity Building, at 111 Broadway, where he was associated in business with William E. Baker.

A year ago, according to his friends, Mr. Buhler was attacked with a nervous disorder and had to give up all active work to take a long trip abroad. He returned a few weeks ago. He called at the Trinity Building last Tuesday and requested William Scott, the Superintendent, to sub-lease his office as he did not think he would ever be well enough to come back to business. By that time his associate, Mr. Baker, had removed to 35 South William Street and the office was closed entirely. The Superintendent and the clerks who saw Mr. Buhler on Tuesday noticed that he appeared to be very much excited in his manner.

Mr. Baker said last night that Mr. Buhler had complained of the heat on Wednesday night. It is thought the heat brought on an attack of nervous prostration yesterday. About noon he requested Mr. Baker to go to the drug store and get a prescription made up, and asked his sister, Miss Caroline Buhler, who had kept house for him for fifteen years, to get a luncheon for him, as he did not feel well. She went to the kitchen and a few seconds later heard a pistol shot from the room where she had left her brother. On entering the room Miss Buhler found him lying dead across a couch with a bullet hole through his right temple. Written hastily in pencil on a pad lying on the table was a brief note addressed to Mr. Baker, requesting him to notify Dr. Riddle Goffe, who lived in the Yosemite apartments.

When the doctor arrived he said that death had been instantaneous and sent word to the police to notify Coroner Winterbotham.

Stark B. Ferris of Ferris, Roeser & Storck, lawyers of 165 Broadway, who had charge of Mr. Buhler's affairs, said later that the dead man was mentally unbalanced and that ill-health and the heat had caused him to end his life. There was no business trouble, and his client was well supplied with money, the lawyer said.

BOYS RAN AWAY WITH HORSE.

Then It Ran Away with Them, and Over Another, Who May Die.

While the children in Public School 78, at 119th Street and Pleasant Avenue, were being dismissed at noon yesterday, eleven-year-old Antonio Gentile of 427 East 114th Street and twelve-year-old Emilio D'Arria of 411 East 114th Street removed a heavy rope tied to the front and rear wheels of a milk wagon hitched in front of the school, jumped into the wagon, and lashed the horse into a gallop. By the time they reached Pleasant Avenue the horse was a full-fledged runaway.

Galloping ever faster at the shouts of the frightened children, the horse turned up toward 120th Street just as the two boys jumped from the wagon.

At 120th Street the horse knocked down eleven-year-old Frank Guido of 429 East 114th Street, and two wheels passed over his head and body, fracturing his skull and inflicting internal injuries. At the Harlem Hospital, where he was taken by Dr. McCoombs, it was said he would die.

Pupils of the school told the teachers how it happened, and the Gentile and D'Arria boys were arrested and sent to the Children's Society.

HOOTOOKATOO REINCARNATED

Dalai Lama's Mistake in Putting Priest to Death Rectified by Imperial Edict.

PEKING, June 24.—Tardy justice is to be done to a Tibetan Hootookatoo, a high priest of Buddhism, who lost his head when he incurred the displeasure of the since deposed Dalai Lama, the religious head of the Buddhists, who fled from Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, last Spring. He is to be reincarnated and his titles and wealth restored.

This is ordered in an imperial edict issued to-day by Prince Chun, the Regent of China. More important, however, from an international standpoint, is the concurrent announcement by the Peking officials that affairs in Tibet are satisfactory. The recent selection of an infant Dalai Lama has left spiritual authority in the hands of four Kanbus or Cardinals who remained at Lhasa when the former Dalai Lama fled. The Government considers it improbable that the four will ever concert against the Chinese residents.

The imperial edict, made public in the name of the Son of Heaven, sets forth that the Hootookatoo—that is, one of the saints of the highest class—was decapitated three years ago. The throne finds now that it was deceived by the Dalai Lama, who secured the execution on the ground that the high priest had attempted the former's life by sorcery, a profession in which these saints are reputed to be especially gifted. Recently the lesser Lamas memorialized the throne, divulging the fact that the Dalai Lama had sought to extort large sums of money from the Hootookatoo. Failing in his attempt at extortion, the religious ruler brought about the other's death.

The process of reincarnation will be similar to that of a Dalai Lama. Infants of a certain blood displaying signs that they possess the same soul as did the deceased will be assembled and their names written upon slabs of wood and sealed. These will be placed in a large urn of precious metal, from which the High Lama will draw by chance one of the names. The choice will be greeted by the populace with shouts of joy.

The edict further provides that the sainthood of the Tootookatoo shall be restored and that his treasure confiscated by the Dalai Lama shall be returned to the infant Hootookatoo. A Regency of Lamas will act for the reincarnated one until his maturity.

COUNTRY Y. M. C. A. BOYS HERE

They Will Visit City Cousins for Two Days and Later Act as Hosts.

Sixteen boys recruited from the several Young Men's Christian Association groups in Orange County, New York, came to town yesterday for a two-day visit to their city cousins, whom they will entertain later in the Summer in Orange County. The Orange County Y. M. C. A. boys arrived at 9:35 o'clock, under the leadership of Z. L. Wilcox, Secretary of the Orange County Y. M. C. A.; had a look at the Cunard liner Carmania, had luncheon, got a glimpse of Wall Street, saw the Singer Building, and then split into two parties.

One group went to the ball game at American League Park; the others went to the Bronx Park. Last night they had dinner at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. Building, enjoyed a swim in the pool there, and then scattered to the homes of the city boys who are acting as their hosts. To-day they will see Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive, the Lusitania, the Museum of Natural History, and the Brooklyn Navy Yard, after which they will go home.

These sixteen young visitors are representatives of the county work being done by the association. A traveling Secretary goes into the towns and villages that are too small to warrant the maintenance of a building and trained Secretaries. He gathers together a group of boys and young men, gets them interested in the physical, social, educational, and spiritual work of the association; leaves the group in the hands of the young man most fitted for leadership in the group, and goes on to the next village or town. These groups are correlated, have meetings together from time to time, and thus gradually the work is spread to the most obscure places.

TWO LAWYERS DISBARRED.

Court Scores One Who Tried to Shift Responsibility to His Clerk.

The Appellate Division disbarred Sigmund Feuchtwanger and David W. Rockmore, two lawyers, yesterday, finding them guilty of misappropriating money belonging to clients.

Feuchtwanger, who has been practicing law for more than twenty years, told his client to get a policy of insurance from a title company. The client gave Feuchtwanger the money to pay for it, but the policy was never settled.

Rockmore received $128 from a client to reopen a case in the Municipal Court. He converted the money to his own use.

The court said in finding Rockmore guilty:

"The effort of the respondent to relieve himself from responsibility by charging the embezzlement of the money to a clerk who had left his employ and whom the respondent supposed could not be procured upon this hearing, is of itself an offense which conclusively established that the respondent is not a proper person to be a member of the bar."

LOSSES ON SUGAR CARGOES.

Heavily Laden Ships Anchored for Market Rise That Didn't Come.

The steamship Bolton Hall will begin unloading to-day a cargo of 26,000 bags of raw sugar, each weighing 320 pounds, which she brought from Cuba on May 12. This is the end of a speculation that went wrong. The cargo was consigned to Czarnikow-Rionda, 112 Wall Street, and the vessel is chartered from the Munson Line.

When the steamship got here raw sugar was selling for $4.80 a hundred pounds. It was decided to hold the vessel down the bay, pay demurrage to her owners on her charter, and await the rise, which it was felt would come with warm weather. For the first time in the history of the sugar industry, it was said, the price did not go up. Instead it has gone to $4.24. Besides the loss by the decline, the charterers are out a good round sum in demurrage.

At anchor down the bay is the big four-masted schooner Fuller Palmer. She arrived a few days after the Bolton Hall with the largest consignment of raw sugar ever brought in on a sailing vessel. She has 42,000 bags of Porto Rico sugar, each weighing 250 pounds. It was also decided to anchor her to await the expected rise in prices.

FOR YOUR HEALTH FOR YOUR COMFORT

Manhattan Beach Estates

On the register of the Manhattan Beach Hotel to-day are the names of persons who have similarly registered during the past 25 years.

Is it the refinement alone of the hotel or the beautiful and healthful location, or a combination of the two, that brings these persons from all parts of the world? The opinion among most of them is that while the comforts of the hotel are unexceptionable, there is a restfulness to be obtained at Manhattan Beach that attracts them year after year.

There is no reason now why this restfulness and this healthfulness should be of a season's duration. Manhattan Beach Estates provides these two all the year round, and with them close proximity to the city and its commerce. This last residential development of New York's ocean front—this combination of city and seashore—this all-year home section—is growing steadily and awaits the attention of discriminating buyers.

The art of the architect, builder and horticulturist is represented in New York's Riviera, Manhattan Beach Estates, and as a residential section it is causing increasing interest. To the desirable features mentioned may be added its accessibility, its healthfulness, its restriction to exclusive and comfortable homes. Sewers and city improvements installed and free from assessments. It is indeed representative of the best in building and location. No waiting for trains—they run every minute. No glancing at time-tables—they are not needed; and

"IT IS SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES"

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Men's Cool Clothing--Supreme Values

All Wool or All Worsted.

Serges, flannels, worsteds, mohairs, homespuns—all the favorites for the hot months, for comfort, for good form. Reliable materials, correct tailoring, at prices nowhere matched for equal worth.

Blue serge Suits, $11.50. A Suit with a national reputation. Fine twill pure worsted serge, fast color, new three-button model, lining of alpaca. All sizes.

Excellent values also in blue serges at $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00.

Fancy Suits—special values in every line. Small lots of our best selling styles reduced for clearance bring positive opportunities throughout the entire assortment. All sizes for choice. $12.00, $15.00, $18.00, $20.00, $22.50 and $25.00.

Two-garment Suits in cool summery grays, $9.85 and $15.00.

Norfolk Coats and Trousers, plain or fancy homespuns, $15.00.

Hot weather wear—silk, serge, brilliantine or alpaca Coats. Flannel, linen, khaki or duck Trousers. Washable or fancy Waistcoats at lowest prices.

Second floor, Men's Building.

Most Convenient Men's Furnishing Store in Brooklyn---Use the Subway.

RIGHT INSIDE the Fulton Street entrance to the East Building is the elevator leading to the A. & S. subway station—and right next to it is the best Men's Furnishing Store in the city. Great assortments of everything wanted and prices very moderate—in most instances far below other stores.

You can run in this morning, get what you want, and then take the subway train right at the door for any of the out-of-town railroad depots—great for the week-end trip shopper.

Men's Bathing Suits, 98c. to $5.48.

An immense assortment, every good style is among the lot and every grade is good value. Both plain and fancy striped borders in the best colorings.

Men's Summer Four-in-Hands, 50c.

Mercerized cotton Four-in-Hands in novel effects. Dozens of different designs and colors. The nicest cotton Neckwear of the season.

Main floor, front, East Building.

Men's Fancy Shirts, $1.50.

Fancy Negligee Shirts, Star make, coat style, cuffs attached. Light and dark patterns. The most accurately constructed Shirt made.

Men's Fancy Coat Shirts, 98c.

Men's Negligee Shirts in striped designs, light and dark colors, attached cuffs.

Men's Pajamas, 98c.

Percale Pajamas in the plain and fancy designs; made in the approved manner and finished with frogs and pearl buttons.

Smart Summer Shoes for Men, $3.00.

Low Shoes.

PERHAPS YOU THINK a "SMART" Shoe is not possible at this low price. We will astonish you if you do think that and will give us just a few minutes to show you.

You will find the much heralded Shoe of other stores at $3.50 just about the same, though not quite so good as this $3.00 A. & S. Shoe. Tan, Russia, patent leather and dull calfskin, two-hole Ties, with the new high toe and military heels. Flexible welted soles—very swagger last. Black kidskin in Blucher style, with medium toe and straight last. Soles welted and stitched. We want to SHOW you. Take the separate elevator in Men's Building right to third floor.

Men's Summer Underwear Very Moderately Priced.

Men's Underwear, 50c.

Superfine Sea Island cotton, silk finish cotton. Shirts have silk fronts, French necks, short sleeves and sleeveless; regular and athletic styles. Drawers have double seats, strap backs, coutil facings and pearl buttons. Regular, stout and knee lengths.

Men's Cotton Mesh and Porosknit Underwear, 50c.

Shirts have silk fronts, short sleeves; regular and athletic styles. Drawers have double seats, strap and lace backs; regular and knee lengths.

Men's Underwear, 75c.

Genuine imported French balbriggan Underwear. Shirts have silk or self fronts, long or short sleeves. Drawers have gussets, strap backs, regular or short stout sizes. Extra fine quality.

Men's Athletic Underwear.

In fine crossbar nainsook, madras cloth and lawn; also soft finished Sea Island cotton, white lisle and gauze, perfect finish, cool and comfortable; prices....24c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50.

Men's Union Suits.

In fine balbriggan, lisle thread, mercerized silk finished cotton, crossbar nainsook and madras cloth, porosknit and cotton mesh; comfortable and durable at

$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.98 and $2.25

Main floor, Men's Building.

Men's Straw Hats.

Comfort and coolness expressed in every line of these soft brim negligee shapes that are going out by the hundreds since hot weather has arrived.

Porto Ricans, Milans, Mackinaws, all the wanted braids, in the best of the new shapes and proportions.....$1.50 up

Fine split or sennit Sailors, too, $1.50 up

A new hat from England, our own importation. Made of whole sennit in yacht shape, various proportions; has a ventilating self-conforming sweatband as easy on the head as a soft hat. Here only in Brooklyn..$2.50

Panama or Sungora Straws, in various proportions...$5.00 up

Ready to cap every man for every sort of outdoor wear..48c. up

Main floor, Men's Building.

Men's Silk Half Hose, $1.25

WELL DRESSED MEN wear silk Hose with the low Summer shoes. At $1.25 we sell a pure silk Half Hose with cotton soles, in colors of tan, cadet, lavender, reseda and navy.

This is one among many fine Half Hose in silk and combination.

Main floor, Men's Building.

Bathing Suit Bags.

Handy style for men, 47c. and 63c.

Suit Cases for women, 14 and 16 inch, $1.10.

Main floor, Men's Building.

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EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

President TAFT's reply to the labor unionists who sought exemption from the anti-trust law rings true. There is no substitute for equality of all men before the law, and therefore there can be no compromise on the subject. It is otherwise with politics, or with many industrial and financial questions, which may be settled one way or another, according to the discretion of those who disagree about non-essentials. But when the topic is law, especially law about "labor," Mr. TAFT knows the subject thoroughly. Not for his own sake, not for the sake of his party, will he imperil the country, and the millions far outnumbering the organized trades unionists who have hitherto seemed to exercise a predominant influence with the Executive and the Legislature alike. Of 90,000,000 Americans all but Mr. GOMPERS's claimed 2,000,000 will say "well done."

The record is clear on the merits of the subject. Mr. GOMPERS and Chief Justice FULLER are in flat contradiction. Said Mr. GOMPERS before the Judiciary Committee of the House: "As a matter of fact every man who now lives and is familiar with the legislation of the day knows that the Sherman anti-trust law was never intended to include organizations of labor." Said Chief Justice FULLER: "The records of Congress show that several efforts were made to exempt, by legislation, organizations of farmers and laborers from the operation of the act, and that all these efforts failed." It may be added that Senator SHERMAN himself introduced the exemption of labor, and that the Senate rejected it after an argument by Senator EDMUNDS. Private prosecutors have convicted trades unionists, and trades unions, of conduct which ought to make them blush to take their present position. No capitalist trust would dare assume toward labor the attitude which labor has been convicted of assuming toward capital, and which must be checked unless conditions of anarchy are to prevail. It is intolerable that industrial business is to be conducted by license of the American Federation of Labor, just as all capitalist combinations are to be licensed at the White House. Such insult to law is treachery to the Republic, and Mr. TAFT has now put an end to one half of it.

President TAFT's assumption that labor seeks only equality before the law is a euphemism, or an argumentative device. Mr. GOMPERS assumes that position in words only to abandon it in practice. Says Mr. GOMPERS: "The modern wage earner in our country at least is no longer typified by the man with the hoe; the American workman does not bend his back, nor does his forehead recede, but he stands erect, claiming equality before the law." What fustian is this! This equality before the law is exemption from the law specifically enacted to apply to labor, and proved after enactment to be needed to restrain savagery toward both labor and capital, in the selfish pursuit of mercenary and unjust ends. The right to reduce capital to bankruptcy, and to condemn law-abiding fellow-workmen to hunger by denying them the right to work for an acceptable wage—this is organized labor's conception of equality before the law. If indeed the President has a backbone of chilled steel, and will use it in striking off the shackles bound on unorganized workmen outnumbering trades unionists ten to one, he will strengthen himself with the country.

HOMES FOR AMBASSADORS.

The methods employed by the American Embassy Association cause amusement and excite amazement, but they are not likely to accomplish their purpose, which is to induce the United States Government to build or buy permanent homes for its Ambassadors and Ministers in foreign capitals. The object is not unworthy, but the permanent embassies will never be secured by agitation, and it is doubtful if the time is ripe to make any serious effort toward securing them. The present movement seems to have grown out of the well-advertised fact that some of our Ambassadors dwell in palaces and others in flats. We send rich men abroad who never think of living within the Ambassadorial salary, and poor men who must live within it. There is no evidence that public opinion in this country favors an increase of diplomatic wages at present. We fancy that the impression prevails that our diplomatic service is not worth more than it costs.

The matter rests entirely with Congress, which will take no action toward the establishment of permanent embassies until the will of the people is strongly expressed in favor of such action. The subject is not now popular. It cannot be brought uppermost in the public mind by caricatures of Uncle Sam expressing his astonishment at the poor homes of his representatives abroad. As a matter of fact the poorest Ambassadors, relatively speaking, do not dwell in stables or cheese factories. They can afford chairs for their occasional visitors. The humor of the cartoons in the latest pamphlet of the American Embassy Association is far-fetched. The people should not be asked to pity their poor servants abroad. A few merchants and financiers of high standing permit their names to be used to further the Embassy Association's plans, content with the knowledge, presumably, that the object is decent and the agitation harmless. At present, that is the best that can be said for the scheme.

THE CHARLTON CASE.

Sound public sentiment in this country will favor the extradition of PORTER CHARLTON, who has confessed that he murdered his wife at Como. The reported intention of the Italian Government not to ask for his extradition is doubtless based on the mistaken assumption that he can be tried for murder here. But under our laws a person cannot be tried for a crime committed out of our jurisdiction. The Italian Government has refused to extradite Italians who have committed crimes in the United States and escaped to their native land. But they have been tried there, and, if found guilty, punished under the Italian law. Because of the Italian interpretation of the extradition treaty between the two countries, which differs from our own interpretation, it has been rumored that the authorities at Washington would refuse to give up CHARLTON. This would be unfortunate. It would be a futile effort to make a right of two wrongs. Murder should be punished, and CHARLTON cannot be punished here.

CHARLTON's relatives are evidently trying to have him declared insane. He talks coherently, his account of his actions after the commission of the murder does not suggest a particularly disordered mind, certainly not an irresponsible one, and it is high time to stop condoning such crimes as this on the ground of insanity. Competent physicians may yet discover that CHARLTON is really insane. Evidence on that point is not complete, of course, but the suggestion that the man will not be extradited, and may escape punishment altogether, is not founded on the idea that he is irresponsible. If he is found insane he should be placed in an asylum and kept there, safe from the interference of sentimentalists and the devices of ingenious lawyers.

THAT QUEER WALL STREET.

Within an anthill the business of the community goes forward with amazing regularity and precision according to ant instinct and ant intelligence. But if, having some mastery of ant language, you burst into the hill with a new idea, or even with an old idea clothed in an unusual form, instantly all is uproar, confusion, jabbering, and dismay. The ants fall on each other's necks, they weep, they cry out, they squeak and gibber and squirm and wriggle, and do all manner of unantish things from the mere shock produced by the impact of the newly clothed old idea upon their antish minds.

Wall Street is in some ways a good deal like an anthill. Of late the market has been deader than any doornail. All attempts to "move" it in either direction have miserably failed. But it occurred to some intellectual giant in that community, some person of really towering intelligence, a veritable Daniel Lambert in cerebral development, the greatest grizzly among all the bears, that good use might be made of a certain editorial article which appeared in these columns yesterday. The article in question set forth, upon the authority of the Bureau of Statistics, the fact that under the Payne Tariff law, during the ten months it has been in operation, the rate of duty upon dutiable imports has been less than it was under the so-called free trade Wilson tariff enacted under Mr. CLEVELAND's second Administration. Upon this state of facts THE TIMES, with all the solemnity it could command, ventured to predict—but we forbear. There is no telling what the effect might be on the Wall Street mind of repeating that prediction. Suffice it to say that THE TIMES embraced this opportunity to turn the tables as it were, upon the Republicans, and particularly upon President TAFT, in respect to the owlish position they have always assumed, that the Wilson law of 1894 was the cause of the panic of 1893. This article, it appears, was put before the Wall Street community by a news agency, and it was credited with having produced a scare in the market.

HEINE records that when he asked the waitress if they had any irony, she replied no, but they had every other kind of beer. It is unsafe to put irony before Wall Street. They are liable to take it for beer. To be sure, anywhere outside of that remarkable thoroughfare a newspaper article under the headline "Republican Free Trade" would not be read by anybody as a serious forecast of coming trouble. But you mustn't fool with the ants. We suppose if THE TIMES had printed yesterday a report of the battle of Bull Run, or of the great fire in New York in 1836, it would have gone out over the ticker and stocks would have gone down—or up. It is recorded of one of the great operators of the Street that sometimes, when a friend would ask him what he thought of the market, he would look out of his window and, pointing to a procession of newly arrived immigrants, marching up Broadway with their packs upon their shoulders, would say: "Do you see that gang? They are the very dregs of Europe coming here to poison our citizenship. I tell you this country is being hurried to its ruin by immigration. Every man of them is a menace to our institutions. The country is gone, I have no faith in it." And his following would rush to the telephone and sell stocks. Or, another day, when the same question was asked, he would point to the procession of immigrants and say: "Do you see those sturdy fellows? They are coming here to build our railroads, to dig our ditches, and reclaim our waste lands. Every man of them is worth thousands of dollars to the country. I tell you, our greatness is at its very beginning. I have boundless faith in the industries of the United States." And then they would all buy stocks. Probably such reasons are as good as any for buying or selling, when there are really no reasons for doing either. Doubtless, also, an attempt to picture forth the woeful consequences of Republican free trade may be accepted as "marketwise" news enough when there is nothing better at hand.

ARIZONA'S STATEHOOD.

Arizona is starting early to secure the full honors of Statehood. Gov. SLOAN will immediately call for a Constitutional Convention, and the election of delegates will be held sixty days later. The convention will assemble three months after the election. There is no reason to expect any delay in the making of the Constitution or its ratification. Arizona will be a great State. Its magnitude is thus effectively indicated by The St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

> Arizona is larger than the Kingdom of Italy. It is almost as large as New York and all New England. It is larger than New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. All the farms of Rhode Island could be put in one irrigated valley in Arizona. Arizona has one forest larger than the State of Indiana. The two hundred miles that the Colorado River plunges through the Grand Cañon is believed to be the world's greatest power producer.

But Arizona, with 113,020 square miles of territory, less, by the way, than Montana, California, or Texas, and less also than the other new State, New Mexico, will come into the Union with only 200,000 inhabitants, 60 per cent. of whom are of Mexican blood, and frequently ignorant of the English language. New York, with 49,170 square miles, has nearly 9,000,000 inhabitants and plenty of room in the farming districts for more. Arizona, it will be seen, is something of a problem at the very outset.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATION.

A very sensible and suggestive article appears in the current number of The Journal of the Military Service Institution discussing the measures that can be taken in time of peace to secure effective joint action in war between the army and navy. The author is First Lieut. PAUL D. BUNKER of the Coast Artillery Corps, and the paper was written in successful competition for the Reeve Memorial Prize.

The paper in some regards is necessarily technical, but its main idea is clear enough and commends itself strongly to any one who realizes how imperative it is for us to make the utmost use of the extremely modest military force actually authorized by our laws. It is obvious that every branch of this force must be utilized, and that none of the branches can fully be utilized except in complete harmony and co-operation between all. The plan for the carrying out of this fundamental principle which is proposed by Lieut. BUNKER relates primarily to co-operation between the navy, as the first line of defense in case of war, and the coast artillery, with its reserves and supports and the naval districts, as the second line behind which is stationed the mobile army. In case of a war with a first-class Power, the first work would fall upon the navy, the duty of which would be to take and keep command of the sea. If any check were suffered by the navy, the next task would fall upon the coast artillery, upon which the security of the navy would depend while it was refitting and on which would also depend the protection of the coast from hostile fleets, or from any attempt at landing a force upon our shores. In case of an expedition for attack upon foreign coasts the artillery, trained also as infantry, would up to a certain point be extremely valuable as an expeditionary force, available before the infantry, naturally more or less widely distributed, could be concentrated. In either defensive or offensive operations it is clear that the efficiency of both the coast artillery and the navy would be greatly enhanced by practical training instruction and exercise in joint action.

For this general purpose Lieut. BUNKER proposes the establishment and development of an "Army and Navy School," or "School of Coast Defense." This he would place under the direction of the Army and Navy Joint Board. The students he would have selected from the line of both services, Captains of the army and Lieutenants and Lieutenant Commanders of the navy, one-third from the navy, one-third from the coast artillery, and one-third from the rest of the army, principally the infantry. One battleship or cruiser, with the proper number of submarines, destroyers, &c., should be attached to the school. The theoretical work of the school should embrace the study of modern ships and their uses, the study of modern seacoast defenses, the study of oversea expeditions in the past, and the study and execution of schemes of combined attack. The practical work of the school would consist in target work ashore and afloat and actual attack and defense of harbors, so to be planned as to time and method as to enforce the greatest possible vigilance, enterprise, and resourcefulness in aggressive and in defensive work throughout the service and at all points. In connection with these plans the writer suggests that it would be practicable and of the greatest utility if the army from time to time could be in part mobilized in order to develop, test, and improve the transportation service and prepare it to secure the greatest possible degree of rapid and effectual co-operation between the whole war force of the Nation in time of actual need.

A logical and practical suggestion is made also that the supplies of the army and navy in all things which the two services alike require—ammunition, food, staple articles of clothing and shelter—should be "standardized." This principle is strictly observed in the navy and in the army, but it is far from being observed as between the two services. Obviously the value and utility of every article is multiplied in the ratio of the number of men in one service or the other that can employ it. Not only does such a principle tend to indispensable economy, but it saves time that in actual military operations is far more precious than money. No great industrial enterprise can be carried on in modern times without the strictest and most intelligent application of this principle. Military operations of to-day are practically governed by the same needs and made effective by the same means as organized business enterprise. There is not the shadow of a doubt as to the courage or military spirit of our people, or of the adequacy of the raw material they can furnish. Real patriotism demands that these primary resources shall be brought into effective use by the best business methods. If they be not, thousands of lives, in case of war, would be sacrificed, not to the country, but to the ignorance and stupidity that prevented the knowledge and use of those methods. It is on this simple but tremendous truth that Lieut. BUNKER's paper is based.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Putting Reform in Peril.

Unless the subscriptions for our "safe and sane" celebration of the Fourth of July at once increase both in size and numbers, the people who have so long and bitterly denounced the dangerous and barbaric methods of marking the day will make themselves obnoxious to the suspicion that what they have really wanted, and what they now want, is not a more reasonable demonstration of patriotism, but none at all.

The possessors of those sensitive nerves, auditory, olfactory, and others, should remember that in bringing about the banishment of the irascible firecracker, the tetanic toy pistol, and the Roman candle, with its geysering glories, they have deprived the young in years and spirit of an enormous amount of joy, primordial and sincere. The reformers are under a very considerable moral obligation to replace that joy with others approximately compensative, and the very least they can do is to heed the now almost despairing appeals of the committee which their campaign has brought into being. For years and years, now, the haters of fire and noise have moaned and wept and raged because they couldn't have exactly the sort of celebration which the committee proposes to arrange and manage if only it can get the few thousand dollars required for paying the expenses. And the money is arriving in miserable little driblets!

One might almost think that the reformers did not care to hear a reading of the Declaration of Independence, though quite willing that other people, especially the little boys over on the east side, should listen to it, and that the unstrapping of wallets was even more painful to the civilized and refined than are the sounds and smells of gunpowder and chlorate of potash, exploded to make a savage holiday. Come, come, ye gentles, this will not do at all! If you want a safe and sane celebration of the Fourth, prove the fervor and the passion of your desire by parting with a few dollars. And after you have done that, prove them both still more clearly by personal attendance at the "exercises." Applaud the reader of the Declaration till he reads it all over again from beginning to end, and, having thus spent a happy and profitable day, devote the evening to watching a display of municipal fireworks set off by the city's hired men. If you don't, if, instead, you hurry out into the country yourselves and leave the urban urchins to wander disconsolate through silent streets, with not even the burning of a few pyrotechnic depots to enjoy, the safe and sane movement will perish at the hands of its false friends.

A Conspiracy That Has Failed.

FRED KOEHLER, the "Golden Rule Chief" of the Cleveland police force, has been vindicated by the Civil Service Commission before which he has been on trial for a week past and has been restored to the position from which he was provisionally removed when charges of gross immorality and habitual drunkenness were made against him. The evidence presented by his accusers, while considerable in amount, was of the worst possible quality, coming as it did not only from witnesses thoroughly disreputable, but from witnesses with whose illicit and criminal trades KOEHLER had to the common knowledge persistently and effectively interfered. The audacity of the accusations was equaled only by their incredibility, and they practically disproved themselves.

Guilt of the kinds charged was utterly incongruous with the famous chief's official record and with his character as made known by the many studies to which he has been subjected since his peculiar methods of dealing with the criminal classes first attracted attention. He could himself, of course, do little more than deny the accusations of those whose hostility was in itself an honor to him, but this he did with convincing energy, and he added to the denials the unanswerable question, or the question answerable in only one way, whether he could possibly have been such a fool as to do the things which he was said to have done.

But the vindication of Chief KOEHLER should not be the end of the case. The establishment of his innocence convicts his accusers of foulest perjury, and leaves those who devised and engineered the plot against him in a position that ought to be more than embarrassing to them. This paper recently devoted a page in one of its Sunday editions to telling the achievements and describing the methods of this remarkable officer. Our readers do not now need to be told, therefore, why he is fiercely hated in Cleveland by all the powers of darkness, or how much that city is to be congratulated upon its refusal to allow those powers to overwhelm one of its best citizens and most useful servants. His foes have proved themselves to be as stupid as they are vicious, but that is not surprising, since stupidity and vice are a pair rarely if ever separable.

Aviators Take Notice.

One of our correspondents expressed yesterday a fear that in the years to come game birds will be pursued through the air by means of aeroplanes, and that the hunters will use nets on the ends of polos instead of guns, to the complete and speedy extermination of the tribes at once feathered and edible.

The possibility of hunting in this way strikes us as more interesting than alarming. The frequent assumption that the aeroplane will be exclusively or chiefly useful for military purposes is a displeasing one, and every suggestion as to other employment for these beautiful machines is to be welcomed. Except for those who condemn—as we do not—all hunting for pleasure as a survival of murderous barbarism, the thought of chasing through the air on equal terms its swiftest denizens is distinctly exhilarating. That would be sport indeed, whether one writes the word with or without quotation marks, and, if a wild duck happened to be the object of pursuit, the aviator who caught it would have earned his prize much more fairly than does he who seduces with decoys and fires treacherously from behind a screen of innocent bushes.

Even Mr. HAMILTON, however, will not chase, or at least will not catch, wild ducks for some time to come, and while it would not be safe to deny that he or others never will, the economic and ethical bearings of that particular amusement do not demand immediate settlement.

IVINS ON COMBINATIONS.

Opposing Views on Competition and Freedom of Contract.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's editorial article on "'The Economic Mind' of the Supreme Court," reference is made to Mr. William M. Ivins's recent address before the Georgia Bar Association and to his holding that unrestrained competition is not good, but bad; that restraints put upon competition by combinations of capital, energy, skill, and organization are not bad, but good, and that such combinations and such restraints are the logical, inevitable, and beneficent result of freedom of contract. You well suggest that it would have been interesting "had he examined the status and future of corporations, the artificial persons created by the State."

Freedom of contract means freedom in relation to exercise of the right of property, that is, the natural, unrestrained freedom of natural persons to make such exchanges of their labor and its products as may be mutually agreeable to the parties contracting. Introduction by the State of the more powerful artificial person of its own creation at first disturbs and eventually destroys the natural human relations upon which that freedom depends. Combinations not possible except through permission of the State are not natural, and are therefore not "the logical, inevitable, and beneficent result of freedom of contract," but rather positive interference with that freedom.

It matters little what may be the economic mind of the Supreme Court in regard to freedom of contract so long as it has to deal with institutions and laws subversive of that right. Freedom is natural, and therefore not predicable of artificial persons. They have the attribute of license only.

JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.
New York, June 23, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your most interesting editorial article of to-day, entitled "'The Economic Mind' of the Supreme Court," will you kindly permit me to express the humble opinion which as a more or less advanced student I have held for years. The mind of the court of last resort, if it would ever arrive at justice in the premises, must ultimately be governed by the all-important economic truth that competition may not in any good sense whatever be construed as unfriendly rivalry. Therefore, if the general consensus of opinion that competition is the life of trade be right, it could hardly be true, as Mr. Ivins and others are said to hold, "that unrestrained competition is not good, but bad," nor indeed that the sort of competition (which the Germans call concurrenz) which is, in fact always has been and ever will be, the very life of trade, could in anywise be hampered or restrained by ordinary modern combinations and organizations of capital, energy, and skill. But, on the contrary, that it must needs be always considerably fostered, promoted, and wisely conserved thereby.

C. M. JONES.
Atlantic City, June 23, 1910.

HOW ADVERTISING HELPS.

A Reader Disagrees with the Senate's View on Its Effect on Cost.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be interesting to learn what reasons led the Senate committee to put advertising down as a help in raising the cost of living.

It is generally conceded that if more of a certain article can be produced and sold it can be made more cheaply, that is the turning out of the article in question, not lowering the standard of the article. Advertising which tends to create a demand and thus cause more to be sold eventually brings down the price of the article.

Furthermore, it is an undisputed fact that if an advertisement is put in a publication having a million circulation it is a more effective and expedient way of selling it than by writing individual letters or having salesmen call on each individual.

Advertising brings before the public's attention new devices, comforts for the home, and new food products, which are bought because of their worth. If, because advertising causes people to want more, to want to live better, to heighten civilization, and therefore spend more to obtain the same, it is difficult to see just wherein its weakness lies.

A. M. OTTERBOURG.
New York, June 24, 1910.

Children and the Stage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you so much for your editorial on "Child Labor on the Stage." As a strong opponent to child labor of any kind, I yet feel dramatic work is quite different in its effect. Many children have the talent from their earliest years, and I have never been able to see why children, (even little ones,) if properly educated, should not be allowed to develop the theatrical instinct, which it is impossible to cultivate without opportunity of expression, which can only be given on the stage and under much easier regulations than those at present allowed.

FRANCES J. CLAY MORAN, B. D.,
Chairman Sweatshop Committee.
New York, June 23, 1910.

DIRECT PRIMARY QUESTION.

Could Correct Evils of Bossism with Present Party System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You should be complimented upon the lucid summing up of the Direct Primary situation in Wednesday's issue of THE TIMES. While a great admirer of Gov. Hughes I fail to see in this pet measure of his a panacea or cure-all for the evils of bossism. If the so-called better element would use the power they possess under the present election law the "organization" would at once recognize the "Rights of the Voters," or could be shorn of their power to do evil.

Our good Governor is depending on the frailties of human nature to correct our present troubles, but as Col. Roosevelt pointed out in his now famous Egyptian speech, sentimentality is a broken reed to lean upon. An ardent Direct Primary advocate, living on Long Island, while arguing with me last Sunday, gave a recent incident in his own town to support his contention. He attended a caucus, and upon reaching it was handed a ticket with a list of three names to be voted upon, who, if elected, would be delegates to a convention. He asked what it meant, who the men were, &c., receiving the reply that the men were all right and he could vote the ticket safely. His experience was given to show the need of a Direct Primary law, but my answer to him was:

"Why do you wait until five minutes before a caucus begins to find out who the delegates are? Why do you not stir yourselves a month earlier as the organization does and elect your own delegates if you have the majority, instead of waiting until the last minute? While the other fellows are busy you wait until it is all over and then complain; use the power you already have and no new laws would be necessary." He could not answer that.

In New Jersey last Fall a very important issue was before the people, backed by the Colby New Idea party, who were badly beaten, the reason given in your paper the following day was that on account of the Hudson-Fulton parade the Colby supporters forgot, or omitted, to vote, so that they could see the celebration. There is our present trouble in a nutshell—apathy on the part of those having the power to correct evils, who preferred the parade—the organization does its parading at the polls, where votes count.

Let the stay-at-homes use their power under the existing laws and "The Rights of Voters" will be fully protected. E. R. YOUNG.
Saranac Lake, N. Y., June 23, 1910.

ROOSEVELT AND THE "FAKERS."

Objects to Criticism of Thayer on Protective Coloration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Abbott Thayer's reputation as a profound expositor of the laws of "protective coloration" in nature will not suffer injury among scientific thinkers by anything Mr. Roosevelt may say, but your headline in THE TIMES of this date, "Roosevelt Raps Fakers," may mislead the uninformed. If Mr. Roosevelt is correctly quoted he has approached the subject, to say the least, in a flippant mood. His jesting assertion that the animals he has hunted have tried to get out of sight is irrelevant. Even the man with a gun, who has studied his field as he hunted, is forced to yield his recognition of the protection afforded by color and pattern characters. If Mr. Roosevelt knows his woods and meadows he knows well that many a creature has been passed by him unseen. But for the noise he makes we might even mistake this owlish sportsman for a bump on a log.

It is no longer worth while to quote instances of protective coloration. Those who wish to check up the naturalist faker have to-day abundant material to go to in default of personal experience and observation. The point here is the characteristic quality of the utterance attributed to Mr. Roosevelt.

A word about the names which graced the forest poles—a list interesting for its omissions. Where was Bridger, the discoverer of Great Salt Lake, the chief "character" of the Oregon Trail and the guide of Stansbury when the line was first run through South Pass, which later became the route of the Union Pacific Railway? Where was Jedediah Smith, who made the first journey to California across the Utah-Nevada desert and furnished the earliest map data of that region? Where was Ashley, the genius of the Rocky Mountain fur trappers? Perhaps their place was given to Fremont, who came near going to glory under the pseudonym (accent on the "pseudo") of "Pathfinder," but who in his five trips through the Rocky Mountains consistently missed all of the later routes of travel and who proved himself a dashing, headstrong, egotistical, insubordinate, and disobedient officer, and whose misconduct in California amply merited the judgment of dismissal from the army which his court-martial pronounced. C. F. GODDARD.
New York, June 23, 1910.

FIGHTERS OF SOCIALISM.

Cannot Adopt the Principles of Republican Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with the position taken by Francis B. Livesey in his letter in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES headed "Fighters of Socialism." Opposing paternalism in Government with paternalism of another brand does not appeal to common sense. Hence, the Republican Party, if it is to oppose Socialism, must completely abandon its tendencies and practices for the past thirty or forty years. That policy has set up the most extreme type of protectionism in the history of civilized nations, and this policy has produced a brood of evils which have suggested, to many minds, Socialism as a means of escape.

The opponents of Socialism, and I am emphatically an opponent, cannot meet its arguments from the position the Republican Party is now in. Mr. Roosevelt, if he tries "to steal their thunder" by adopting any of their principles, will find that he cannot outstrip them at their own game. Their game is Paternalism, with a capital P, and small doses of the same thing will not stay their progress. The way to oppose an economic error is, not to adopt its practice, but to oppose false principle with true principle. Compromise spells defeat in this matter, as in all matters of essential principle.

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.
New York, June 22, 1910.

Education by Dramatics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Friday evening last, at the Morris High School, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was given under the auspices of the Educational Playhouse Association. THE TIMES described it as a play given by children. In the plays staged by this association children take children's parts only. In this play the elves and fairies were children of Public School 43, the Bronx, but the other parts were taken by young men and women, some of them married. Many were of foreign birth, and some two years ago could not speak English with any degree of freedom. They are all workers at rather low wages, and the work of the Educational Playhouse Association has been to them their chief educational agency. JOHN L. TILDSLEY,
Principal De Witt Clinton High School.
New York, June 22, 1910.

The Late Dean Lefroy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial of June 21 you state "King George V.'s defender is the Dean of Norwich, the Very Rev. William Lefroy, D. D."

Kindly pardon me for informing you that Dean Lefroy died at Zarmatt, in Switzerland, on Aug. 11, 1909.

It is not probable that the late Dean, who was a leader of that section of the English Church known as the Evangelical Party, would have spoken publicly on any subject outside the Church. He was very far from being either a courtier or a politician. His life was one of singular piety. ERNEST WYNNE.
Irvington, N. J., June 23, 1910.

International Criminal Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In re the punishment of Porter Charlton, in my youth a child who misbehaved at a neighbor's house was spanked at home.
New York, June 24, 1910. N. L. H. B.

ROUGH RIDERS CARRY FLAGS TO ROOSEVELT

On Cow Ponies They Ride Out from New York to Present Battle Standards.

GARFIELD AND PINCHOT CALL

Whereupon the Editor of an Oyster Bay Paper Discovers They Are, with Roosevelt, Forming a New Party.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 24.—Theodore Roosevelt held a long conference to-day with James R. Garfield, who was his Secretary of the Interior, and Gifford Pinchot, the Chief Forester whom President Taft deposed. They would not say a word about their topics of discussion.

There is a strong belief among the best political guessers that being such close friends and advisers of Mr. Roosevelt during his years in the White House they did not hesitate to talk about the causes that placed them in opposition to the Taft Administration.

Oyster Bay, which is somewhat self-conscious politically, took no end of interest in Mr. Garfield and Mr. Pinchot, and The Oyster Bay Pilot prints an editorial to the effect that Roosevelt, Pinchot, and Garfield were busy forming a new National party.

Medill McCormick of The Chicago Tribune, who came down from New York in a big touring car, took Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Garfield back with him.

Mr. Roosevelt had as guests also "Jack" Greenway of Coleraine, Minn.; Capt. Edward Borein of California, William McGinty of Ripley, Okla.; Edward E. Emerson of Boston, all old Rough Rider comrades; Leslie Tarlton and Claude Tritton, Englishmen, who organized his African expedition; Francis J. Heney, the San Francisco graft prosecutor, and Mrs. Heney.

The Rough Riders went to Sagamore Hill on an earnest mission. Borein, McGinty, and Emerson donned their uniforms in New York at sunrise, ferried across the East River, then rode all the way to Oyster Bay on cow ponies. They bore the Rough Riders' dearest possessions, the two regimental flags which they carried in their charge up San Juan Hill.

Col. Roosevelt was sitting on the veranda, when he saw them coming up the hill. He walked down part way to meet them. The cavalrymen saluted him in military fashion, and Col. Roosevelt returned the salute.

"Colonel," said Capt. Borein, "we have brought back the standards to the man who is best fitted to keep them."

Col. Roosevelt replied that he would treasure the colors always. One of them he had had before, and loaned it to the Rough Riders for their celebration yesterday. The Rough Riders also brought a guidon, a cavalry flag, which was presented to Col. Roosevelt yesterday in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic of Oklahoma.

Their horses were tired after their thirty-five-mile trip, and the riders rested until 6 o'clock before starting back. They said they would spend the night at Sea Cliff, six miles west of Oyster Bay.

Col. Roosevelt began to-day what he hopes will be a period of actual rest. Since his return he has been obliged to spend much of his time in New York, and has had almost no leisure at Sagamore Hill.

When he went home last night it was with the expectation of remaining there quietly with a few of his old friends until next Tuesday, when he is to start for Cambridge, Mass.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Tuesday, Sept 6, was selected to-day by Col. Roosevelt as the date on which he will address the National Conservation Congress at St. Paul. This information was received by the National Conservation Association here to-night from Thomas R. Shipp, Secretary of the organization. The date was fixed at a conference between Col. Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot, and James R. Garfield at Oyster Bay. The congress will be in session from Sept. 6 to Sept. 9.

Col. Roosevelt has telegraphed Representative Scott of Kansas that he will make the Kansas speech he recently promised at Ossawatomie on Monday, Aug. 29. The address will probably be of a historic nature.

FREE SILVER FOR THE DEPUTY

Tax Bureau Clerks Angry Over Alleged Compulsory Assessment.

Employes of the Tax Department are angry over what was practically a compulsory assessment recently to pay for a $300 silver service and engrossed resolutions to be presented to Deputy Commissioner Frank C. Bell on Monday in commemoration of his twenty-fifth anniversary in the department.

Mr. Bell is the deputy in charge in the main office, having to do principally with real estate assessments, and is President Purdy's chief aid. Several movements of this kind have been started in city departments in the last few years.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards stopped last year one of these in his department when he was informed that the contributions were being solicited practically by compulsion.

WANTS THE CLEANERS BACK.

Judge Swann Thinks Criminal Courts Building None Too Clean Now.

Surprised by the news that a number of the scrubwomen and men cleaners assigned to the Criminal Courts Building had received orders of dismissal, Judge Swann, in General Sessions, suggested yesterday that he might present the matter to the Grand Jury, unless the orders are rescinded before Monday. He sent a letter to Commissioner of Public Works E. V. Frothingham to serve as a warning, in which he commends the work of Mrs. Mary Sheridan, who has had charge of cleaning the Judges' rooms. He also complains of the unsanitary condition of the plumbing in the building.

Eleven of the thirty-three women cleaners in the building and seven of the eleven men have been dismissed.

POLICE LAWYER ON TRIAL.

Rouss Charged with Altering Records Sent to the Appellate Court.

Jacob Rouss of the law firm of Grant & Rouss, 99 Nassau Street, was taken yesterday before Judge Swann in General Sessions to face an indictment charging him with tampering with the records of the trial for intoxication of George C. Mencke before Deputy Police Commissioner Hanson in June, 1907. The order dismissing the man from the force was set aside by the Appellate Division on evidence that it is charged had been altered.

A similar charge against Rouss, growing out of another case, is still pending. It referred to the evidence in the trial of Hermann Ringelman, who was restored to the force by the Appellate Division.

5,000 IN THE CABINS OF OUTGOING LINERS

Eleven Steamers Sailing To-day with a New Record for European Ocean Travel.

200 TEACHERS ON ONE BOAT

Dr. Aked, Only Recently Ill with Typhoid, Going Abroad for His Health—Other Passengers.

What is probably the largest number of cabin passengers to leave this port in a single day will sail to-day on the fleet of eleven departing transatlantic liners. More than 5,000 persons will go in the cabin alone and probably that many again will leave in the steerage. This, steamship men say, is the high tide of eastward travel.

The North German Lloyd liner Neckar, sailing for the Mediterranean, will take out 246 cabin passengers, of whom more than 200 are school teachers. Many of them are from the East, but some come from as far West as the Pacific Coast. On this trip the Neckar will not stop at Genoa, but will proceed direct from Gibraltar to Naples.

The following is the outgoing week-end fleet and the number of cabin passengers: Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, 560 first, 400 second; St. Paul, Southampton, 330 first, 135 second; Carmania, Liverpool, 300 first, 229 second; Neckar, 246 first; Minnetonka, London, 170 first; Kroonland, Antwerp, 275 first, 200 second; Cedric, Liverpool, 350 first, 400 second; Columbia, Glasgow, 300 first, 240 second; Hellig Olav, Christiansand, 109 first, 140 second; Chicago, Havre, 400 cabin, and Ducadegli Abruzzi, 150 cabin.

One of the ocean travelers is Dr. Charles F. Aked of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. He is going abroad for his health, having just recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

The liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to depart on them are:

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA (Hamburg)—Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. A. J. Alt, Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund Banks-Smith, Anthony N. Brady, Baron and Baroness Victor von Borosini, Mr. and Mrs. William Bayly, William Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Bridge, Edward Brockway, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Carstairs, Mr. and Mrs. Winslip O. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Cohen, Mrs. George Egleston Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Olive Du Val, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. G. Darre, William J. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Evans, Mrs. G. L. Fort, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Gifford, Miss E. B. Grigsby, Gen. Warren M. Healy, Mr. and Mrs. U. T. Hungerford, Prof. Gustav Hille, Miss Helen Isham, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kasen, Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Louer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lundell, Col. and Mrs. Theodore C. Marceau, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. May, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. George H. McFadden, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Myron H. Oppenheim, Mrs. H. H. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Purdy, Osman Abd-el-Razik, Jean H. St. Cyr, Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Southgate, Frank Tilford, Vicomte and Vicomtesse Philippe de Tristan, Mrs. Edward D. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mr. and Mrs. John Wagner, Mrs. William Hull Wickham, Dr. and Mrs. Harold W. Wickett, and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Zukor.

Aboard the Carmania.

CARMANIA (Liverpool)—Prof. Alfred Acton, Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Aked, Morgan Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Belfour, H. W. Brown, Judge J. D. Cameron, Mrs. John Spencer Camp, Prof. and Mrs. W. H. Crawshard, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Fishel, Redington Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Westley Halliburton, Mr. and Mrs. James Hay, Miss F. M. Hurlburt, Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge R. Johnson, D. H. Kay, Prof. T. H. Odhuer, Mr. and Mrs. Willis S. Caine, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pope, G. Fownes Regden, Justice and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Aubrey Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stoeckel, J. Kennedy Tod, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Van Vleck, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Worcester.

CEDRIC, (Liverpool.)—George Murrell Alexander, Frank R. Arnold, Prof. Sidney G. Ashmore, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Blackmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Cossatt, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Damarest, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsythe, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Goodyear, Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Jones, Cott Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. Lynn B. Millikan, Miss L. B. Nicklesen, Henry Olds, Mrs. F. Stanhope Philips, Mrs. Roland Redmond, Miss Blanche L. Rosenbaum, Mr. S. Slocum, the Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Stonecither, George E. Ursenwell, Mrs. Louise Van Wyck, Mrs. Stewart Beaver Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. William Wright.

NECKAR, (Naples.)—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Ahlborn, Prof. and Mrs. John W. Anthony, Mrs. D. J. Berry, Miss Martha J. Coulter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. C. Cuneo, Charles Dittman, Miss Iris Haverstack, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Johnson, Miss Grace B. Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winters McGregor, Prof. A. D. Morrill, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Morse, Miss Vista Padget, Mrs. H. L. Tiffany, Mrs. C. C. Updegraff, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Witt, and Stark Young.

ST. PAUL, (Southampton.)—Robert I. Adriance, Dr. Allen P. Ball, Mayhew W. Bronson, Miss M. E. Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Dole, Mrs. Herbert La Roy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Lyndon Evans, Dr. Carlton Yates Ford, Col. F. R. T. T. Cascoigne, Mrs. M. de la Guandia, Bishop J. C. Hartzell, Mrs. J. Holmes-Harcourt, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. George M. La Monte, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Mills, Mrs. William S. Monroe, Mrs. E. P. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Penfield, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey G. Rue, Mrs. A. H. Storer, Mrs. Mary J. Valentine, and J. Dayton Vorhees.

KROONLAND (Antwerp)—Mrs. J. R. Allen, Mrs. Horace Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Barbour, Mrs. C. D. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Catlin, Orville W. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Crosby, Mrs. Lucy Drexel Dahlgren, Miss Josephine Drexel Emmet, George Bancroft Fernald, Mrs. Southmayd Henderson, Mrs. Charles W. Ide, Mrs. William Manly, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. McClelland, Mrs. Emily J. Ozanne, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Parker, T. T. Pitman, Major E. P. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sterner, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Van Tyne, Miss Louise St. John Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. Xenophon Wheeler, and Mrs. T. W. Wilkinson.

Off for Glasgow.

COLUMBIA (Glasgow)—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Arnold, Joseph Clyde Boyd, Mrs. Carlton Chamberlain, Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Chester, Mrs. S. S. Court, George Collingsworth, John Dillworth, Miss M. A. Dunning, Miss Florence Demarest, Mrs. Aline d'Estage, George Fife, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Glassford, Prof. L. M. Harris, Samuel A. Hunter, Robert G. Hearne, Dr. Grace M. Kimball, T. J. L. McConnell, Mrs. E. P. Putnam, Mrs. W. A. Perkins, Mrs. Rose May Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth D. Robinson, J. Herbert Senter, George Sutherland, Mrs. W. L. Winslow, and Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Wooster.

MINNETONKA (London)—Gordon C. Aymar, Mrs. J. R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Corliss, Mrs. James B. Dill, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Este Pisher, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hay, Enoch E. Holgate, the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur M. Jordan, Mrs. William J. Langenhein, Mr. and Mrs. James McNaughton, J. G. Marsh, the Rev. and Mrs. James D. Paxton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Shields, Dr. and Mrs. Edward B. Spaulding, Frederick R. Terwilliger, John D. Tietsort, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Williams, and S. R. Yarnall.

DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI (Naples)—Mrs. Ella R. Avery, Mrs. J. C. Armstrong, B. H. Browning, Miss Grace Beard, Marcus Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Caffrey, Mrs. Richard Ellis, Guy Emerson, John J. Elbert, Miss Elizabeth Hubbard, Dr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Lowther, Mrs. Frank L. Sackett, K. B. Townsend, and Mrs. J. M. Wothen.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the Lusitania were:

Mr. and Mrs. James Herman Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Alvord, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Bacon, Charles H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Belden, Dawson Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bridgham, A. S. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Carter, Arthur J. Cleveland, W. H. Craft, W. C. Ely, A. B. Farquhar, W. N. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harcourt-Dixon, Neville G. Higham, Mrs. W. P. Hunt, Montifiore G. Kahn, E. M. Leventritt, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. John Martin, L. McCormick Goodhart, R. Delli Paoli, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Preble, T. C. Raymond, E. V. W. Rossiter, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Pomeroy Smith, E. T. Stotesbury, Col. Tarafa, Lieut. G. D. W. Turner, Miss Edith Wayne, W. R. Wyndham, and C. B. Zabriskie.

Mrs. Agnes Cattus to Wed Again.

Thomas Gilliss Todd of 90 High Street, Newburyport, Mass., and Mrs. Agnes Havemeyer Cattus of 40 West End Avenue, daughter of James Havemeyer, took out a marriage license yesterday at City Hall. The wedding will take place on Monday.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Sara Hardenbergh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hardenbergh of this city, and Hugh J. Chisholm, Jr., will take place to-day in St. Barnard's Church, Bernardsville, N. J. Bishop Codman of Maine will officiate.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Hynson McFadden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin McFadden, to Harold Aymar Sands, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands of New York, will be held to-day at the home of the bride's parents in Radnor, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Stickney are planning to spend part of the season at Bar Harbor. They will be at one of the hotels.

Lawrence L. Gillespie is the guest for the week end of Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman at Newport.

Miss Eva Buckingham and Miss Dorothy Morrison will sail on the Philadelphia on Saturday, July 2, to spend the Summer in England. Mr. and Mrs. John Buckingham and family of Chicago will accompany them.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wheeler will give a tea at Utica on Thursday for Miss Alice Demorest, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, and William R. Davenport, whose engagement was announced in these columns on Wednesday.

Miss Gladys Evelyn Sherin and Arthur Fenton Hetherington will be married this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, The Hedges, Bound Brook, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Walbridge have opened their Summer place at Lenox, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Prager of the Marconi Apartments sail to-day for Europe in the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria to celebrate their fifth wedding anniversary. They will tour for some months, visiting Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna, Amsterdam, Brussels, Antwerp, Paris, and London.

TAFTS AT BEVERLY.

Mrs. Taft Spends a Quiet Day—President Expected Next Week.

BEVERLY, Mass., June 24.—Life at the Summer capital at Woodberry Point evidently will differ but little from that of last year. Mrs. Taft's first day of her second visit to the Evans cottage was a quiet one, spent mostly on the broad verandas overlooking Salem Bay. Miss Helen Taft motored about the North Shore, and her brother Robert tackled some of the new traps and bunkers at the Myopia Hunt Club. Charley Taft, with a couple of men from the Sylph, went angling off the ledges of Great Misery Island.

It is expected that the President will reach Beverly early next week.

MISS BAKER TO WED.

John Russell Sheehan to be the Bridegroom—Ceremony on Wednesday.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Baker and John Russell Sheehan of 32 West Seventieth Street is announced for next Wednesday. Miss Baker is a granddaughter of Henry J. Cammann and a grandniece of Robert A. Chesebrough.

The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Father Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in the residence of Mr. Cammann, 346 West Seventy-first Street. The newly wedded couple will sail for Europe the following day on the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm for an extended tour.

NEWPORT SUMMER NOTES.

Golfers Practicing for Coming Matches —Mrs. Kernochan Entertains.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24.—The full eighteen-hole golf course is open at the Newport Golf Club, where new members and subscribers are playing morning and afternoon. The first match for the Summer has been arranged for July 2. There will be many matches arranged for later which will keep the matches going throughout July, August, and September. The fixed annual tournaments include those for the Count of Turin and August Hemingway Cups. Numerous individual cups will be given the club by members for special matches.

Mrs. Herman B. Duryea has rented Edge Hill, on Beacon Hill, to J. F. A. Clark of New York for the Summer.

Mrs. Mark L. Bristol is entertaining a dinner company in honor of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans next Wednesday evening at the torpedo station.

A number of relatives and friends in Newport of Harold A. Sands and Miss Katherine Hyson McFadden have gone to Radnor, Penn., where their wedding takes place to-morrow.

All is ready for the arrival of Harry Payne Whitney's string of polo ponies in the stables of the Breakers, adjoining the training ring. The American players who are to meet the English team are expected here for a part of the Summer, and exercise will be had with practice matches on the field of the Westchester Polo Club, where the playing field has been put into fine condition.

Lawrence Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Devereaux Milburn, Eugene S. Reynal, and other players of note are expected next month.

Some of the matches may be played between the two teams on the polo field of Oakland Farm, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's place.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan entertained her first dinner company of the season to-night at Sea View in honor of her guest, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright of New York.

The Tennis Committee of the Casino hopes to have a series of handicap tennis matches the latter part of next month.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hunter entertained a luncheon company at Gunther's to-day in honor of Mrs. Francis M. Ware of New York.

Casino registers include Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hughes, Lawrence L. Gillespie, Craig Biddle, Mrs. E. G. Tinker, and K. C. Melhorn, U. S. N.

Numerous parties are being arranged for the Harvard-Yale boat races next week.

Mrs. Joseph Harriman has recovered from her illness, and is able to be about her cottage. Stephen Sands and his fiancée, Miss Sheldon of New York, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harriman.

Mrs. Dudley Davis of New York has joined her mother, Mrs. William Grosvenor, for the Summer.

J. Henry Work of Long Island and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Hearn of New York, who have a house party including Miss Alice Holmes, Adelbert G. Volck, and Morris K. Volck, are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont have returned to Cape Cod, after a brief visit here to inspect their villa.

Miss A. B. Claflin of New York is the guest of Miss Frederica Paine.

Arrivals from New York to-night include Elisha Dyer, Jr., Charles Pierpont H. Gilbert, Marsden J. Perry, Whitney Warren, Milton S. Barger, and J. Fred Pierson, Jr.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Summer Residents Plan to Build a New Country Club.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes of New Haven will arrive at their cottage on the Stokes farm to-morrow.

Mrs. Zenas Crane has been hostess for a party of young people in Dalton this week. The guests included Miss Dorothy Campbell, the woman golf champion of Scotland. Miss Campbell played over the Country Club course in Pittsfield to-day and established a new record of 40. Miss Campbell has just arrived from Montreal, where she has been visiting.

A committee, consisting of Lindsey Fairfax, Samuel Frothingham, Newbold Morris, William B. O. Field, and George W. Folsom, has been appointed to consider the organization of a country club and the location of a site.

Bishop Albion Johnson of Cuba has arrived in Stockbridge for the season.

Col. and Mrs. Henry S. Kerney, Miss Dorothy De Wolfe Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Herman D. Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. A. Talbot, Miss Talbot, Miss Delimeter of New York, Col. E. S. Blunt, U. S. A., Mrs. S. E. Blunt, and Miss Blunt of Boston are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Arriving to-day were Mrs. Samuel Hill of Washington, Mrs. Caroline Lee, Miss Lee, and Miss Fannie Johnson of New York.

Fell-Randolph Nuptials on July 4.

A. J. Drexel Paul will be best man at the wedding of Miss Dorothy Randolph to John G. Fell, which takes place at Narragansett Pier on July 4. The ushers chosen are Alfred Devereux, John Welsh, Philip Randolph, Jr., William Devereux, John Cadwalader, and Harrison Tweed.

DIPPEL ANNOUNCES OPERA REPERTOIRE

Chicago Company to Give "Thais" and Other French Works at Metropolitan.

MANHATTAN FAVORITES IN IT

Mme. Kousnietzoff of Russia and Lillian Grenville, an American, Also to be Heard.

Andreas Dippel, the manager of the newly organized Chicago Opera Company, which during its tenancy of the Philadelphia Opera House next Winter is to give a series of ten performances of French opera at the Metropolitan, announced yesterday what the répertoire for these ten nights would be. This announcement assures the patrons of the Metropolitan of hearing the operas which were the favorites at the Manhattan Opera House. It is not likely that there will be a chance to hear any of them more than once in the winter.

The company will begin its season of ten weeks in Chicago at the Auditorium on Nov. 3 and its ten weeks' season in Philadelphia on Jan. 20. Arrangements have been completed with the Metropolitan Opera Company for performances in New York on ten consecutive Tuesdays, beginning Jan. 24. These performances will be given in two series of five performances each. The operas will be selected from the following: "Thais," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," "Herodiade," "Pelléas et Mélisande," "Carmen," "Louise," "samson et Dalila," and "Les Contes d'Hoffmann."

Mr. Dippel also announced that the following singers have been engaged for the Chicago company: Mary Garden, Emma Kousnietzoff, Marguerite Sylva, Lillian Grenville, Carolina White, Alice Zepilli, Eleanora de Cisneros, Tina di Angelo, Charles Dalmores, Amedeo Bassi, Nicola Zerola, John McCormack, Paul Warnery, Maurice Renaud, Mario Sammarco, Hector Dufranne, Nazereno de Angelis, and F. Gianoli-Galletti.

Mme. Kousnietzoff, a singer from St. Petersburg, has met with much favor in Paris, where she has sung both at the Opéra and the Opéra Comique. At the latter house she has been heard in "Manon" and "La Traviata." At the Opéra her principal rôle has been Thais. Recently she succeeded in arousing an old subscriber to write a letter of protestation to the Paris journals on account of the scantiness of the costume which she affected in Massenet's opera.

Lillian Grenville is an American girl with a light soprano voice. She created one of the principal characters in "Quo Vadis?" when the opera was first sung in Nice. She, too, has sung Thais often in Southern France.

Paul Warnery has been engaged at Covent Garden in London for two seasons to sing Pelléas, and it is probable that Mr. Dippel has engaged him for the same rôle. The other singers are most of them very familiar to frequenters of the Manhattan.

The performances of French opera in New York will be under the direction of Cleofonte Campanini, and Mr. Dippel promises that the casts will all be well balanced. The usual opera prices will prevail, and subscribers for the regular subscription series of performances at the Metropolitan will have the privilege of obtaining seats for the special series before the general public. Applications must reach the subscription department, however, not later than Aug. 15.

The subscription sale for the general public will open early in September, the exact date to be announced later.

The Chicago Grand Opera Company has recently selected the following officers: Harold F. McCormick, Chicago, President; Charles Dawes, Chicago, Vice President; Otto H. Kahn, New York, Vice President; Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago, Treasurer; Philip M. Lydig, New York, Secretary. Clarence H. Mackay is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Directors, and John C. Shaffer of Chicago is Vice Chairman of this committee.

Mr. Dippel repeated yesterday his assurance that he was extremely hopeful for a successful season. He is returning to Europe next Tuesday.

STOTESBURY SAW DIPPEL.

Morgan's Partner Had Some Talk About Opera with Director Abroad.

E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, a member of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., arrived here yesterday on the Cunard liner Lusitania. Mr. Stotesbury went abroad in May with Henry P. Davison, another member of the firm.

It was Mr. Stotesbury who advanced Oscar Hammerstein $40,000 to meet a deficit, and make grand opera possible in Philadelphia, and it was he who bought Hammerstein out for the Metropolitan Opera Company. Mr. Stotesbury is now a Director in the Metropolitan Company.

"As to the coming operatic season," he said, "there is nothing I can say. I discussed no phase of the situation with Mr. Hammerstein while abroad. I did see Mr. Dippel in Paris, and we had some talk about opera for next season."

Mr. Stotesbury has been elected President of the Metropolitan Company in Philadelphia.

TO MANAGE MRS. CARTER.

John Cort to Present the Actress in a Play by Rupert Hughes.

John Cort, who has been fighting to bring about a change in theatrical conditions in the United States, announced yesterday that he had signed contracts with Mrs. Leslie Carter by which the former Belasco actress will appear under his management for five years.

Mrs. Carter is to appear in a new play by Rupert Hughes and is to have a rôle that is said to offer her more possibilities than any part she has had for several years. She will open in the new play early in October and will begin a New York engagement later in the month.

Since her marriage and her departure from the Belasco fold, Mrs. Carter has had several managers and has appeared in several plays, including some of her Belasco répertoire. Last season she made a tour of the country under her own management.

Mr. Cort will also present Max Figman in "Mary Jane's Pa" this coming season, opening in New England and going to the Globe Theatre, Boston, on Labor Day for an extended engagement.

JOHN BARRYMORE ILL.

No Performance of "The Fortune Hunter" Last Night.

There was no performance of "The Fortune Hunter" at the Gaiety Theatre last night, owing to the illness of John Barrymore, who plays the leading rôle.

Mr. Barrymore was taken suddenly ill with a stomach disorder just before time for the curtain. When it was seen that he would not be able to go on with his part, the audience was dismissed and the money refunded at the door. He is expected to be well enough to appear at the matinee this afternoon.

Africa to See "the Barnyard Romeo."

Hermann Samuels, representing a syndicate of South African capitalists, has made arrangements with William Norris, Inc., to take the company and production of "The Barnyard Romeo," that is now current at the American Roof Garden, to Cape Town and a number of other South African cities at the conclusion of the present engagement. After South Africa, Australia and New Zealand will be visited.

200 Newsboys Guests of Corse Payton.

A hundred or more newsboys from the Newsboys' Home, in East Fourteenth Street, were guests of Corse Payton and Dorothy Bertrand at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon at a performance of "The Heart of Maryland." The boys were taken up to the stage after the performance to the regular Friday tea, and were permitted to examine the scenery and stage appliances to their hearts' content.

ATTACKS THE AERO CLUB.

New Federation Rehearses Troubles Culminating in National Body.

In a brief mailed yesterday to every aeronautical club and society in the United States, the American Aeronautical Federation, a merger of the American Aeronautical Association and the Aeronautic Federation of America, outlined its position. The association was organized and incorporated by ten insurgent clubs affiliated with the Aero Club of America. Its convention last Wednesday was captured by the Aeronautic Federation of America, whereupon thirty-six delegates, representing as many constituencies, withdrew and formed the National Council of the Aero Club of America.

The brief rehearses the meetings of the two organizations, the joint meeting later and the split which resulted in the formation of the National Council of the Aero Club of America. It dwells again on the charges openly made in the joint meeting that credentials of delegates to the meeting were "lost" and "found" to further the cause of the Aero Club, and adds:

Realizing the hopelessness of their salvation in the hands of a joint convention, where a large majority of the representatives were averse to special privileges and control by any one individual or club, the Aero Club of America determined as a last resource to offer every kind of inducement to its former allies and affiliated clubs providing they would leave the convention, abandon the American Aeronautic Association, meet under the roof of the Aero Club of America, and there cast their lot under the emblem of the Aero Club of America to fight for control of the aeronautic situation in this country.

As a result of this scheme certain representatives of the clubs formerly affiliated with the Aero Club of America which seceded therefrom after having declared themselves independent about a month ago, and the representatives of a few other clubs who did not have time to realize the significance and cunning of the newly projected scheme, withdrew from the joint convention, and, believing in the golden promises of manipulators of the Aero Club of America, organized a new meeting under the roof and paternal guardianship of that club, thus abandoning the federation and the association and returning to the bondage from which they had declared themselves free and independent one month previously.

DE LESSEPS MAY ENTER RACE.

Has Not Come Prepared, but Inquires About Conditions of Chicago Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., June 24.—"I am very glad to hear that the Wright brothers do not own American air," said Count De Lesseps, smilingly, in French, "but I am sorry that I cannot promise anything concerning my future movements for the present. Nothing would please me more than to try my skill and endurance in THE NEW YORK TIMES-Chicago Post race between Chicago and New York. I do not come equipped with the proper mechanism for a long flight. I do not know whether I could safely trust the machine I have on this side in such an enormous undertaking. Could you give me more particulars of the conditions, I should, if it were possible, make an effort to prepare myself for this flight. I am immensely interested, and wish you could give me further details."

The first attempt at a flight on Canadian soil was made to-day, when William Carruthers's machine started from the aviation grounds. The start was too rough, and after the machine had run 200 yards it failed to rise, and the attempt was given up.

Three-Mile Flight In Five Minutes.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 24.—Maintaining a height of from sixty to seventy-five feet, William Hilliard, in a Burgess biplane, succeeded in flying approximately three miles without alighting shortly after dawn to-day. Hilliard was in the air five minutes.

BOY SCOUTS WELL LAUNCHED.

Ernest Thompson Seton and Jacob A. Riis Speak at Public Meeting.

The first public meeting here in the interest of the Boy Scouts of America was held last night in the auditorium of the West Side Y. M. C. A., West Fifty-seventh Street. On the platform were many prominent men, among them Egerton L. Winthrop, President of the Board of Education; Ward Crampton, director of physical training of the public schools; Daniel C. Beard, founder of the Sons of Daniel Boone, and Col. Peter S. Bomus, U. S. A., retired, Commander in Chief of the Boy Scouts. The speakers were Jacob Riis, Ernest Thompson Seton, and Daniel Beard.

Mr. Riis said that although he did not thoroughly understand the scout movement he believed that there were many good points in it, and then Mr. Seton addressed the meeting to explain that the idea of the boy scouts was to help in the character building of boys between the years of 10 and 18.

He said a manual of the Boy Scouts of America had been completed and is almost ready for distribution. Mr. Seton said that the organization already had been begun, and they now were established in their New York headquarters at 124 East Twenty-eighth Street.

QUITS PRINCETON TO WED.

John McCrohan, Crack Football Player, Makes Miss Dowd His Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 24.—It became known here to-day that on Monday morning last at 6 o'clock Miss Grace H. Dowd was married to John McCrohan, formerly a member of the class of 1911 of Princeton University, and one of the mainstays of the 1908 and 1909 football teams.

Miss Dowd is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Dowd of Princeton, and is very popular in this borough. Mr. McCrohan is in business in Brooklyn, and the young couple are now living there.

Miss Margerie Mitchill's Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTPORT, Conn., June 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Meil R. Mitchill of Westport have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Margerie Mitchill, to Kenneth Gerard Mackenzie. The wedding is to take place in the Memorial Church of the Holy Trinity on Wednesday. Mr. Mitchill is an artist, and Mrs. Mitchill is a lecturer and Chairman of the Committee on Literature of the Woman's Press Club and a member of the Woman's Forum. They will be married by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie, rector of the parish.

KALTMASSER—JONES.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., June 24.—Miss Florence Marie Jones, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Irving Jones of 2 Union Park, Norwalk, Conn., and niece of Mrs. E. S. Jones, and Carl Kaltmasser of Germany were married last Tuesday at Grace Church, Norwalk.

No announcement was made of the engagement, and the friends of the couple were not aware that the wedding was to take place until the day previous, when Miss Jones called up the S. C. H. Club, of which she is a member. Several members of that club immediately started over the country in automobiles in pursuit of marguerites, peonies, wild roses, and yellow daisies, with which the church was then decorated.

The bride's father gave her in marriage. There were no attendants. The Rev. Mr. Werner officiated, and the usual parade up the aisle was omitted.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The Shuberts announced yesterday that they had leased the Lyceum Theatre at Ithaca, N. Y., where their attractions and those booked by the National Theatre Owners' Association will play next season.

Among those who will appear at the benefit for the Young Women's Hebrew Association, to be held at Arverne, L. I., on July 8, are Amelia Stone and Armand Kalics, the Jack Wilson Trio, Maude Lambert, Sam Liebert and company, John Hyams and Leila McIntyre, Cliff Gordon, and others.

W. E. Ellis has produced a new show at Dreamland, Coney Island, called "A Trip Around the World." The front of the building represents an ocean liner, and the passengers, after entering by a gangplank over real water, are taken on a personally conducted tour across the ocean and through the Mediterranean.

Fritzi Scheff, who is playing Yum Yum in "The Mikado," has moved to Yonkers for the Summer. She makes the trip to and from the theatre in her automobile, with an extra machine trailing the first in case of disabling accidents.

SCHOOLGIRLS REVIVE "MIDSUMMER DAY"

Mayor Gaynor Invited to the Merrymaking, but He Failed to Appear.

FOLK DANCES ON THE GREEN

Commissioner Higgins Gave the Washington Irving High School Pupils the Freedom of Pelham Bay Park.

Girls of the Washington Irving High School tried yesterday to revive the mediaeval fête known as "Midsummer Day." Park Commissioner Higgins of the Bronx gave them the use of Pelham Bay Park, and games and dances were held. Mayor Gaynor was invited, but he did not appear in spite of the fact that the girls had prepared a luncheon for him, so the dances were given with no other spectators than Commissioner Higgins, Gen. George Wingate, Principal MacAndrew of the Washington Irving High School, a great many teachers, a large group of reporters, and finally a photographer from the Sage Foundation.

Most of the 3,000 girls left the Harlem River Station on a special train, which arrived at Baychester at 10:30. They marched to Pelham Bay Park, and for the rest of the day were guests of Commissioner Higgins.

The morning was taken up with preparations for the afternoon, and by 1 o'clock everything was in readiness. A stand had been erected and decorated with flags in a corner of the athletic field, and in front of this the dances and games were held. The Commissioner and many of the teachers occupied the stand while the girls who took no part in the performance were grouped around the rustic fence which surrounds the athletic field.

One of the prettiest sights was afforded when a group of girls marched down the field bearing green branches which they waved aloft to the music of the band. Then two groups of girls, each named after a man popular with the school, held a singing contest. The Higgins United Singers won from the McGowan Musical Union. Perhaps the reason for this was the absence of P. F. McGowan.

Then the girls of the different branches of the school entered into competitive dancing. Mazurkas, Highland flings, Hungarian dances, hornpipes, and Irish lilts were danced in turn. The Grand Street division won.

In the chariot, pass ball, relay, and hurdle races honors were pretty evenly divided between the Eighty-second Street and the Thirteenth Street divisions.

Chariot races are a favorite diversion at Washington Irving High School. Five girls, who act as horses, line up against a pole which they hold, being driven by a girl who runs behind plying the whip. All of the girls bear the colors of their division. Eighty-eighth Street wears red, Twelfth Street yellow, Thirteenth Street green, Eighty-second Street blue, and Grand Street lavender.

Many events not on the programme took place. The girls scattered about the park, some of them picking flowers and others searching for rural joys. Commissioner Higgins had chartered a great number of automobiles and these conveyed the girls through the park, which was new to most of them.

Commissioner Higgins was the hero of the afternoon. He was introduced to the girls by Miss Daisy Harris, a member of the senior class, who handed him an enormous envelope containing a great many pleasant sentiments. The girls cheered him long and loudly, giving the Washington Irving yell in his honor. Then he made a speech. Gen. Wingate made a speech, too. An emergency hospital was opned for the occasion, but there were no accidents or mishaps requiring the services of the surgeon. The girls returned to their homes on a special train at 5:30.

MARRIAGE ANNULMENT UPSET

New Trial Obtained by Mrs. Hall from the Appellate Court.

Francis M. W. Hall obtained yesterday an order from the Appellate Division reversing the annulment of her marriage with George R. Hall, a mining engineer. A new trial was ordered. Mrs. Hall resided in the St. Margaret Hotel, in West Forty-seventh Street. Her husband lives at City Island.

The couple were married at Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 5, 1908, and for a time lived with Hall's mother, but the young wife alleged that she was obliged to depart from the house, and her husband had the marriage annulled on the ground that she never was legally divorced from Haweil Jones. She had brought suit in Colorado, but Hall declared that Jones, who was in Rio Janiero, had not been served with the papers in the suit.

Francis E. Dana.

Francis E. Dana, one of the oldest lawyers in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 199 Boulevard, Summit, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Brooklyn and educated in the Columbia Grammar School, New York, where he was graduated in 1852, and was admitted to the bar on Feb. 12, 1858. Mr. Dana began his legal practice in his father's office the same year. He was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court in 1873, and went into partnership with Freeman Clarkson, forming the firm of Dana & Clarkson, which is now the oldest law firm in Brooklyn. Mr. Dana's offices were at 40 Court Street. He was a member of the Brooklyn, Highland, Summit (N. J.) Canoe, Brook Country, and Baltusrol Golf Clubs.

Obituary Notes.

JACOB RIGER, for many years in the provision business in this city, died on Thursday at his home, 245 West 128th Street, in his seventy-seventh year.

JOHN PETRY, Jr., formerly connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company and recently with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, died on Thursday at his home, 851 Union Avenue, the Bronx, in his thirty-ninth year.

ABRAHAM WESTBROOK CUDDEBACK, the oldest native-born resident of Deer Park, Orange County, N. Y., died at Cuddebackville on Thursday, in his ninety-fifth year.

THOMAS D. TOUMEY, for several years a keeper in the Raymond Street Jail, and eight years ago Democratic nominee for Alderman from the Twentieth Assembly District, Brooklyn, is dead in St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn.

AUGUSTUS P. STEVENS, 70 years old, head of the New York Patent Steam Carpet Cleaning Company of Brooklyn, died at his home, 184 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

HUGH GALLAGHER, 61 years old, a wholesale dealer in meats, died at his home, 1,363 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

ORINGTON LINNEKIN, an old-time sea Captain, died at his home, 402 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was 76 years old.

ELMER CASE, 67 years

FORD COMES BACK STRONG AND WINS

Yankee Pitcher Has Fine Control and Lets Athletics Down with Three Hits.

THE SCORE.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Hemphill, cf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Wolter, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Chase, 1b	4	1	1	8	1	0
Laporte, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Gardner, 2b	3	0	0	2	2	1
Knight, ss	3	0	1	4	1	0
Austin, 3b	2	0	0	1	1	0
Sweeney, c	3	0	1	9	2	0
Ford, p	2	0	0	0	7	0
Total	29	2	8	27	14	1

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Hartsel, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Oldring, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Collins, 2b	4	0	0	1	0	0
Baker, 3b	2	0	0	3	1	0
Davis, 1b	2	1	1	7	0	1
Murphy, rf	2	0	0	3	0	0
Barry, ss	2	0	1	2	3	0
Lapp, c	3	0	0	5	2	0
Coombs, p	3	0	0	0	2	1
Total	26	1	3	24	8	2

Two-base hits—Davis, Knight, Barry. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Ford, Murphy. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 6. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Ford, 8; by Coombs, 5. Bases on balls—Off Ford, 2; off Coombs, 2. Wild pitch—Ford. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Egan. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

A couple of tempestuous tosses, propelled in the direction of first base, went out of reach of the anxious grab of Harry Davis yesterday at American League Park, and it was these flings at random that gave the Yankees two runs and the game. The Athletics got a single run when they bunched two hits off Russell Ford in the fifth inning. Coombs and Ford both worked with skill and excellence, and Ford atoned for the trouncing he received a few days ago by buckling down the Athletics to three hits.

Ford made eight of the hard-hitting athletics churn the ozone in the vicinity of the batsman's box. He walked two men, but with Mackmen sojourning on the bases he was at his best. Ford did the sort of flinging that has made him the pitching sensation of the American League this season. He held absolute sway over his moist pellet and caused it to break tantalizingly close to the Athletic timber. Coombs was clever, too. Eight hits constituted all the destruction the Yanks did to his service. It wasn't Coombs's pitching that let the Yanks win, but a sudden, weird moment of combustion in the sixth when Coombs and Lapp in succession failed to find the groove to Davis's mitt.

Umpire Sheridan, behind the bat, was a target for all the random foul tips that bounced off the bats. He was picked in several spots from his head to his feet, the favorite landing place for the fouls being his big toes. One foul didn't catch him, but he had to climb into the air three feet to get out of its way. The only chest protector Sheridan wears is a necktie.

It was a sort of professional matinée on the Hilltop. Lots of ball players were there, notably among whom were Larry Doyle and Arthur Devlin, who hit for 1.000 in Brooklyn Thursday, also other Giants, Brooklyn players, and players from the Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, and Jersey City teams of the Eastern League. They saw some real ball playing.

Ford got a bit squally in the second inning. He walked Baker and Davis became a martyr just to let Baker get to second. Murphy struck out, and Jack Barry accepted Ford's second pass. The fourth ball was a wild pitch and Baker scampered to third on it. Barry and Baker started a double steal. Sweeney made a short throw to Gardner, the ball was returned, and Baker was speared a few inches from the plate. Glad that squall is over.

In the fifth the Athletics started something. Davis shot a roller on the carpet to Gardner, but it was greased with speed, and Gardner let it slip. Murphy sacrificed Davis to Pier No. 2, and then Barry impelled a scorcher along the foul line in left field, which sent Davis home and landed Barry at second, and none too soon, for the ball was right there with him. Unimportant grounders were the only product of the bats of Lapp and Coombs.

The Yanks got a couple of hits in the third, and had scouts stationed on third and second, but couldn't get through the Athletics' sentry line.

Take off your straw lid and roll up your sleeves, here's where the White Elephants go over the precipice. Hemphill, with a nice new hair cut, stepped up and pumped one into Barry's waiting, impatient grasp. Wolter smote one into right field, and Chase tapped a bunt which spilled on the Hudson River side of the pitching mound. Coombs hurried for it like an old lady trying to catch a train. He picked it up and threw it to first. The ball hit the ground and went past Davis without nodding. Wolter trotted all the way round and tied the score, Chase going as far as second, after falling on the path.

Well, that worked pretty good. Try the same thing again. Very well, bright eyes, we'll do that.

Laporte dropped a most provoking bunt just in front of the plate. Lapp ran up for this one, and he made a motion as if he was going to hurl his right arm over the fence. Laporte was at first before the ball and the throw went wide, Chase romping home and Laporte going to second. Gardner drew four balls. Here's a chance for Knight. He fanned. Also a chance for J. Austin. He popped to Baker. Got enough to win, anyway.

Medical note—The Yankees have fully recovered from the violent attack of insomnia which had the team in its grasp at Tuesday and Wednesday's double headers.

Red Sox Make Clean Sweep.

BOSTON, June 24.—Boston took the entire series of five games by winning from Washington by a 2-to-1 score again to-day. Both of the local's tallies resulted from errors. Hall was wild, but received good support in the pinches. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lord, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Hooper, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Engle, cf	4	1	2	1	0
Stahl, 1b	4	0	1	11	1
Gardner, 2b	3	0	1	4	3
Lewis, lf	3	0	0	4	0
Wagner, ss	3	0	1	3	2
Kleinow, c	3	0	0	2	0
Hall, p	3	0	1	0	4
Total	31	2	8	27	12

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Milan, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Lelivelt, lf	2	0	1	1	0
Elberfeld, ss	2	0	0	3	2
Killifer, rf	2	0	0	1	1
McBride, 2b	3	0	0	3	5
Conroy, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Unglaub, 1b	4	0	0	10	0
Street, c	4	1	1	3	1
Gray, p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	27	1	5	24	12

Errors—Engle, Gardner, Hall, Lelivelt, Elberfeld, Gray.

Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Engle, Conroy. Home run—Street. Sacrifice hits—McBride, Killifer, Lelivelt. Double plays—Gardner, (unassisted;) Gardner, Wagner, and Stahl. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Boston, 5. First base on balls—Off Hall, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Washington, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Hall, (Killifer, Elberfeld.) Struck out—By Gray, 8; by Hall, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Perrine and O'Loughlin.

Lake Nearly Blanks Tigers.

DETROIT, Mich., June 24.—Lake pitched excellently this afternoon, and Detroit barely averted a shut-out by bunching a single and double in the ninth inning with one out. Both Stroud and Willett were wild and hittable. Schweitzer's home run featured. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stone, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Pratt, 3b	4	0	1	3	4
Wallace, ss	4	1	1	1	3
Nunan, 1b	3	2	3	13	0
Schweitzer, rf	3	1	2	0	0
Hoffman, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Truesdale, 2b	4	1	0	2	4
Stephens, c	3	1	1	5	1
Lake, p	4	1	1	0	1
Total	37	8	11	27	11

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McIntire, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Bush, ss	3	1	1	2	3
Cobb, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Crawford, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Delehanty, 2b	4	0	0	2	0
Moriarty, 3b	3	0	0	1	3
T. Jones, 1b	3	0	2	12	0
Stanage, c	3	0	0	5	3
Stroud, p	1	0	0	0	0
Willett, p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	4	27	15

Errors—Truesdale, Bush, Delehanty, T. Jones.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	1	—8
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Bush, T. Jones, Hoffman. Three-base hits—Wallace, Stephens. Home run—Schweitzer. Hits—Off Stroud, 7 in five innings; off Willett, 4 in four innings. Sacrifice hit—Hartzell. Stolen bases—Hartzell, Hoffman. Double plays—Hartzell and Newman; Hartzell, Truesdale, and Newman. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 8. First base on balls—Off Lake, 2; off Stroud, 3; off Willett, 2. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 2. Struck out—By Stroud, 4; by Lake, 4. Wild pitches—Willett, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connelly.

Naps and White Sox Split Series.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 24.—Chicago broke even on the series of six games by winning from Cleveland to-day, 4 to 2. The White Sox bunched hits in the second after two were out and scored three runs. Olmstead was hit as hard as Falkenberg and was wild but effective with men on bases. Zeider stole home in the ninth inning. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Zeider, 2b	3	1	2	6	3	0
Browne, cf	5	0	0	2	0	0
Kelly, rf	3	0	1	0	1	0
Collins, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Gandil, 1b	4	0	1	11	0	0
Purtell, 3b	3	0	0	2	2	0
Block'r, ss	4	1	1	2	3	1
Payne, c	4	1	2	1	1	0
Olmstead, p	4	1	1	0	4	0
Total	33	4	9	27	15	1

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Turner, ss	4	1	1	3	3	0
Graney, rf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Stovall, 1b	3	0	0	10	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	3	0	0	3	2	0
Easterly, c	5	0	3	7	2	0
Bradley, 3b	4	0	2	2	2	1
Birm'h'm, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
F'k'berg, p	3	0	1	0	1	0
Mitchell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Niles	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total	36	2	13	27	9	1

*Batted for Falkenberg in the eighth inning.

Errors—Blackburne, Easterly, Lord.

Chicago	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Bradley, (2,) Turner, Zeider, Blackburne. Sacrifice hits—Stovall, Collins. Stolen bases—Gandil, Zeider, (2.) Double plays—Zeider and Gandil; Easterly and Lajoie. Hits—Off Falkenberg, 9 in eight innings. First base on balls—Off Falkenberg, 4; off Mitchell, 1; off Olmstead, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Olmstead, (Turner.) Struck out—By Falkenberg, 5; by Mitchell, 1; by Olmstead, 2. Passed ball—Easterly. Wild pitch—Olmstead. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 15; Chicago, 8. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Kerin.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Baltimore.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	—7	10	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	8	1

Batteries—Vickers and Egan; Carroll, Smith, Corey, and McAllister. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Boyle.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 3; Albany, 2, (14 innings.)
Scranton, 2; Elmira, 1.
Utica, 17; Troy, 3.
Wilkesbarre, 4; Binghamton, 0.

Connecticut League.

Holyoke, 7; Hartford, 6, (12 innings.)
New Britain, 2; Springfield, 0.
New Britain, 9; Springfield, 6.
Bridgeport, 9; New Haven, 7.
Northampton, 11; Waterbury, 3.

Tri-State League.

York, 11; Harrisburg, 7.
Lancaster, 3; Williamsport, 2.
Trenton, 5; Johnstown, 4.
Altoona, 8; Reading, 1.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 7; Louisville, 0.
Kansas City, 7; Indianapolis, 2.
Toledo at Minneapolis—Rain.

Southern League.

New Orleans, 5; Montgomery, 3.
Birmingham, 2; Mobile, 0.
Memphis, 1; Nashville, 0.
Chattanooga, 4; Atlanta, 3.

New Players for Yankees.

President Frank Farrell of the New York American League Club announced last night that he had signed McClure and Jube, two Amherst graduates. McClure has been for two years one of the best pitchers in the college, and many clubs were after him. Jube is an outfielder. They will join the Yankees on July 5.

Outfielder Bert Daniels of Bucknell College reported to Manager Stallings yesterday.

College Men to Swim To-day.

Owing to the large number of entries received for the intercollegiate outdoor swimming championships to be held to-day at Travers Island under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club the starting hour has had to be changed. The first event will be called at 2 o'clock, instead of at 4, as previously stated. Sixty-eight entries, representing the best 'Varsity watermen from Yale, Columbia, New York City College, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Williams, and Cornell, are in the hands of the committee, and more are expected from Harvard, Brown, Amherst, West Point, and Annapolis, the other institutions invited to take part. The entries will not close until the men are called to the mark.

This is the first attempt of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association to hold outdoor championships, and promises to be a success. It will probably be made a permanent yearly feature of the collegiate season.

Catcher Criger Out of Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 24.—Lou Criger, veteran catcher of the New York American League Club, was able to be removed from the hospital to-day after an attack of appendicitis. He was taken to the Colonial Hotel, where he is in charge of a special nurse employed by the New York Club. Next week efforts will be made to take him to his home at Elghart, Ind. The attending physician says Criger may be able to rejoin the team in three weeks. Nig Clark, the Nap catcher, who is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever, will be able to go outdoors in a few days.

Morningstar Wins at Daly's.

Ora Morningstar added another victory to his long list last night when he defeated John A. Hendricks at 18.2 balkline billiards at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, by the score of 300 to 212. Morningstar made a high run of 72 and an average of 12, while Hendricks's best effort netted him 62, with an average of 8 12-25.

Smith Beats Baker in Slow Bout.

Eddie Smith defeated Johnny Baker in a slow, uninteresting ten-round bout at the Lehigh Athletic Club last night. Smith forced what little pace there was, and seemed the stronger at the finish, although both boys were unmarked at the final gong. The ten rounds were punctuated as much by hugging as feinting, and real hitting was conspicuous by its absence.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 2; Washington, 1.
Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 2.
St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 5.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Baltimore, 7; Toronto, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	35	19	.648	Chicago	23	29	.442
Detroit	37	23	.617	Cleveland	21	27	.438
New York	32	20	.616	Washington	23	34	.404
Boston	30	24	.556	St. Louis	14	39	.264

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	36	17	.679	Philadelphia	25	27	.480
New York	32	21	.604	St. Louis	25	31	.446
Pittsburg	27	24	.529	Brooklyn	23	30	.434
Cincinnati	27	26	.510	Boston	19	38	.333

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Newark	34	23	.596	Baltimore	28	26	.519
Rochester	28	21	.571	Buffalo	22	29	.431
Toronto	30	24	.556	Jersey City	21	30	.412
Providence	25	23	.521	Montreal	17	29	.370

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Chicago at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Buffalo at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Montreal at Providence.
Toronto at Baltimore.

WAGNER'S LONG HIT WINS FOR PIRATES

Hofman Has Only Two Fielding Chances at First Base, Record for League.

PITTSBURG, June 24.—A National League record for inactivity at first base was established at to-day's game between Chicago and Pittsburg, Hofman of the visiting team failing to have a single put out to his credit in the eight innings he played that position, and but one assist. The one chance he had was Tinker's throw of Wilson's grounder in the second inning, but this he fumbled. Pittsburg won 6 to 5.

The Pirates, returning to home grounds after nearly a month's absence, were backed by more than usual enthusiasm in the grandstands and began what the local fans hope is to be a recuperation from their recent slump. A cluster of hits off Camnitz, two passes to first, and Wagner's fumble gave the visitors their five runs in the fourth inning, but in the sixth Wagner's double cleaned the bases and gave Pittsburg the three runs necessary to win. Phillippi held Chicago well after the threatening fourth. The Pittsburg-Chicago series now stands a tie 6 to 6. Score:

PITTSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	4	1	1	0	0
Leach, cf	3	2	0	2	0
Clarke, lf	2	2	1	1	0
C'pbell, lf	1	0	0	1	0
Wagner, ss	4	0	3	1	2
Miller, 2b	2	0	1	2	2
Hyatt, 1b	4	0	1	11	1
Wilson, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Gibson, c	3	0	1	5	1
Camnitz, p	1	0	0	1	1
*Simon	1	0	0	0	0
Phillippi, p	2	1	1	0	1
Total	31	6	10	27	11

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evers, 2b	4	0	0	4	2
Sh'kard, lf	5	1	0	3	0
Schulte, rf	4	1	2	1	0
B'mont, cf	4	1	0	4	0
St'n'f'dt, 3b	4	1	1	1	0
Hofman, 1b	4	1	2	0	1
Tinker, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Archer, c	3	0	1	8	2
Richie, p	0	0	0	0	0
Cole, p	2	0	0	0	0
M'Int're, p	1	0	0	0	1
†Zim'man	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	7	24	9

*Batted for Camnitz in fourth inning.
†Batted for McIntyre in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Miller, Hofman, McIntire.

Pittsburg	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Wagner, Schulte, Hofman. Three-base hits—Byrne, Hofman. Sacrifice hits—Byrne, Archer. Sacrifice fly—Miller. Stolen bases—Clarke, Schulte, (2.) First base on balls—Off Camnitz, 3; off Richie, 1; off Cole, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Cole, (Clarke.) Struck out—By Camnitz, 3; by Phillippi, 2; by Cole, 3; by McIntire, 2. Wild pitch—Richie. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Chicago, 7. Hits—Off Camnitz, 4 in four innings; off Phillippi, 3 in five innings; off Richie, 3 in two innings; off Cole, 3 in three and one-third innings; off McIntire, 4 in two and two-thirds innings. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Moran.

Bostons Hit McQuillan's Curves.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 24.—Boston hit McQuillan's curves hard and fielded perfectly to-day, winning from Philadelphia by 6 to 4. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Collins, lf	4	0	1	6	0
Herzog, 3b	5	1	0	2	2
Sharpe, lb	4	2	3	8	1
Miller, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Shean, 2b	4	0	1	2	2
Beck, cf	4	1	0	4	1
Sw'ney, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Graham, c	3	1	3	1	0
Mattern, p	0	0	0	0	0
Frock, p	2	1	1	0	1
Total	33	6	10	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Titus, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Knabe, 2b	4	1	0	7	2
Grant, 3b	4	1	2	0	2
Magee, lf	4	0	2	2	0
Ward, 1b	3	1	1	9	1
Walsh, cf	3	1	1	1	0
Doolan, ss	4	0	1	3	0
Moran, c	2	0	0	4	4
M'Q'lan, p	2	0	1	0	4
*Br'sf'd	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	6	27	13

*Batted for McQuillan in the ninth inning.
Errors—Knabe, (2,) Magee, Ward.

Boston	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Doolan, Graham. Three-base hit—Sharpe. Home run—Walsh. Hits—Off Mattern, 2 in one and one-third innings; off Frock, 4 in seven and two-thirds innings. Sacrifice fly—Walsh. Sacrifice hits—Mattern, Frock, Magee, McQuillan. Stolen bases—Herzog, Collins. Double plays—Beck and Herzog; McQuillan, Doolan, and Knabe. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Mattern, 1; off Frock, 3; off McQuillan, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Mattern, (Moran.) Struck out—By Frock, 1; by McQuillan, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brennan.

Willis, Unsteady, Loses for Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 24.—Cincinnati to-day won the second game of the series from St. Louis, 4 to 2. Willis had a bad start in the opening inning, and the locals could not catch up with the three-run lead. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Descher, lf	5	0	1	2	0
Paskert, cf	4	1	1	1	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	5	1	2	11	0
Mitchell, rf	4	2	2	1	0
Egan, 2b	4	0	2	2	6
Downey, ss	4	0	1	1	3
Clarke, c	3	0	0	7	1
W'druff, 3b	4	0	0	2	1
Gaspar, p	2	0	1	0	0
Rowan, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	8	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Huggins, 2b	4	0	3	2	3
Ellis, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Oakes, cf	3	0	0	3	0
K'tney, 1b	3	0	0	13	0
Evans, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Bliss, c	4	0	0	3	0
Mowrey, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Hauser, ss	2	1	1	3	6
Willis, p	1	0	0	0	2
Pickett, p	0	1	0	0	2
*Zacher	1	0	0	0	0
†Lush	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	5	27	16

*Batted for Willis in the fifth inning.
†Batted for Pickett in the ninth inning.
Errors—Oakes, Hauser, 2.

Cincinnati	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Double plays—Woodruff, Egan and Hoblitzel; Clark and Egan; Huggins and Konetchy. Passed ball—Clark. Stolen bases—Clark, Paskert, (2,) Mitchell, (3,) Egan, Woodruff, (2,) Hauser. Hit by pitched ball—By Gaspar, (Evans.) Bases on balls—Off Willis, 2; off Gaspar, 4; off Brown, 3; off Pickett, 2. Struck out—By Gaspar, 2; by Pickett, 1; by Rowan, 1. Hits—Off Willis, 5 in 5 innings; off Gaspar, 5 in 6 2-3 innings; off Pickett, 3 in 4 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 9. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

NO PERFECT SCORES IN TOUR.

Chalmers Record Shattered in To-day's Glidden Run When Fender Breaks.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., June 24.—To-day's run of 217 miles over the Gumbo roads of Oklahoma from Oklahoma City to Wichita was the easiest day's work the contesting cars in the Glidden tour have been called upon to perform since the tour began at Cincinnati on June 14. Notwithstanding the length of the run, several cars arrived here ahead of schedule, and to-night the drivers are resting up preparatory to tackling the gruelling work to-morrow, which they will be called upon to perform in bringing their cars into Kansas City. The nitherto perfect score of Chalmers No. 5, driven by "Bill" Dolger, was shattered to-day when his car skidded in making a turn, and breaking off a fender cost him a penalty of three points.

Cars No. 1 and No. 2, both Premier entries, finished with a clean score for the day, as did also Chalmers No. 3. For the Chicago trophy, but one contestant had reached the night control up to 9 o'clock last night, Car No. 107, Maxwell. An hour later the three Moines came in together as usual, but will not appear in the score sheet until to-morrow night. Reduced from the list of some twenty-six starters, the contesting cars present an almost pathetic appearance to-night, but eleven of them have checked in. A number of others are on the way, but nothing very definite can be learned concerning their whereabouts.

Car No. 10, Glide, got into trouble between Enid and Wichita this morning when she broke first one rear axle and then the other. The Halliday and Cutting press cars have not been seen for two days, and there is no news of the rapid truck. A majority of newspaper men have been obliged to travel on trains for the past three days owing to the scarcity of cars.

OLDFIELD'S NEW RECORD.

Drives Benz Car Four Miles on Circular Track in 3:24.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 24.—For the third successive day a new world's automobile record was established to-day by Barney Oldfield. To-day he drove his 200-horse-power Benz car around the circular track for four miles in 3:24, which is 10 1-5 seconds better than the previous record, which was made by Ralph De Palma on the same track a year ago.

Aside from Oldfield's record-breaking drive and several flights by Glenn Curtiss in his aeroplane, the programme to-day was uninteresting.

TRAVERS AND TRAVIS.

Crack Golfers May Meet In Final Match at Apawamis To-day.

Jerome D. Travers, W. R. Thurston, Walter J. Travis, and F. R. Upton, Jr., won places in the semi-final bracket of the invitation golf tournament over the Apawamis Club links yesterday, and they will meet as named this morning. Only last week Travers, on his home green at Montclair, won the chief cup in a tournament there. His next opponent, Thurston, has long been regarded as the best of the Apawamis golfers. On the other side, Upton, a former Baltusrol champion, is expected to give Travis a good argument, even though the Garden City veteran does appear to be at the top of his game just now.

Travers began his part of the match play by eliminating the redoubtable John M. Ward, 4 up and 3 to play. Ward stood 1 at the fourth, but then Travers got going and won five straight holes. Thereafter the final outcome was never in doubt. In the afternoon Travers disposed of C. H. Brown of Saegkill, a former Hudson River champion. The first named was always up, and eventually won by a 3 and 2 margin.

Travis dropped into his happiest scoring vein in the morning at the expense of R. D. Lapham of the home club, with the result that Lapham found himself a loser on the sixteenth green. Travis got around in a fine 75. Later on the Garden City man had all he could do to beat R. Y. Hayne, one of the Yale boys. The match was carried to the home green, where Travis finished 1 up. The summary:

First Sixteen, First Round.—E. E. Sturgis, Wykagyl, beat G. L. Conley, Siwanoy, 1 up; W. R. Thurston, Apawamis, beat C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, 2 up; C. H. Brown, Saegkill, beat C. J. Eddy, Princeton, 7 up and 6 to play; J. D. Travers, Montclair, beat J. M. Ward, Garden City, 5 up and 3 to play; R. T. Haines, Yale, beat S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn, 6 up and 5 to play; W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat L. D. Lapham, Apawamis, 4 up and 2 to play; F. R. Upton, Jr., Baltusrol, beat W. V. Swords, Baltusrol, 3 up and 2 to play; T. M. Sherman, Utica, beat L. B. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 6 up and 5 to play.

Second Round.—Thurston beat Sturgis, 6 up and 5 to play; Travers beat Brown, 3 up and 2 to play; Travis beat Hayne, 1 up; Upton beat Sherman, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Sixteen, First Round.—E. H. Hart, Wykagyl, beat C. G. Waldo, Jr., Brooklawn, 3 up and 2 to play; C. H. Arent, Saegkill, beat B. H. McMurtrie, Apawamis, 2 up and 1 to play; F. S. Wheeler Apawamis, beat J. D. Foot, Apawamis, 1 up; G. W. Nickel, Yale, beat Dr. Carl Martin, Greenwich, by default; M. Ballou, Apawamis, beat C. A. Stofford, Apawamis, 4 up; B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, beat M. J. Condon, Apawamis, 2 up and 1 to play; M. Whitlatch, Apawamis, beat Brice S. Evans, Brae Burn, 1 up, (19 holes;) F. H. McAdoo, Princeton, beat W. K. Gillett, Wykagyl, 1 up.

Second Round.—Arent beat Hart, 2 up and 1 to play; Nickel beat Wheeler, 2 up; Allen beat Ballou, 4 up and 3 to play; Whitlatch beat McAdoo, 4 up and 3 to play.

Third Sixteen, First Round.—Simeon Ford, Apawamis, beat C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, 1 up; C. H. Zimmerman, New Haven, beat T. A. Moore, Apawamis, 1 up, (19 holes;) H. V. Ga

JOHNSON ARRIVES AT BATTLE GROUND

Reno Gives Colored Champion Big Ovation—Goes to Training Camp at Once.

SULLIVAN PRAISES JEFFRIES

Former Champion's Daily Routine Surprises John L.—Meets Mike Murphy and Muldoon.

SULLIVAN AT THE FIGHT.

Reno, Nev., June 24, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

John L. Sullivan is the right man in the right place, and will never be barred from any arena of mine for expressing his honest opinions. If John L. is not at the ringside, no one else will be. I am with him heart and soul.

TEX RICKARD.

By JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., June 24.—In this town of many surprises and happenings one more big incident, and almost the last important feature in connection with the big contest on July 4, transpired here with the arrival of Jack Johnson this afternoon. The champion had been delayed on the road over three hours owing to a bad wreck which tied up the traffic on the Southern Pacific crossing the mountains. The floating population of the town, which comprises the biggest part of the census here at present, was all keyed up in expectation of the big fellow's arrival, and the Railroad Superintendent of the Southern Pacific here was besieged on all sides with all manner of inquiries, so that by the time the train did arrive the plaza adjoining the railroad station was black with humanity. The trains arrive here directly opposite the hotel at which I am stopping, and it was worth one's life almost to get down into the crowd before the Johnson train arrived, so the best points of vantage were in the upper windows of the buildings near the railroad.

Johnson's car had been attached to the regular train, which was due here at 9:55 A. M., and it was exactly 1:10 when it finally pulled in. Several automobiles had wormed their way up alongside the track. When the big pugilist appeared he was taken in hand by Tex Rickard, who had an automobile in waiting, to which the big negro was taken. He jumped into the car, closely followed by Al Kaufmann, "Sig" Hart, and the rest of his retinue. Instantly the foremost in the crowd also scrambled into the car, and the outlines of the machine were almost obliterated with the crush of human beings. Johnson, however, with his great height and his good-natured smile, loomed up in the centre of the bunch, and seemed to regard the whole proceeding as a big joke. While the car only had to go a few hundred feet to the Hotel Golden, where I am quartered, nevertheless, the hospitable Renoites think the proper way to escort a new arrival is in some kind of vehicle. The crowds surged over toward the hotel, and another time the black champion's progress was blocked. He easily shouldered his way through the crowd, however, to the shelter of this hostlery.

Johnson's stay here was very brief, and he had scarcely more time than to put his name on the hotel register and hear the immediate plans of his local manager, Tom Flanagan, before he was off and on his way to the training quarters Flanagan has secured for him. This place is Rick's Road House, situated a few miles southwest of the city. Johnson's choice of quarters is regarded here as having an advantage over Moana Springs, where Jeffries is, though not quite so convenient to the town. There is no way to get there except to hire a wagon or automobile, or walk, but in that respect he is the best off, for the crowd naturally turns to Jeffries's place because it's easier to get to. I ordered my automobile out soon after I was informed that Johnson had arrived on his training ground, for the purpose of taking a look at the place. Johnson was at dinner when the car reached Rick's, and he announced that he would do strenuous work during the day. As a matter of fact, there is little preparation for this sort of thing at the present time, but by to-morrow everything will be in full swing for his accustomed daily routine of training.

Johnson's training quarters are about as well situated as training quarters could be. The house itself is all built and picturesquely located with the great range of the Sierra Nevadas as a background and fine turf and shrubbery in the immediate vicinity. The roads running through and near the place are as good as could be found anywhere for the road work the champion indulges in and to which he attaches so much importance. Directly behind the house is a wide, level plot on which will be erected a working platform, where he will do his sparring, shadow boxing, bag punching, and real boxing.

Our automobile trip this morning consisted of a run through the surrounding country of Reno, past Moana Springs, where Jeffries is located. Jeffries was working with his trainers and helpers. The most surprising thing to me is the work Jeffries goes through on one of his full days of training. He had the first day of boxing to-day since he arrived here. He engaged Bob Armstrong, the colored fighter, for three rounds. It was a mighty fast pace as far as moving around was concerned, but the actual hitting activity was of very little importance. His speed, however, was a very remarkable thing. Jeffries's brother Jack took a turn after Armstrong finished and he went through two rounds, mostly of fielding with Jim blocking, and early in the afternoon Jim went through his general routine of activity.

The day for me was one of the most gratifying I have had for some time, because among the old friends I met here were William Muldoon, my old trainer, and Mike Murphy. Both are out here on the same mission that I am, and some one suggested this morning that it would be a good idea for the old athletes who are doing newspaper work here to form a press club. We are going to have a meeting to-morrow or the next night, and if we can find time to form the club during the swapping of reminiscences it will probably be done, but I have my doubts. I never reminisced so much in my life before, and this out here. Muldoon visited Jeffries's camp shortly after I had passed there in the automobile.

Muldoon and Jeffries had a little talk, the feature of which was Jeffries's regret over the little setto Corbett and myself had the day before. I have not thought much about the matter since it happened, but everybody I meet, especially my old friends, and pretty nearly every prominent man here has something to say aboupt it, and they are unanimous in the belief that it was a very unwise thing for Corbett to do.

I was very much interested in what Mike Murphy, now physical director at the University of Pennsylvania, had to say after his visit to the Jeffries camp. We agree on a whole lot of things regarding the conditioning of an athlete, and if I had always followed his advice in my training I might have had an easier time of it. But Murphy's methods were too strenuous for me, and I simply would not grind the way he advised. Naturally, condition appeals to him more than any other feature of the physical man, and he is simply astounded at the way Jeffries has pulled himself around. He realizes the same as I do what an awful amount of work Jim must have gone through to reach this state of physical perfection, and Murphy thinks so much of what he saw at the Jeffries camp that Johnson will have to show some pretty fast paces to gain any favor in Mike's eyes. I told Murphy what I knew about Johnson and what I had seen of him, and it was all following up what I have already written about the black champion.

There is so much to be taken into consideration with these two pugilists who art about to engage in the biggest battle of modern times, and there are so many ends to every argument that comes up that any conclusion as to the final result would only be pure guesswork. Reno is somewhat settled down with the arrival of Johnson to some kind of an even-tempered state, and now there is nothing to it but the routine training of the two men until the day of their encounter. Tex Rickard continues to be the man of the hour, and is in a half dozen places at once.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

CROWDS FLOCK TO RENO.

Men from All Parts of Globe to Witness Fight—Governor Won't Interfere

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., June 24.—With the passing of each day and the time of the big event steadily and surely approaching, Reno becomes the centre of excitement. By the close of this week it is expected that those who have been absent from their old haunts here and return will hardly recognize things. Mammoth signs designating the headquarters of various newspapers and telegraph companies as well as those of various activities, such as have never been witnessed here, are rapidly appearing from sightly places. The streets are thronged with men from every part of the globe, their hearts centred upon the subject—the coming fight.

With the distant whistle of every train, whatever its direction, indicating its approach to the city, crowds hurry up Centre and other streets and all commercial roads seeking a place of vantage to catch a glimpse of the latest arrivals prominent in sporting and other circles. And they are not disappointed, for not a train pulls into Reno but what it brings a group of celebrities, adding to the aggregation, as one prominent man declared this morning, which has never been paralleled in the history of the ring. Most of the arrivals so far have been from the Pacific Coast, and to avoid the tedious all-day ride over the mountains and through the tunnels travelers have taken the night train out of Oakland, Cal., arriving here in the morning. For this reason a large portion of the new arrivals have reached Reno on morning trains, although some of them have preferred the accommodations of the limited and arrived here at night.

"By next week," remarked one of the well-known "fans" who has traveled around the globe three times and has witnessed about every important fight for the last forty years, "one will not be able to walk along the sidewalk on some of the streets of your city."

Jack Johnson arrived and the following telegram was received to-day by Tex Rickard from Gov. Dickerson:

Prize fights are licensed under the laws of this State. My duties are to enforce laws, not to make them. There will be no interference from the Governor's office if requirements of lawhare complied with. This decision is irrevocable. You may use this telegram as you see fit.

Because of these little matters Reno to-night, while settled as far as anticipatory happenings are concerned, is boiling over with fight talk; nothing else is thought of here. The prominent figures in the divorce colony, which they say numbers somewhere in the neighborhood of 300 souls, pass and repass in their autos and carriages and on horseback with scarcely any comment as to their identity or past performances.

The saloons and gambling places are crowded at all hours and there is something doing every minute. There are more stories of broken novices at the various wheels of fortune and the elusive cards of the alluring deck than ever cropped up in any mining or cattle town that was ever heard of. The losers, even though they be raw blades from the East, seem to imbibe the reckless disposition of the place and regard their losses without a kick.

The fight has produced one remarkable situation that has never before attended a big public event outside of a National political conference, and that is the newspapers' side of it. There are more regular newspaper men and special artists camped in this town to-night than there has been in any dozen sporting events heretofore. The newspapers have practically taken this fight to themselves, and almost every detail connected with it or with the principals has a side to it directly attributed to the papers or their reporters.

Jeffries arose at 6:04 o'clock this morning, ate a light breakfast, and immediately proceeded to punch the bag, which he continued to do for fifteen minutes, breaking several bags and apparently unable to get one willing and able to stand the force of his blows. He then engaged in his weight pulley work and rope skipping for three-quarters of an hour.

"Come on," he shouted to Bob Armstrong. "I'm ready for you—let's get busy," and the big colored fellow, who has been with Jeffries for several years, proceeded to ward off Jeffries's blows in the first boxing which the latter has done since his arrival here. For three rounds the two men kept up a fast pace, when Jeff's brother Jack took Armstrong's place, and two more rounds followed, making five rounds of boxing for Jeffries.

Jeffries will not engage in his most vigorous boxing until the canvas is laid on the rough flooring of the platform in the rear of his house. His boxing this morning was more in the nature of a test of his strength. While Jim was being stripped after his strenuous day of work, by his side stood William Muldoon, the old wrestler, and the man who trained Sullivan. He is nearly 69 years of age and appears as if even in his advanced age he could give any one a good tussle on the mat. He discussed his last visit to Reno.

"Thirteen years ago I was here for the big championship fight in Carson, and in all these years I have never slept away from my home in New York, until now I am here again upon the same mission, that of witnessing another championship fight. I am surprised to find Jeffries in such superior condition. I don't believe there is one man in a thousand who is doing his training as faithfully as Jeffries. I look for a great fight."

One of the first statements given out by Johnson following his arrival was a denial of the report that he had reappointed George Little as his manager. "Flanagan," he said, "is the man who is looking after my business in this, and he will continue to do so until after the fight. There has been no change in my relations with Little, and I want to emphasize the fact that I have severed all relations with him."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR APPEAL.

General Officials of Ohio Petition Governor to Stop Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 24.—The Ohio Christian Endeavor, which closed its session of five days here this afternoon, adopted a resolution directing the officials of that organization to wire the sentiments of the members to Gov. Dickerson of Nevada regarding the holding of the Jeffries-Johnson prizefight at Reno, Nev., on July 4. The officers of the organization immediately retired and drew up the following telegram, which was adopted: "Gov. Dickerson, Carson City, Nev.: There seems to be foisted on your State the Jeffries-Johnson prize-tight. We deplore that this should be the case in this twentieth century. We hope you will not permit it." The telegram is signed with the names of the general officials of the Ohio organization.

It is the intention of these officials to have a delegation of the Christian Endeavorers of the Eastern States call upon Gov. Dickerson at Carson City within the next few days and to orally state the regret of the members of the organization at the holding of the fight. It is said here that this committee will represent the total membership of the organization in this country, and that they will use their best work to stop this fight on a day sacred to the history of the United States.

LAW FAVORS PRIZE FIGHTS.

Deputy Attorney General of Nevada Says Contest Is Legal.

CARSON CITY, Nev., June 24.—Protests against the Jeffries-Johnson fight, both by mail and telegraph, continue to flood the office of Gov. Dickerson, but they are promptly relegated to the waste basket. The Governor does not intend to interfere with the fight in any way. This was the positive statement of his secretary to-day.

"This matter is final, as far as this office is concerned," said Deputy Attorney General Fowler to-day. "The law is clear on the statute books. It provides that such fights as the Jeffries and Johnson contest can be held under the protection of the law, and such protection will be guaranteed the fighters and promoters. The only way to stop prizefighting in Nevada is to pass legislation against it. The present law is on the side of those who favor prizefighting."

CORNELL CREWS MAY SWEEP THE REGATTA

Ithacans Willing to Wager Even Money That All Their Boats Finish First.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 24.—The eve of the big intercollegiate regatta, which will be rowed over the Poughkeepsie Highland course, finds the old story prevalent, and that is that the men of Cornell will sweep the river. There is said to be this confidence in the camp of the Ithacans across the river, and certainly the supporters of the Courtney men are not in the least backward about saying that their representatives on the river to-morrow will administer a beating to all of the other contestants. The advance guard of the Cornell men arrived in town this evening, and while there was not much betting done, the Ithacans were willing to wager even money that their crews would finish first in all three of the races.

Columbia is the second choice for the 'Varsity eight-oared race, with Syracuse third in popular favor. Pennsylvania is rated at about fourth, and there are few who predict anything better for Wisconsin than last place.

The indications for the four-oared and freshman races are not very definite except that Cornell, as stated, is the favorite.

The abolition of open betting has ruled out the larger portion of the wagers that are usually made on the night before the regatta, and this is more particularly true this season than of last year. There has been some selling of pools with the Cornell price at about half the value of the pool. Then there has been some individual betting in a haphazard way, mostly confined to Cornell and Columbia, with the Ithacans offering as high as 3 to 1 that Cornell will triumph in the big event of the day. A favorite wager of past seasons has been even money between the adherents of Pennsylvania and Columbia, but there is an absolute dearth of the Quaker green thus far. The clean-up by Columbia during the past three years has evidently made the Pennsylvanians a bit keen about keeping their coin. Syracuse money is also lacking, and there seems to be little inclination by the Salt City men to make any wager other than that their crews will not come in last in any of the three events of the day. This, of course, appears to such a certainty that almost no one is willing to waste any time with such a betting proposition.

While Cornell is the acknowledged favorite for the senior race, it by no means indicates that Columbia can be counted out. The Light Blue and White crew has been shifted repeatedly, but those who have seen the crew in practice during the past few days are inclined to the belief that the "eight" is the best that has ever represented the Morningside institution, not barring any crew of the past three years or the 1901 'Varsity, which up to that year was the best that ever donned the Light Blue and White. The form of the crew is said to be perfect, and Coach Courtney of Cornell gave a rather reluctant opinion yesterday that it was the best Columbia 'Varsity crew that he had ever seen.

When the situation is summed up, however, there is but one impression, and that is that the real competition will be confined to Cornell and Columbia, and that is about as definite a prediction as can be made.

The only reason apparently why Columbia is placed second to Cornell by the close followers of rowing is that they have a doubt as to the ability of the Columbia men to hold out for five miles. This in a measure seems unjustified, for if there is one thing that Coach Rice has accomplished during his régime at Columbia it is to develop a crew that has plenty of stamina.

While Coach Courtney has not made any definite statement in regard to his oarsmen, it is plainly seen that he is fully as confident as the Cornell men camped in Poughkeepsie to-night. He admits that he has a powerful organization capable of putting forth a race of the best quality, but is maintaining his policy of making no remarks as to winning that could in the least be construed as boasting.

Coach Rice, too, is one of the satisfied coaches on the river to-night as regards his 'Varsity crew. He says it is one of the best crews that he has ever turned out, and, barring accident, should make the race one long to be remembered. His four, however, is the occasion of much concern, due in part to the repeated shifts and the fact that it is one of the heaviest of the contesting crews.

Ellis Ward said that Pennsylvania's senior eight was all that he could wish for in respect to form and that he looked for a good showing in the regatta. The grave question is whether Pennsylvania can finish four miles, and even Ward's statement cannot eradicate the doubt of its ability in that respect, the collegians here needing definite proof on the point.

Down at the Syracuse quarters an air of mystery has been instilled. Coach Ten Eyck has not talked as freely this season as in the past, and regarding the outcome he would not say a word. This is taken by many to mean that the Syracuse 'Varsity does not come up to the standard desired by Ten Eyck. This, of course, may be wrong, and the Orange men may spring the surprise of the regatta just as they have given a heavy jolt to the "wise ones" on several occasions in the past.

Poughkeepsie has the regatta fever. There is almost no talk in the town except the events of to-morrow. Townsman and collegian vie with each other in offering the best "dope" on the races. The vanguard of the universities dropped in this afternoon with the usual college songs and cheers, and for the time being at least the town is theirs. Many automobiles crowded along Main Street this afternoon, all carrying the colors of one of the universities represented in the regatta, and the trains from New York and up State also brought crowds. The two hotels, the Morgan House and the Nelson House, are filled. The boarding houses, too, are filling rapidly.

Judging from the scene to-night the races to-morrow will draw one of the largest gatherings of collegians in recent years. Choice seats on the observation train are above par, and it is likely there will not be a vacant place when the long train pulls to the start of the races to-morrow afternoon.

Down on the river several yachts have made their appearance and taken their anchorage along the course down which the crews will row. The revenue cutter Mohawk, the dispatch boat Guide and the tugs Manhattan and Hudson were the first arrivals of the Government boats for policing the course.

The four-oared race will be the first of the day, and will start at 4:30. Then will come the freshman event for the first year eights, which will be rowed at 5:15. After that the long observation train will run three miles above the Poughkeepsie Bridge to the start of the big event, the race for the 'Varsity eight-oared shells. This will take place at 6:30 o'clock. The races this year are a half hour later than last season, and if there is delay owing to the poor weather conditions the senior event may not be rowed until nearly 7 P. M.

The drawings for positions in the Varsity event give Pennsylvania 1, Syracuse 2, Cornell 3, Wisconsin 4, and Columbia 5. In the four-oared race the positions are: Cornell 1, Columbia 2, Syracuse 3, and Pennsylvania 4. In the freshman event the order will be Pennsylvania 1, Cornell 2, Wisconsin 3, Columbia 4, and Syracuse 5.

All of these numbers from the west shore outward. In case of rough weather the outside crews will suffer, but with a calm river they will have a slight advantage over their rivals, as the tide is stronger in midstream.

There was little except anxiety at any of the training camps along the river to-day. All of the crews were out for a short row, but it was a very limited paddle. Wisconsin was on the water only about five minutes, and the others only a little longer.

San Francisco Police Prevent Bout.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—A four-round prizefight scheduled to be held in this city to-night was indefinitely postponed, the promoters having been informed by Chief of Police Martin that it could not be permitted. The Chief declared that it would be a violation of the law against prizefighting.

TIME TRIAL FOR HARVARD.

Stroke Varied from 30 to 40, but No Time Is Announced.

RED TOP, Conn., June 24.—For the first time this year the Harvard 'Varsity eight went over the full four-mile course during the afternoon practice at a stroke that averaged 33. The boat was towed down to the railroad bridge, passing the Yale eight on the way, and made the start at a stroke between 38 and 40. This was maintained for the first quarter of a mile and gradually lowered to 32, which was kept up until the last half mile, when it was gradually raised, the finish being made at 40. Coach Wray would not give out the time, though it is understood to have been satisfactory.

A slight controversy has arisen over the eligibility of Howe, No. 2 in the Yale freshman crew, due to the fact that two years ago he entered college, remaining until the Christmas vacation, when he was obliged to leave. An informal protest has been made to the Yale rowing authorities, and the matter is now being considered. It is understood that he was a member of the university swimming team, which is contrary to the Harvard custom where no freshmen are allowed on the 'Varsity teams.

There will be no race this year between the two second 'Varsity fours. Harvard challenged the Yale four, but the latter would not agree to a race, giving as a reason the unsettled condition of the men in the boat.

Capt. Ward of the 'Varsity, Medical Supervisor Dr. W. C. Ladd, Capt. Goodale of the freshman eight, and L. K. Lunt, physical supervisor of the freshmen eight, paid an informal call at the Yale quarters to-day.

The freshman eight rowed down to the navy yard to-night at a slow stroke, under the direction of Coach Wray, and the two 'Varsity fours paddled down stream for a mile and a half, followed by the freshman four.

To-night's row by the 'Varsity eight over the course will probably be the last real hard work before the race, the remainder of the time being spent in practicing starts and light work.

WESTWARD BEATS METEOR.

American Boat Wins Krupp Prize—Emperor Sails His Yacht.

KIEL, June 24.—In the feature event of the regatta to-day the American schooner yacht Westward, owned by Alexander S. Cochran of New York, won the Krupp memorial prize, beating Emperor William's American-built Meteor, with the Emperor at the wheel, by half an hour over a twenty-three-mile course. The Hamburg, formerly the Rainbow, which belongs to the Norddeutscher Regatta Verein, came in third. The Germania, which is owned by Lieut. Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, and the Cicely did not finish.

The Westward was sailed by Capt. "Charlie" Barr, the American skipper, and an expert crew. She outclassed the other contestants, leading from start to finish.

The race was sailed in a virtual calm, and there was a heavy rain throughout. Emperor William personally steered the Meteor during the nine hours it took to complete the contest. The Prince of Monaco, accompanied by Crown Princess Frederick William, followed the yachts on board the Iduna, while Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia and Princess Waldemar and Sigismund were on board the Carmen.

This evening Emperor William gave a dinner on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to Prince and Princess Henry and the Prince of Monaco and a large party. David Jayne Hill, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Hill arrived here this evening to witness the events of regatta week, and immediately went on board the Oceana as the guests of Herr Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line.

MISS HAMMOND TRIUMPHS.

New York Girl Wins Final Match in Women's National Tennis.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Miss Louise Hammond of the West Side Tennis Club, New York, to-day won the singles competition in the women's National championship at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeating in the final round Miss Browning of the same club, 6—2, 6—4. Miss Hammond thus earns the right to meet to-morrow in the challenge round Miss Hazel Hotchkiss of California, present holder of the National title.

Although Miss Browning put up a lively contest throughout, Miss Hammond was distinctly superior at all times, except for a period during the first part of the second set.

Although only two sets were required for a decision, the best match in the women's doubles was that in which Miss Hotchkiss and Miss Rotch won from Mrs. A. J. Drexel Paul and Miss Biddle. The National champion played her usual volleying game, and she was ably backed up by Miss Rotch. Miss Browning and Miss Wildey played a remarkable match against Mrs. Pouch and Miss Neely, dropping the second set without securing a single game in it, but winning the first and third. Summary:

Women's Singles.—Final Round—Miss Louise Hammond, New York, defeated Miss Browning, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Women's Doubles. — Semi-Final Round — Miss Hazel Hotchkiss and Miss Edith Rotch defeated Mrs. A. J. Drexel Paul and Miss Biddle, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Browning and Miss Edna Wildey defeated Mrs. W. H. Pouch and Miss Carrie B. Neely, 6—4, 0—6, 6—2.

Larned Wins with Leg Injured.

In the first set of his match in the semi-finals of the metropolitan lawn tennis championship on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club, 238th Street and Review Place, yesterday, William A. Larned again sprung the tendon of his right leg that has frequently given him trouble since his return from the Spanish-American war as a Rough Rider. Submitting to treatment by Dr. James Ewing and Dr. James Lee, it was possible for Larned to finish out his match and defeat Carleton R. Gardner, 6—8, 9—6, and 6—3. Larned coupled in the final round for the championship trophy and title with Gustave F. Touchard, who simply toyed with Theodore Pell to the score of 6—2, 8—6. In a hopeful and plucky spirit Larned declared that he would play the final to-day. The progress of the doubles brought Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander into the semi-finals. The summary:

Metropolitan Championship Men's Singles, Semi-Final Round.—W. A. Larned defeated C. R. Gardner, 6—8, 9—7, 6—3; G. F. Touchard defeated T. R. Pell, 6—2, 8—6.

Metropolitan Championship Men's Doubles, Second Round.—W. B. Cragin, Jr., and W. M. Hall defeated C. Leonard and W. Leonard, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Third Round.—W. C. Grant and T. R. Pell defeated H. Torrance, Jr., and O. H. Hinck, 6—1, 11—9; C. M. Bull, Jr., and H. C. Martin defeated S. H. Voshell and R. L. Baggs, 2—6, 6—0, 6—3; Dr. W. Rosenbaum and M. S. Clark defeated L. E. Mahan and H. Tallant, 7—5, 6—4; G. F. Touchard and C. R. Gardner vs. W. B. Cragin, Jr., and W. M. Hall, 7—5, 6—all, unfinished; Dr. E. E. Taylor and S. Johnson defeated W. S. Slade and M. Bodman, 6—4, 6—2.

Fourth Round.—H. H. Hackett and B. Alexander defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., and H. C. Martin, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

The team of the New York Lawn Tennis Club made a clean sweep over the team of the Park Slope Tennis Club on the courts of the former yesterday in a postponed match series of the Metropolitan League championship. Robert T. Bryan and Dimon E. Roberts represented the New York Club, while Charles Chambers and George S. Whiting represented the Park Slope of Brooklyn. The two singles and the doubles were played at top speed. Whiting was the only winner of a set for his side, as his match against Roberts went to the limit of three sets with an abundance of lively rallies. Roberts finally scored at 6—1, 4—6, 8—2. In the other singles Bryan defeated Chambers, 6—4, 8—6, as the latter made his drives tell in the second set, forcing it to deuce.

In the doubles Bryan and Roberts paired against Chambers and Whiting, defeating them 6—2, 7—5.

N. H. Bundy won the cup for the Amackassin men's singles yesterday. He defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum in the delayed final of the tournament by the score of 6—4, 6—4, 1—6, and 6—4.

Beals Wright in Semi-Finals.

WIMBLEDON, England, June 24.—Beals C. Wright of Boston reached the semi-finals in the singles of the all-England championship tennis tournament to-day, defeating R. B. Powell in the fifth round, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.

SLOOP WINSOME WINS.

H. F. Lippitt's Yacht Beats Istalena and Aurora on the Sound.

Henry F. Lippitt's 65-foot sloop Winsome won her second race of the season yesterday, when she defeated George M. Pynchon's Istalena by 3 minutes 50 seconds in sailing over a 31-mile course at the special Spring race of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club off Oyster Bay. She defeated the Aurora by 7 minutes 2 seconds.

Twenty yachts started, and despite the light northerly breeze that prevailed, all but one of them finished the race. Of the five New York Yacht Club "thirties" that crossed the starting line in less than a minute the Alera, sailed by her owners, J. W. and E. P. Alker, proved the fastest. She defeated the Caprice, owned by Ralph Ellis, by 30 seconds. They sailed a 15½-mile course.

E. S. Willard's Jade won in the Jewel "S" Class from the Topaz, and the Hoyt brothers' Tamale won by 23 seconds from the Sabrina in the club's 15-foot class. The annual regatta will be sailed to-day. The summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Course, 31 miles. Start, 11:45.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Winsome, H. F. Lippitt	4:23:12	4:38:12
Istalena, G. M. Pynchon	4:27:02	4:42:02
Aurora, C. Vanderbilt	4:30:02	4:45:02

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 15½ miles. Start, 12:00.

Alera, J. W. & E. P. Alker	4:42:53	4:42:53
Caprice, Ralph Ellis	4:43:23	4:43:23
Dahinda, G. E. Roosevelt	4:44:25	4:44:25
Ibis, F. W. Maxwell	4:44:34	4:44:34
Nepsi, Johnston de Forest	4:44:35	4:44:35

JEWEL "S" CLASS.

Course, 15½ miles. Start, 12:15.

Jade, E. S. Willard	4:46:42	4:31:42
Topaz, H. C. Smith	4:49:26	4:34:26

S. Y. C. 15-FOOT CLASS.

Course, 9 miles. Start, 12:10.

Tamale, Hoyt Brothers	4:46:58	4:36:58
Sabrina, T. B. Bleecker	4:47:21	4:37:21
Hen, George Nichols	4:38:35	4:28:35
Thelema, G. McKenzie	4:40:19	4:39:19
Water Baby, L. C. Tiffany	4:50:11	4:40:11
Grilse, T. J. Roosevelt	4:52:19	4:42:19
Flicker, W. Henderson	4:53:10	4:43:10
Imp, F. L. Landon	4:53:18	4:43:18
Iris, G. Tuckerman	Did not finish.	

Deering Amateur Champion Shooter.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Guy E. Deering of Columbus, Wis., won the amateur championship to-day at the Chicago Gun Club grounds, scoring 189 out of a possible 200 targets. Charles E. Spencer, St. Louis, won the professional with a score of 190.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

Benjamin C. Miller, respondent, vs. Waclark Realty Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Henry Weller, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Patrick O'Keefe, plaintiff, vs. Louis Westphal and others, as executors, &c., defendants.—Judgment for defendants as indicated in opinion, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Otto T. Schuller, plaintiff, vs. Louis Robinson and others, defendants.—Exceptions sustained and motion for new trial granted, with costs to plaintiff to abide event. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Charles M. R. Ward, respondent, vs. Textile Commission Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Harry Berler, an infant, &c., appellant, vs. Peter F. Kane and others, respondents.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, verdict reinstated, and judgment directed for plaintiff on verdict, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

George R. Hall, respondent, vs. Frances M. W. Hall, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Sigmund Feuchtwanger, an attorney.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Joseph J. Jermyn, respondent, vs. Frederick F. Dearing and others, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Clifford N. Searle, appellant, vs. Halstead & Co., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Clifford N. Searle, appellant, vs. Halstead & Co., respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Thomas Birmingham, respondent, vs. Charles A. Squires and others, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Raymore Realty Company, respondent, vs. Pfotenhauer-Nesbit Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Carl Rappolt, respondent, vs. Howland H. Pell and others, impleaded, &c., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, without prejudice to renewal application for examination of appellants after examination of Darling. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

People ex rel. Henry W. Poor and others, as Trustees, &c., respondents, vs. Frank A. O'Donnel and others, as Commissioners, &c., appellants; People ex rel. Henry W. Poor et al., as Trustees, &c., respondents, vs. James L. Wells and others, appellants.—Orders affirmed, with costs and disbursements on opinion of Dowling, J., at Special Term, (Law Journal, Jan. 27, 1906.) Orders filed.

In the matter of David W. Rockmore.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Martha Potter, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Bernard J. Gorman, appellant, vs. Rudolph P. Miller, as Superintendent, &c., and others, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Charles B. Whiting, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Dominick Spinelli and others, respondents, vs. Perry Kingston, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Max Kliger, appellant, vs. Samuel Rosenfeld and others, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary Cummins, appellant, vs. Bernard J. Lenahan, impleaded, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

James K. Holly, appellant, vs. Henry C. Copeland, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles H. Davis, appellant, vs. Joseph G. Robin, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Henrick Geus, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. William Sauer, appellant vs. George McAneny, as President, et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John Gass, respondent, vs. George W. Linch, as receiver, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

John D. Elwell & Co., appellants, vs. Acme Portland Cement Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Clara A. Hotaling, appellant, vs. John W. Hotaling, respondent. Order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Robert B. Caverly, respondent, vs. The Insurance Field Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Cecelia W. Niles, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Leopold Winkler et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Louis H. Kircher re F. W. Seagrist, Jr., Company.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Bank of Montreal, respondent, vs. United States Banking Company; Robert L. Dean, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Bank of Montreal, respondent, vs. United States Banking Company; Maxwell Riddle, appellant. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Jesse Myers, respondent, vs. Santo Domingo Improvement Company of New York, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Myra D. Kyle, respondent, vs. James O. Kyle, appellant.—Order reversed and motion denied on authority of Smith v. Smith, 92 App. Div., 442, and Allen v. Allen, 125 App. Div., 28. Order filed.

People vs. William Darragh.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

People v. Jacob Levine.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

People vs. Mollie Tatham.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

Frank L. Perley vs. Morning Telegraph Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

In the matter of Agnes L. C. A. Wynkoop, as general guardian, &c.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Matter of City of New York re Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Calagore De Vita vs. Dairy Products Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of Leonard Leaman et al., re Valentine Avenue.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Catherine Bernadac, as administratrix, vs. Schencke Piano Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Matter of Stewart Barr et al. vs. Charles A. Schubert et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of Alders Realty Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Aetna Indemnity Company vs. La France Copper Company.—Motion granted and judgment directed for plaintiff on verdict. Memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Same vs. same.—Motion to open default denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

People vs. James Tobin.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

Ignatz Rosenberg vs. People's Surety Company of New York.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Ella O. Del Gaudio vs. Albert S. Del Gaudio.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Benjamin Steinman et al. vs. Solomon K. Ford, impleaded, &c.—Motion granted, unless appellant com

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Active and Lower—Call Money Rates, 2@3 Per Cent.

CROP NEWS AGAIN FACTOR

Northwest Still Complains of Drought and Wheat Advances—Week's Money Movements Indicate Cash Increase.

The fall in prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was variously attributed to the further unfavorable crop advices from the Northwest and the accompanying advances on grain markets; Mr. Wickersham's Chicago speech, regarding the necessity as he saw it, for the assumption of control by the Government over railroad capitalization; Mr. Taft's advocacy of a measure to secure such control, to be placed before Congress at its next session; the difficulties which the Eastern railroads are facing in putting their higher passenger tariffs into effect, and, in a purely technical way, profit taking and bearish operations for the Fall. Without attempting to attribute to each of these factors the exact influence which it exerted upon prices it may be said in a general way that at the moment the main interest of the financial community is in the Spring wheat situation which continues to afford reason for some uneasiness. The scattering showers over the Dakotas and Minnesota have failed to bring a full measure of relief, and with each passing day the position of the crop becomes more critical. Weather indications, according to the Government's experts, are not unfavorable for the Spring wheat territory, but so great is the flood of alarmist reports coming into the financial district from the West that it will take something more than promises of rain to dissipate the prevailing uneasiness. So far as Mr. Wickersham's Chicago address is concerned it offered nothing really new, for since Mr. Taft's belated and unsuccessful attempt to tag on to the Railroad bill a clause giving the Inter-State Commerce Commission control over railway capitalization it has everywhere been understood that this phase of railroad legislation would occupy a prominent place in the Administration's programme for the next session of Congress. Railroad men and bankers in anticipation of the event have been going over the situation carefully, and while no definite conclusions have been reached it will surprise no one if in advance of actual legislation involving such control of securities a number of properties find occasion to increase capitalization. Routine matters were of minor importance yesterday. Several fairly favorable earnings statements were submitted by the railroads, including that of the Southern Railway with its gross gain of $626,000 in May, and net increase of $189,000, and the reviews of the mercantile agencies again noted irregularity in trade, this being borne out to some extent by the smaller bank exchanges of the week, although most of the loss was due to the decreased clearings of this city.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week foreshadowed another gain in cash by the local banks, although the calculations of the extent of the gain varied widely, running from slightly over $1,000,000 to $5,000,000. The loan account will be under observation again owing to its persistent failure to reflect the liquidation in either business or securities in recent weeks, but otherwise the current returns are of little more than academic interest to the Stock Exchange, owing to the contracted trading. Foreign exchange was heavy and further ease was reported in the London money market.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Aeolian Weber Piano and Pianolo Co. for dividend on preferred.
American Coal Products Co. for dividend.
American Piano Co. for dividend on preferred.
Bank of the Manhattan Co. for dividend.
Bell Telephone Co. of Missouri for dividend.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for dividend.
City Investing Co. for dividend on preferred.
Continental Paper Bag Co. for dividend on common and preferred.
El Paso Electric Co. for dividend on preferred.
Empire Trust Co. for dividend.
Garvin Machine Co. for dividend on preferred.
Harrison Brothers, Philadelphia, for dividend on preferred.
International Harvester Co. for dividend on common.
Joliet & Chicago Railroad for dividend.
McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines for dividend.
Mutual Trust Co., Westchester County, for dividend.
New Idria Quicksilver Mining Co. for dividend.
Phenix National Bank for dividend.
Seaboard Bank for dividend.
Standard Coupler Co. for dividend on common and preferred.
United States Mortgage and Trust Co. for dividend on preferred.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. for dividend on preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Central Railroad of New Jersey extra dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Co.
Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railroad on common and preferred.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅞ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months, 4 per cent. for five months, and 4¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4⅝@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Private discount rates at foreign centres: London, 2⅛ per cent., off 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 2¼ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3¼ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $338,133,366; balances, $15,634,815; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $739,320.

The local banks lost $1,029,000 on their week's Sub-Treasury operations.

Sterling exchange was weak, with demand quoted at $4.8605@$4.8610, sixty days at $4.8415@$4.8440, and cables at $4.8630@$4.8635.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ plus 1-32@5.17⅛ less 3-64 for cables, 5.18⅛ less 1-32@5.18⅛ plus 1-64 for sight. Reichsmarks, 95 3-16 less 1-64@95 3-16 plus 1-32 for cables, 95¼ less 1-32@95⅛ plus 1-64 for sight, and 94⅜@-94½ for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount; New Orleans, commercial, 25c discount; bank, 90c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; St. Paul, 65c premium; Savannah, buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d lower in London at 24¾d per ounce, and ¼c lower in New York at 53½ per ounce. Mexican dollars unchanged at 44@48c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Interest to be added.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar A 4s, March, 1911. (15th).	98⅜	99¼
Am. Cigar B 4s, March 15, 1912.....	97	98
Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, June, 1913..	98⅜	98⅞
Bethlehem Steel Co. 6s, Nov., 1914..	97½	99
Chicago & Alton 5s, March 15, 1913.	98⅜	99¼
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911...	100⅜	100⅝
Interborough 6s, May, 1911.....	101¼	102
Kan. City Ry. & Lt. 6s, Sept., 1912.	98	99
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, Feb., 1911....	99	99¾
St. L. & San Fran. 5s, March, 1913.	95¾	96¼
Southern Ry. 5s, Feb., 1913.....	95¼	95⅝
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913.....	100⅞	101¼
Western Tel. & Tel. 5s, Feb. 1, 1912.	99¼	99⅝
West. Elec. & Mfg. 6s, Aug., 1910..100		100⅜
West. Elec. & Mfg. 6s, Aug., 1913.. 99		100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales June 24, 1910..... 606,593
From Jan. 1, 1910..... 93,072,979
Corresponding period last year..... 97,446,068

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
9	9½	200	Allis-Chalmers	9	9	9	9	...
32⅝	35	100	Allis-Chalmers pf.....	32	32	32	32	+1
64	64½	40,700	Amalgamated Cop.....	65¼	65½	63½	64	−1¼
42	43	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.....	43	43	43	43	...
34¾	35	800	Am. Beet Sugar.....	35⅞	35⅞	34⅝	35	− ⅝
9¼	9⅜	1,100	Am. Can.....	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
71	71¼	800	Am. Can pf.....	71⅜	72	71¼	71¼	− ¼
54¾	55½	700	Am. Car & Foundry...	56¼	56¼	54⅝	55	−1⅛
113	114¾	110	Am. Car & Found. pf..	114	114	114	114	+ ⅝
61½	62⅝	500	Am. Cotton Oil.....	62⅞	62⅞	62	62	−1
...	...	190	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	103	103	103	103	− ½
24½	25¼	1,000	Am. Ice Securities.....	25½	26	24½	24½	−1
42½	43	600	Am. Locomotive.....	43⅝	43⅝	42¼	42½	−1½
33	34	100	Am. Malt pf.....	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
75	75¼	11,710	Am. Smelt. & R. x d..	76⅝	76⅞	74⅞	75	−1¼
103¼	103⅜	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf..	104	104	104	104	+ ¼
54½	56	350	Am. Steel Foundries...	56	56	54¾	55½	+ ½
120½	121	1,500	Am. Sugar Refining...	122	122	120¾	121	−1½
118	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.....	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	+ ⅞
136	136¼	1,900	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	136⅞	137⅛	136	136¼	+ ½
31¼	32	100	Am. Woolen.....	32	32	32	32	− ⅝
97½	98¼	200	Am. Woolen pf. x d..	98	98	98	98	− ⅛
39¼	39⅜	700	Anaconda Cop. Min....	39½	39½	39⅛	39½	− ½
104	104¼	8,880	Atch., Top. & S. F....	105¼	105⅝	103⅜	104	−1¼
115	118	500	Atlantic Coast Line..	120	120	118	118	−2
111¼	111⅝	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio.....	111⅝	111⅞	111	111½	− ⅛
2½	2⅝	100	Batopilas Mining.....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	...
78	78½	10,050	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	79⅞	80	78	78¼	−1¼
140½	141	400	Brooklyn Union Gas..	142½	142½	139½	139½	−3½
194	194¼	2,400	Canadian Pacific.....	194⅝	195½	194¼	194⅜	−1⅝
36¾	37	420	Central Leather Co....	37¼	37¼	36½	36½	−1⅝
106	107	250	Cent. Leather Co. pf..	105⅝	106⅛	105⅝	106⅛	+ ⅛
265	300	25	Central R. R. of N. J..	275	275	275	275	...
80⅛	80¼	13,300	Chesapeake & Ohio....	81	82	79⅞	80⅛	− ⅞
30	33¾	100	Chicago & Alton.....	32	32	32	32	− ½
48	50	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.....	48	48	48	48	−2
124½	124⅝	23,160	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul...	127⅛	127½	124¼	124½	−2½
80	81	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L..	81	81	81	81	−1½
35	35¼	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	36	36	35¼	35¼	−1⅛
5	6	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I...	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ¼
...	...	1,100	Comstock Tunnel.....	*25	25	25	25	...
138⅜	138¼	15,360	Consolidated Gas.....	139½	140¾	138	138¼	−1½
15	15½	200	Corn Products Ref....	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	− ⅛
165	170	500	Delaware & Hudson....	166½	166⅞	165½	165½	− ⅝
530	600	200	Del., Lack. & West....	550	550	550	550	...
35¼	36	600	Denver & Rio Grande..	36	36	35¼	35¼	− ⅝
76⅛	77¼	500	Den. & R. G. pf. x d..	77¼	77½	76	76	−1¼
29⅝	30	200	Distillers' Securities..	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	− ½
24	28	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf..	26	26	26	26	+ ½
26¾	27¼	850	Erie	27	27	26½	26⅝	− ⅝
44⅜	45⅜	700	Erie 1st pf.....	45⅝	45⅝	45	45	−1⅛
...	...	5	Fourth Nat. Bank.....	184	184	184	184	...
145	147	200	General Electric.....	146½	146½	146½	146½	− ½
130⅞	130⅝	11,000	Great Northern pf....	132¼	132⅝	129½	130½	−1½
59	60	400	G. N. certs. ore prop..	61	61	59½	59½	−1⅝
132	132½	200	Illinois Central.....	132¼	132¼	132	132	−1½
18⅜	18⅞	1,700	Interborough-Met.....	19⅜	19½	18⅜	18⅝	− ⅛
52	52¼	4,000	Interborough-Met. pf..	53⅛	53⅝	51⅞	52⅛	− ⅛
98	98⅞	2,100	Int. Harvester x d....	99⅜	99⅝	98¼	98⅞	− ⅛
50½	51½	300	Int. Paper pf.....	50½	50½	50¼	50½	+ ⅛
45½	46	300	Int. Steam Pump.....	45⅞	46	45½	45½	−1⅝
83½	84¼	300	Int. Steam Pump pf....	84	84	84	84	...
18	19	300	Iowa Central.....	19	19	19	19	+ ½
34	36	300	Iowa Central pf.....	36¾	36¾	35⅞	35⅞	− ¼
101½	101¾	2,800	Laclede Gas.....	102⅜	102⅝	101½	101½	− ½
15	18	100	Lake Erie & West.....	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
146¾	147½	700	Louisville & Nash....	148¾	148¾	146⅝	147¼	−1
88	89	300	Mackay Cos.....	88	88	88	88	−1
126	130½	200	Manhattan Elevated...	130⅞	130⅞	130	130	− ⅞
5⅛	5¼	100	Mercantile Marine.....	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	5¼	...
136	157½	200	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M..	138	138	137½	137½	−1⅝
37¾	38	1,600	Mo., Kansas & Texas..	38½	39	38	38	− ½
67	68	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	67	67	67	67	− ⅝
66¾	67½	2,200	Missouri Pacific.....	67½	67¾	66¾	67½	+ ⅝
74	74¼	600	Nat. Lead Co.....	74⅜	74⅜	74¼	74¼	− ⅛
107	108	25	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	108	108	108	108	...
18⅞	19⅛	500	Nevada Con. Copper...	19½	19½	19	19	− ⅝
76⅜	79	100	N. Y. Air Brake.....	76⅜	76⅜	76⅛	76⅛	+1¼
116	116⅜	4,750	N. Y. Central.....	116⅞	116⅞	116	116	−1⅜
63	65	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	63⅜	64	63⅜	64	−1¼
44	44¼	310	N. Y., Ont. & West....	44⅜	44⅜	44¼	44½	...
100½	100¾	200	Norfolk & Western....	101⅛	101⅛	100⅜	100⅜	−1¼
68	70½	200	North American	70	70	70	70	−1
125⅞	126	10,300	Northern Pacific	126¼	127⅛	125	125⅞	− ½
35	37	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel....	35	35	35	35	...
132⅛	132⅝	9,600	Pennsylvania R. R....	132⅞	133¼	132	132⅛	− ⅛
106⅜	107	1,840	People's Gas. Chi.....	107⅝	107⅝	107	107	−1
97½	98½	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis..	97½	97½	97½	97½	−1
35	36	100	Pressed Steel Car.....	36	36	36	36	− ¾
95	98	100	Pressed Steel Car pf...	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
157	158	598	Pullman Company	158⅞	158⅞	157½	157½	− ½
34½	35	100	R'way Steel Spring....	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	+ ⅛
153⅜	153½	142,900	Reading	157¼	158⅜	153⅛	153½	− ⅛
33¼	33½	300	Rep. Iron & Steel.....	32½	33	32½	33	− ⅛
94	95	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf...	95	95	95	95	−2
40	40¼	10,100	Rock Island Co.....	40¾	41¾	40⅝	39¾	− ⅝
81	83	500	Rock Island Co. pf....	84⅜	84⅜	83⅛	83⅜	−1⅝
63	67	85	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	65	65	65	65	...
44½	45	1,005	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	45½	45½	44⅝	45	− ⅝
32¾	32⅝	200	St. Louis Southwest'n..	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	− ⅛
76⅞	77	600	St. L. Southwest'n pf..	76½	76⅝	75⅝	76⅜	− ⅛
158½	159¼	200	Sears-Roebuck	158	159¼	158	159¼	+2
68½	69	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron..	70½	70½	68¼	68½	−2
122	122⅜	35,325	Southern Pacific	123⅞	124¼	121¾	122	−1⅞
25⅞	26	800	Southern R'way ext....	26¼	26¼	26	26	− ⅛
60	60⅜	500	South. R'way pf., ext..	61	61	59⅝	60¾	...
7⅜	8¼	200	Third Avenue	8	8	7½	7½	−1
22½	22⅝	500	Tol., St. L. & West....	23¼	23¾	22½	22⅝	− ⅛
51	52¼	600	Tol., St. L. & W. pf...	52½	52⅝	51⅜	52¼	− ⅛
110	111	100	Twin City R. Transit..	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
57	60	125	Union B. & Paper pf..	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	...
171¼	171⅝	84,300	Union Pacific	174⅛	174½	170⅜	171⅝	−1⅞
93	93½	300	Union Pacific pf.....	93	93	93	93	...
16	16⅜	100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
40⅝	41¼	750	U. S. Rubber.....	41⅝	41⅝	40⅜	40⅜	−1
110¼	111¼	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf...	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	− ¼
77¼	77⅝	113,500	U. S. Steel.....	79	79¼	77¼	77⅜	−1¼
116	116¼	1,300	U. S. Steel pf.....	116¼	116½	116	116	− ⅛
42½	43	1,250	Utah Copper	44¼	44¼	42¾	42¾	−1⅝
59½	59¾	1,700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	60¼	60⅝	59¾	59⅝	− ⅝
19	19¼	400	Wabash	19½	19½	19	19¼	...
43¼	43⅜	2,100	Wabash pf.....	44¼	44¾	43⅜	43⅝	− ⅝
170	175	50	Wells Fargo Express..	173	173	173	173	...
63½	65	300	Western Union Tel....	65	65	64¼	64¼	...
64	65	700	Westinghouse E. & M..	65	65	64¼	64¼	− ¾

*Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930.	100¾	101¼
2s, c., 1930.	100⅜	...
3s, r., 1918.	101¼	102
3s, c., 1918.	101¼	102
4s, r., 1925.	114⅜	115
4s, c., 1925.	114½	115¼
Panama 2s, r., 1938	100⅜	101
Philip'ne 4s.	100½	...
Adams. Exp.	250	...
Am. Ag. C. pf.	100	102
Am. B. & pf.	91	93½
A. B. S. & F.	90	91½
A. B. S. & F. pf.....	123	126
Am. Coal..	75	150
Am. D. Tel.	15	30
Am. Exp..	240	250
A. H. & L.	5¾	6
A. H. & L. pf.	34	34¾
Am. L. Co.	12	13¼
Am. L. Co. pf.	30	34
A. Loc. pf..	107½	108
Am. Malt....	5½	5¾
Am. S. pf..	85½	86
Am. Snuff.	278	300
Am. Sn. pf.	99¾	101
A. T. & C.	71¼	75
A. Tob. pf..	93½	96
Ann Arbor..	28	36
Ann A. pf..	65	72
Asso. Oil....	...	51
At., T. & S. F. pf.....	101¾	102½
B. & O. pf.	88	91
Beth. Steel.	24	26
Beth. Steel pf.	...	34
Bruns. Ter.	9½	12
B., R. & P.	95	97
B., R. & P. pf.....	124	130
B. & S. pf.	...	33
But'k Co...	28⅝	29¼
Canada So..	64	71
C. & S. A. Tel.	...	118
C., B. & Q., ex div.....	200	...
Chi. Gt. W.	26¾	27
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	150	152
C. & N. W.	146½	148
C. & N. W. pf.	203	210
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	140	160
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	150	165
Chi. Un. Tr. ctfs. sta...	8	8½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf. cts. st.	8	8¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf., ex div.....	98¾	110
Cleve. & P.	171	...
Col. F. & I. pf.	111¾	116½
Col. & So.	56½	59
Col. & So. 1st pf.....	76	78
Col. & So. 2d pf.....	75	78
Corn Pr. R. pf.	75	77
Crex Carpet	57	64
Cub.-Am. S.	37¼	39
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	87½	91½
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	15
Det. & M...	70	80
Det. U. R..	51	60
D., S. S. & A.	12	14½
Dul. Sup. T.	69	71
Dul. Sup. T. pf.	...	71
Erie 2d pf.	34½	35
Ev. & T. H.	50	55
Ev. & T. H. pf.	75	85
F. M. & S. pf.	25	35
F. M. & S. pf.	62½	69
Fed. Sugar.	40	60
Fed. Sugar pf.	90	100
Gen. C. Co.	91½	93
Gen. C. Co. pf.	102	103
Granby Con.	88	100
Hav. E. R.	95½	97½
Hav. E. R. pf.	...	97
Hock. Val.	119½	...
Hock. V. pf.	101½	...
Homestake..	86	89
Inger.-Rand.	93	...
Inger.-Rand. pf.	97	...
Int. H. pf..	121	122¼
Int. Paper..	11½	12
Kan. C. Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	69	75
Kan. C. So.	32	32½
Kan. C. So. pf.	65	66
K. & D. M.	6	9
K. & D. M. pf.	30	50
Kn. I., Chi.	..	50
Kn. I., Chi., pf.	67	75
Lack. Steel.	42	45
Lacl. G. pf.	85	93
L. E. & W. pf.	45	50
Long Island	63	68
Mackay Cos. pf.	73	75½
Mah. C. R.	400	...
Man. Beach.	3	5
Md. C. pf..	50	90
Mer. Marine pf.	17	17½
Mich. Cent.	..	180
M. & St. L.	..	31
M. & St. L. pf.	..	63
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	88	89
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	148¾	152
Mor. & Es.	176	184
N., C. & St. L.	120½	123
Nat. Bis.	105	107
Nat. B. pf.	121	123
Nat. Enam..	19	20
Nat. En. pf.	85	100
Nat. R. of M. 1st pf..	67	69
Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	27	27½
N. Cent. C.	30	60
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	101	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	87	92
N. Y. D. Co.	20	35
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80	83
N. Y., L. & W.	120	125
N. Y., L. & W. pf.	120	125
N. Y., N. H. & H.	149	152½
N. & W. pf.	88	93
Nor. Cent.	200	...
Ont. Mining.	2¼	2⅝
Pac. Coast.	106	110
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	108	114
Pac. Mail..	26¼	27
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf....	90	100
Peo. & E..	20	25
Pere Marq.	27	35
Pere M. 1st pf.	52	60
Pere M. 2d pf.	34	41¼
Phila. Co..	94	98
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	116
Pitts. Coal.	18	19
Pitts. C. pf.	68	70
P., Ft. W. & C.	166½	...
Quicksilver..	2½	3
Q'ksil'r pf..	3	6
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	98½	103
Rdg. 1st pf.	88¾	90
Rdg. 2d pf.	95	98
R., W. & O.	119	123
Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	100	105
Rutland pf..	25	30
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63	67
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	..	180
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	48	63
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	...	115
Sears-R. pf.	...	120
So. P. R. S.	81½	...
So. P. R. S. pf.	109	...
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	78	85
Tenn. Cop..	24½	26
Texas Pac..	29½	30½
T. P. L. Tr.	90	93½
T., P. & W.	17	...
T., R. & L.	8¾	9½
U. B. & P.	7	8
U. B. & P. pf.	57	...
Un. Cig. M. pf.	104	106
Un. Dry G.	102	104
Un. Dry G. pf.	103	106
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf....	60	66
U. S. Exp.	100	105
U. S. R. & Impt.	78½	75½
U. S. R. & Ref.	5	6
U. S. R. & Ref. pf....	15	20

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Speculation in this city again converged on Lehigh Valley stock and warrants during the major part of to-day's market session. Both reached new low levels for the present movement. "Valley" at one time showed a loss of over 5 points. The traders were the chief sellers of the stock. The Street is inclined to look for a further substantial

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Superficial Observance.

No better illustration of the essentially superficial attention which the rank and file of speculators and operators in Wall Street pay to passing events or published comments on political or financial developments could be desired than that furnished yesterday by their treatment of an editorial article on the tariff published yesterday morning in this newspaper. The conclusion drawn from premises furnished by Mr. Taft's remarks on the effects of previous tariffs and by the identical workings of his own tariff measure that a panic was in order if Mr. Taft were right—all of this, of course, so far as the article was concerned, being written in a vein of satire—was accepted in these purely speculative quarters where limited intelligence is apparently essential to success as an outright and original prediction of a panic by this newspaper. In one or two places—notably with a certain news agency, where something better might have been looked for—an effort, either intentional or mistaken, was made to spread this entirely erroneous impression of the article's significance. All this simply recalls the saying of one of the oldest and most seasoned of Wall Street's financiers, that, having in mind the short-sighted policies and crude reasoning powers of most of those who come to Wall Street to make their fortunes, he dwelt in a perpetual state of amazement at the high average of solvency in their ranks.

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Hard Road of the Rate Raiser.

The homely truth contained in the maxim "never count your chickens before they are hatched" is being forcibly brought home to railroad men in these days in the matter of rate increases. In the absence during business hours yesterday of advices from Washington regarding the conference which was being held there yesterday regarding commutation rates on the New York lines, there was a disposition to expect that as a result of the move made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission the higher rates which were to have gone into effect on July 1 would be postponed for a while, and that meantime the railroads would have to wait for their increased revenue from this source. It had been expected that at least these rates could be put up without overmuch trouble, but the commuters in this instance are far from being the downtrodden citizens whom they are represented as being in the realm of humor.

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Railroad Capitalization Control.

Coming so soon after President Taft's statement on the same matter, Attorney General Wickersham's views on the need of Federal control of railroad capital issues, as expressed before the Illinois State Bar Association, greatly interested Wall Street. No room is left to doubt that a determined effort will be made before another year goes by to get a law regulating the capital issues of the railroads on the statue books. One suggestion heard in the financial district is that with this double notice of the Government's intention before them, the railroads will proceed in the interval which will elapse before the passage of such a law to put out as many issues as possible, with a view to postponing as long as may be the need of submitting capital issues to the approval of still another public body. As it is, some of the railroads are compelled to go to three or four State commissions for permission to issue stock or bonds before either of these can be legally issued.

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The Hill Fishing Trip.

James J. Hill started yesterday on his annual salmon fishing trip to Labrador in company with several of the best-known men in the financial district. Some of his guests on this trip have been with him on many previous fishing trips, which form an annual event in the vacation record of Wall Street. Among those with Mr. Hill on the present trip are George F. Baker, Charles Steele, George C. Clark, and Samuel Thorne. When the party returns Wall Street expects all Mr. Hill's guests to admit that he was the best fisherman of them all. The trip will last probably until July 10.

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Smaller Bank Exchanges.

Bank exchanges in the last week, as reported by Dun's Review, show a falling off of 14 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week last year, although the volume of business holds steadily in comparison with recent weeks. There is a gain of 0.7 per cent. over the corresponding week of 1906. The losses indicated are almost entirely due to the decreased returns from New York City, every other city except Boston and Cincinnati showing gains. The total clearings reported are $2,443,383,013. The clearings for June total $481,056,000, against $510,240,000 for June, 1909, and $426,424,000 for June, 1908.

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Worried Over Spring Wheat.

Although some encouragement has been found in the scattered rains of the last few days, the wheat market saw another rise in prices yesterday, and shorts covered on private reports that the moisture so fallen has been inadequate. One of the private reports which tended to dampen the encouragement was from Oscar K. Lyle, who is out in the Dakotas observing conditions for S. B. Chapin & Co. He wired from Fargo yesterday that in the endurance test with the sun, wheat has been losing in the last week and two days. "Many fields are badly fired," he said, "and much wheat hurt beyond remedy. Rains have preserved the promise in some localities, but the general situation is certainly for less than any average crop and dependent on favorable conditions and early substantial relief. Recent rains left little trace. Vanished too quickly, no rust or insects. Weather very trying and soil conditions suggest the limit is about reached that plant can live. Latest wheat is more hopeful than early."

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 24.—Following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Crucible Steel	12¾	12¾	12¾
425	Crucible Steel pf	81½	81	81
860	Mfrs. L. & H.	20¾	20⅝	20¾
283	Ohio Fuel	60¼	60	60
80	Pittsburg Brewing	23½	22	22½
10	Pittsburg Coal pf	69½	69½	69½
10	Pittsburg Plate Glass	109	109	109
50	River Coal pf	21	21	21
50	Westinghouse El. 2ds	32½	32½	32½
10	West. Penn. pf	79	79	79
110	Westinghouse Mach.	30	30	30
	UNLISTED.			
100	Dominion Gas	113	113	113
500	Mount Elliott	23c	23c	23c
500	Mount Shasta	40c	40c	40c
32	Ohio Fuel Oil	6	6	6
100	Oklahoma Gas	46½	46½	46½
	BONDS.			
$2,000	Jones & Laughlin 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
	SCRIP.			
$4,180	Crucible Steel	69	67	69

For correct information on developments in the stock markets, investors consult The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Latest news in monetary movements at home and abroad, produce and metal markets reported, and quotations of every security, listed and unlisted, dealt in on the Exchanges and the Curb. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a Year. Handsome binder to hold The Review sent on receipt of One Dollar.—Adv.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Prices in London and on Continent Show Tendency to Decline.

LONDON, June 24.—The money supply exceeded the demand to-day. Discount rates were quiet and unchanged.

On the Stock Exchange the recent cheerfulness gave way to a reactionary tendency under profit taking prior to the settlement, affecting all sections from consols to rubber shares. Canadian issues were weak on labor troubles. Oil shares closed a fraction better.

American securities opened quiet and about unchanged from yesterday's New York closing. Canadian Pacific lost a point during the morning, but the rest of the list remained quiet. In the afternoon New York support infused life into the market and caused a general rally. Realizing caused a decline in the late trading and made the closing easy.

Bar silver quiet at 24 11-16d per ounce. Money, 2½@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, June 24.—A heavy tone prevailed on the Bourse to-day. Prices closed irregular.

At closing 3 per cent. rentes were 98f 5c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

BERLIN, June 24.—Trading was dull and prices were lower on the Boerse to-day, in sympathy with unfavorable New York advices.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Lon-don.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols money	82⅛	..	..	— ⅛
Consols account	82 9-16	..	..	— ⅛
Anaconda	8¼	39⅜	40	— ⅛
Atchison	108⅜	105⅜	105½	+ ⅜
Canadian Pac.	200¼	194⅞	195⅞	— 1
St. Paul	130½	127	127	..
Erie	28⅜	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	47¼	46⅜	46¼	..
Illinois Central	137½	134	133½	— ¼
Louis. & Nash.	152½	148¼	148½	+ ¼
N. Y. Central	122	119	117⅝ex	+ ⅜
Pennsylvania	68¼	133	133	..
Reading	81	157⅜	157½	+ ⅜
Southern Pac.	125¾ex	124	123¾	+ ¼
Union Pac.	178¾	174¼	173½	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	80¾	78⅞	78⅝	+ ¼
U. S. Steel pf.	119½	116½	116¼	+ ¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—	1910.	1909.	Increase.
3d week June..	$216,370	$183,420	$32,950
July 1-June 21..	9,138,494	7,372,247	1,766,247
WABASH—			
3d week June..	582,394	546,344	36,050
July 1-June 21..	27,827,549	25,127,652	2,699,897
UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY OF LONDON for May—			
Metropolitan District Railway:			
Gross receipts..	£59,661	£52,791	£6,870
Working exp..	20,442	27,296	*854
Net receipts..	33,219	25,495	7,724
Baker Street & Waterloo Railway:			
Gross receipts..	16,157	15,004	1,153
Working exp..	7,328	7,494	*166
Net receipts..	8,829	7,510	1,319
Great Northern, Piccadilly & Brompton Railway:			
Gross receipts..	28,158	26,381	1,777
Working exp..	14,061	14,352	*291
Net receipts..	14,097	12,029	2,068
Charing Cross, Euston & Hampstead Railway:			
Gross receipts..	18,435	18,784	*349
Working exp..	9,980	10,280	*300
Net receipts..	8,455	8,504	*40
London United Tramways, Ltd.:			
Gross receipts..	32,656	32,961	*305
Working exp..	20,680	18,892	1,788
Net receipts..	11,976	14,069	*2,093
Total all companies:			
Gross receipts..	155,007	145,021	9,146
Working exp..	78,491	78,314	177
Net receipts..	76,576	67,607	8,969
*Decrease.			

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for May—	1910.	1909.	1908.
Mileage	7,050	7,050	.....
Gross	4,659,993	4,033,890	3,501,751
Exp. & taxes..	3,384,078	2,947,133	2,694,462
Net ..	1,275,915	1,086,706	897,389
11 mo. gross	52,768,954	47,008,993	47,740,394
Exp. & taxes..	37,316,766	33,923,256	37,065,225
11 mo. net	15,452,188	13,085,737	10,075,169

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross	435,000	365,000	408,000
Expenses	162,500	163,000	162,000
Net	272,500	202,000	246,000
Other income	2,750	2,500	5,500
Total income	275,250	204,500	251,500
Dividends	143,565	143,565	143,565
Surplus	131,685	60,935	107,935
Prev. surplus	1,886,151	1,495,492	1,172,712
Total surplus	2,017,836	1,556,427	1,280,647
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY for the quarter ended June 30—			
Traffic receipts.	207,000	165,000	168,500
Expenses	42,500	41,000	35,000
Net	164,500	124,000	133,500
Other income	24,00	21,000	28,000
Total income	190,500	145,000	161,500
To Mex. Gov.	9,500	7,500	8,000
Balance	181,000	137,500	153,500
Dividends	89,735	89,720	71,752
Surplus	91,265	47,780	81,748
Previous surp.	2,397,874	2,091,611	2,481,012
Total surplus	2,390,139	2,139,391	2,560,760
ONTARIO POWER COMPANY OF NIAGARA FALLS for May—	1910.	1909.	Increase.
Gross	57,908	16,518	41,450
Exp. & taxes..	9,803	43,575	*33,681
Net	48,075	127,057	75,132
Other receipts..	6,429	265	6,163
Total income..	54,504	*26,791	81,296
Charges	47,770	26,371	21,398
Surplus	6,734	*53,163	59,898
*Decrease. †Deficit.			

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 24.—For special reasons several stocks traded in on the local Exchange to-day were strong despite the weakness in Wall Street. Sears-Roebuck common was especially so, and its action lent color to the report that the company is contemplating a new issue of common stock of which part will be used for the purpose of retiring the outstanding preferred and part distributed among holders as a stock dividend. The shares of the elevated railroads were all higher, but with trading confined largely to Metropolitan preferred.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	American Can	9½	9½	9½
100	Am. Can pf	71½	71½	71½
50	Am. Shipbuilding	80¼	80¼	80¼
50	Am. Telephone	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜
5	Booth Fisheries	33	33	33
50	Chi. Pneu. Tools	39	39	39
5	Chi. Rys., Series 3	9	9	9
6	Chi. Rys., Series 4	6	6	6
10	Chi. Telephone	120	120	120
196	Common. Edison	115	114½	114½
203	Diamond Match	98	97	98
165	Illinois Brick	77½	77	77
100	McCrum-Howell	56	56	56
475	Metropolitan Elev.	24	23¾	24
280	Met. Elev. pf	70¾	70¼	70¾
10	Nat. Carbon	118	118	118
100	Northwestern Elev.	23	22	23
50	N. W. Elev. pf	65	65	65
40	People's Gas	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	Quaker Oats pf	102½	102¼	102½
987	Sears-Roebuck	159¾	158	158¾
419	South Side Elev.	72	70¾	72
128	Swift & Co.	104¼	104¼	104¼
340	United Box Board	7	7	7
	BONDS.			
$11,000	Chi. City Rys. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
4,000	Chi. Pneu. Tool 5s	86½	86½	86½
1,000	Com. Edison 5s	101	101	101
1,000	Morris & Co. 4½s	90¾	90¾	90¾
19,000	Northwest. El. 4s	96	96	96

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Persistent buying of United Railways shares strengthened the belief that some outside interests are seeking representation on the property. Rumors are being circulated that much of the buying is for the Pennsylvania Power Company, but nothing definite whereon to base such reports has developed. United Railways shares made a further fractional advance. Shares, 3,353; bonds, $41,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Jam. C. & C. G. C. 5s	90	90	90
5,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	90½	90½	90½
2,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	90½	90½	90½
7,000	United Rys. 4s	84	84	84
13,000	United Rys. inc.	59	58¾	58¾
9,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	81¾	81¼	81¾
	STOCKS.			
25	Am. Bonding	70	70	70
5	Bank of Baltimore	121½	121½	121½
5	Con. Coal	111½	111½	111½
110	Con. G., E. L. & P.	60	60	60
456	Con. G., E. L. & P. pf.	88	88	88
25	Md. Casualty	90½	90½	90½
165	Northern Central	126	126	126
50	Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	78	78	78
100	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	44½	44½	44½
2,420	United Rys. ctfs.	14½	14¼	14½

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 187 failures in the United States during the week, against 178 for the previous week and 223, 258, 150, and 146 for the corresponding weeks of 1909 to 1906. The middle States had 53; New England, 24; Southern, 40; Western, 35; Northwestern, 12; Far West, 23, and Territories, 0. Canada had 26, against 27 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Stephen H. P. Pell, who has been abroad since November, returned on the Lusitania yesterday.

The committee of North Carolina bondholders, of which John G. Carlisle is Chairman, is urging deposits of the bonds with the United States Trust Company, "in view of the progress of arrangements made by the committee for collection of these bonds."

WABASH DOING BETTER.

Declares Full Dividend on A Bonds and Pays 4 Per Cent. on Bs.

The Wabash Railroad announced yesterday the declaration of the full semi-annual interest payment of 3 per cent. on its debenture A bonds, and a 2 per cent. payment on the B debentures. A payment of 2 per cent. on the Bs was made in January, making the total payments this year 4 per cent. Last year 2 per cent. was paid on these bonds, and in 1908 and 1907 1 per cent.

Prior to 1907 no payment was made on the Bs. There are $3,500,000 of the As and $26,500,000 of the Bs outstanding, nearly all of which have been exchanged for refunding bonds of the company under the offer made at the close of 1906. The Wabash became involved in litigation with the holders of its debentures prior to this offer of exchange, an accounting being demanded from the railroad to determine the rights of the bondholders to interest which was not being paid by the company. A majority of the bondholders accepted the exchange, but a few have held out.

Up to last December all but $1,293,000 of the $26,500,000 Bs had been turned in for exchange, as had all the $3,500,000 A bonds.

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat fluctuations were violent covering a range of 2 to 3 cents a bushel. Opening quotations were generally lower on showers and cooler weather Northwest, the market becoming very strong shortly after the opening on claims that the rains were insufficient and trade was very heavy. Late the market was weaker, but extremely nervous. The close was unsettled at about 1 cent a bushel advance net. There were showers at a number of scattered points in the Northwest and temperatures were lower. There was, however, a great quantity of sensational news from the Northwest, and these reports had an extremely unsettling effect: An estimate by a Northwestern paper claimed a condition of only about 70, which would be a loss of approximately 25 per cent., or approximately 60,000,000 bushels in the crip promise. A Northwest crop expert reported the loss as dangerous and the crop heading out 3 to 6 inches high. There were some estimates as low as only 150,000,000 bushels for the entire three States' crop. The reports were of such sensational character as to be regarded with great distrust. Weather conditions were very favorable in the Winter wheat belt, and were excellent through Manitoba. Foreign news was favorable. The Modern Miller report was excellent as to the advancement of wheat harvest. Bradstreet's exports for the week were 1,700,000 bushels, and world's exports were estimated at 7,194,000 bushels, against 9,005,000 bushels last year. Cash wheat quoted No. 2 red, Winter, $1.06 bid to arrive, cost, insurance, and freight; No. 2 red, spot, nominal, $1.07½, free on board, afloat for export; No. 1 Northern, Spring, $1.21, nominal; No. 2 hard, Winter, nominal, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.03½.

Corn was active and strong. There was heavy covering of shorts. Prices were influenced by the strength of wheat and oats and by the reports of dry hot weather in the Missouri Valley. Reports generally are of good progress with the crop. The close was quiet and steady. Bradstreet's exports were only 190,000 bushels. Cash corn quoted No. 2, 69¼c, nominal, elevator to arrive, cost, insurance, and freight, domestic basis, and steamer, nominal, elevator, export basis.

Oats were excited and strong. The dry hot weather in the Missouri Valley sections and the Northwest is causing a great deal of uneasiness, and fears have been expressed that the damage to the growing crop may be more than in wheat. Cash oats quoted Natural-white, 44¾@47c and white clipped 45c@49c.

Provisions were quiet most of the day, with prices showing a moderate decline. The selling pressure was ascribed to packing interests, and there were predictions of a larger live hog movement.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
July	$1.06	$1.03⅝	$1.05⅜	$1.04⅝
September	1.04⅝	1.02¼	1.03⅝	1.02⅝
December	1.05¼	1.04⅜	1.05	1.04⅛
Corn—				
July	..	..	69¾	69
September	..	..	69¾	69
December	..	..	66⅞	66¼
Lard—				
September	..	..	12.65	12.77

Curb, 2:30 P. M.—September wheat, $1.03; puts, $1.02⅝; calls, $1.06½.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
July	99⅝	96½	98⅜	97⅝
September	99¼	96⅛	98⅛	97
December	1.00	97⅛	98⅜	97⅝
May	1.03	1.00¼	1.01⅞	1.00⅝
Corn—				
July	60¼	58⅝	59⅝	58⅞
September	61¼	59⅜	60⅝	60⅛
December	59⅝	58	58⅞	58¼
May	61⅝	60	61	60⅜
Oats—				
July	40⅜	39¼	39⅞	39¼
September	40	38¼	39½	38⅝
December	40¼	39¼	40⅜	39½
May	43⅝	41¾	42½	41¾
Lard—				
July	12.52½	12.40	12.40	12.45
September	12.55	12.35	12.40	12.47½
September	..	..	..	12.32½
November	11.90	11.80	11.80	11.87½
Ribs—				
July	13.00	12.85	12.87½	12.97½
September	12.62½	12.42½	12.47½	12.57½
October	12.30	12.05	12.07½	12.25
Pork—				
July	23.55	23.15	23.35	23.62½
September	22.77½	22.40	22.50	22.67½

COTTON.

The cotton market was a quiet, narrow affair, with prices showing a moderate decline during the morning, influenced by a good many reports of favorable weather and improving crop prospects. Late there was some improvement on the bullish end of the week's statistics, support by the bull interests, and claims that the rains were coming in sections where they were doing more harm than good. The bull party was supporting the market from time to time, and the bidding was for round lots, which, of course, no one was disposed to sell. There was further large decrease in the stocks. The loss for the day was about 8,000 bales, and there has been a loss of 30,000 bales in the certificated stock in a week. The week-end statistics showed an into sight total of only 27,688 bales, compared with 44,662 last year. The spinners' takings of American cotton for the week were 148,000 bales, against 150,000 bales a year ago, making a decrease in the visible supply of 120,000 bales, against a decrease of 114,000 last year. The weather report on the whole was a very good one. Although there were scattered showers through the East, the rains were not heavy, while there were quite good rains at a number of points in Texas. The Texas rains, it is true, were not general, but there seemed to be rain at enough points to induce considerable selling at times.

Southern spot markets unchanged to ⅛c decline. New York spot cotton dull, unchanged; middling uplands, 15.05c; middling Gulf, 15.30.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday Close.
June	15.00	14.97	15.06@15.08	15.00
July	15.10	14.92	15.08@15.09	15.02
August	14.77	14.66	14.74@14.75	14.71
September	13.25	13.13	13.23@13.25	13.15
October	12.52	12.43	12.48@12.49	12.40
November	12.36	12.27	12.34@12.36	12.32
December	12.32	12.23	12.28@12.29	12.26
January	12.26	12.19	12.23@12.25	12.22
February	12.17	12.17	12.22@12.23	12.21
March	12.22	12.20	12.24@12.26	12.22

The market closed steady at 1 to 8 points advance.

COFFEE.

Coffee was rather quiet, with total sales amounting to 15,500 bags, but there was a better undertone, and at the close the near positions were firm, at 10 to 15 points higher, while the late months were steady, at unchanged to 5 points advance. Leading roasting interests and shorts were again bidding for July, but there was very little offering. Havre closed unchanged to ⅛ franc higher, Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig advance, and in Brazil Rio was 75 reis lower and Santos was unchanged to 25 reis decline. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee in and afloat for the United States was 2,775,210 bags, against 3,210,715 last year and 3,423,114 two years ago. Spot coffee firm, especially in Santos grades, with prices unchanged; 8 5-16 for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
June	..	..	6.55@6.60	6.45
July	6.50	6.50	6.60@6.65	6.45
August	..	..	6.60@6.65	6.50
September	6.65	6.65	6.65@6.70	6.55
October	6.65	6.65	6.60@6.70	6.60
November	..	..	6.65@6.70	6.60
December	6.65	6.65	6.65@6.70	6.60
January	..	..	6.71@6.72	6.68
February	..	..	6.71@6.73	6.70
March	6.73	6.73	6.73@6.74	6.72
April	..	..	6.74@6.75	6.73
May	..	..	6.75@6.78	6.74

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4s, May, '50,	f'chg	99	99¼	99	99¼
4s, Nov., '58,	f'chg	99	99¼	99	99¼
4½s, May, '37,	f'chg	106¾	107¼	106¾	107
4½s, Nov., '37,	f'chg	106¾	107¼	106¾	107
4½s, May, '17,	f'chg	102½	103	102½	103
4½s, Nov., '17,	f'chg	102½	103	102½	103
4s, May, '57,	f'chg	99	99¼	99	99¼
4s, May, '10,	f'chg	99¼	100¼	99¼	100¼
4½s, Mar., '60,	w. i.	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
4s, Nov., '56,	reg	98¼	99	98¼	98¾
3½s, Nov., '55,	f'chg	87¾	88	87¾	88¼
3½s, May, '54,	coup	87¼	88	87¼	87¾
3½s, May, '54,	reg	87¾	87¼	87¾	87¾
3½s, Nov., '11,	reg	87¾	88½	87¾	88¼
4s, Nov., '10,	f'chg	101½	102½	101¾	102¾

*Coupon or registered.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday an irregular tendency was shown in commodities. Nearby delivery copper ruled steady, while late months were a shade easier. Spelter was up 15 points in the bid. Tin was easy.

On the Metal Exchange in London yesterday copper for both spot and future deliveries at the close showed a decline of 2s 6d from the initial prices of the day, and of 3s 9d from the final figures of Thursday for both commodities. The market finished easy, closing quotations ruling at: Spot, £54 18s 9d; futures, £55 12s 6d.

Pig tin ended easy, with spot deliveries down 2s 6d, to £148 5s, and future deliveries unchanged at £149 5s. Spelter was steady and unchanged at £22 5s. Cleveland warrants were quoted at 49s.

The closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked
Spot	12.00	12.30	12.00	12.50
June	12.00	12.30	12.00	12.20
July	12.00	12.25	12.12½	12.30
August	12.00	12.25	12.12½	12.35
Lead	4.40	4.50	4.40	4.50
Spelter	5.40	5.50	5.15	5.50
Tin	32.55	32.65	32.60	32.70

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures as follows for yesterday:

	June 23.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,010,965	$20,336,929	$325,461,894
Int. revenue	1,116,093	18,873,389	261,286,517
Corp. tax	676,069	2,222,550	2,919,256
Miscellaneous	79,151	4,702,706	49,261,666
Tot. receipts	2,882,280	46,135,575	638,929,333
Expenditures	1,502,022	42,248,494	648,317,302
Surplus	1,290,257	*3,887,081	9,388,028

*Deficit.

North Carolina State Bonds

SPECIAL TAX and RAILROAD ISSUES

In view of the progress of arrangements made by the committee for the collection of these bonds, it is essential that holders should deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Co., 45 Wall Street, New York.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
H. H. MELVILLE,
L. E. WHICHER.

EDWARD L. ANDREWS, Counsel,
25 Broad Street, New York City.

The Citizens National Bank of Raleigh, N. C.,

will collect and remit free of cost for the NORTH CAROLINA 4% BONDS Maturing July 1st, 1910, if sent direct to them.
JOS. G. BROWN, President.

For Sale
6% FIRST MORTGAGES 6%
Of Various Amounts
On Improved Property.
DEAN ALVORD COMPANY,
111 Broadway, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

FOUNDED 1803

214th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York

42 Wall Street, June 23, 1910.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ per cent) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, June 7, 1910.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend (being Dividend No. 24) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share, payable August 1, 1910, out of surplus net income, to holders of said PREFERRED STOCK as registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on June 30, 1910. The books will not be closed.

Dividend cheques will be mailed to holders of PREFERRED STOCK who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer,
5 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, (Consolidated.)

165 Broadway, New York, June 2d, 1910.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1910, to stockholders of record on June 24, 1910.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close on June 24th, 1910, and will reopen on the morning of July 6th, 1910.

STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
June 23rd, 1910.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1910. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., at 12 M., and reopened July 1st, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co.

White Plains, June 24, 1910.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of 2½ was declared on its capital stock, payable July 5th, 1910, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1910. (Signed)

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER,
President and Treasurer.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

New York, June 22, 1910.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% will be paid July 15th, 1910, to holders of record on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company. Transfer books for the PREFERRED Stock will be closed July 5th, 1910, at 3:00 o'clock P. M. and opened July 16th, 1910, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

Continental Paper Bag Company.

17 Battery Place, New York City.
40TH CONSECUTIVE PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable June 29th, 1910, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on June 25th, 1910. Checks mailed.

D. FISCHER, Assistant Secretary.

Continental Paper Bag Company,

17 Battery Place, New York City.
21ST CONSECUTIVE COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the Common Stock has been declared, payable June 28th, 1910, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on June 25th, 1910. Checks mailed.

D. FISCHER, Assistant Secretary.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,

51 Broadway.
New York, June 25, 1910.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable July 15, 1910, at the office of the Company to stockholders of record at the close of business July 5, 1910.

The transfer books will close on July 5, 1910, at 3 P. M., and reopen at the opening of business July 16, 1910.

A. W. ZIMMERMANN, Secretary and Treasurer.

NIPISSING MINES COMPANY.

165 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1910.

The Board of Directors has to-day declared a regular quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., also an extra dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable July 20, 1910, to shareholders of record as of June 30, 1910. Transfer books will close June 30, 1910, and reopen July 18, 1910.

P. C. PFEIFFER, Treasurer.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons due July 1, 1910, from First Mortgage Four per cent. Guaranteed Bonds of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, 25 Broad Street, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., June 25, 1910.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city at such times as may be required by the U. S. Government, on or before August 31,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Twenty-seventh Street Lofts in a $300,000 Brooklyn Trade—Robert A. Chesbrough Buys West Side Dwelling—Old Estates Sold for Development.

The realty market proved dull and inactive yesterday, the most important transaction being an exchange of equities in properties valued at about $300,000.

The deal affects the sale of the twelve-story loft building at 114 and 116 West Twenty-seventh Street, covering a plot 43.9 by 98.9, which was sold by Jacob Wolf through M. A. Lazaroff.

In part payment the purchaser gives a two-story building, known as Eastern Parkway Hall, covering the triangular block bounded by Stone Avenue, Dean Street, and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

The latter property was put in the trade free and clear at a valuation of $60,000, and the loft building, which carries a mortgage of $190,000, figured in the transaction at $240,000.

Dwelling Purchased by R. A. Chesebrough.

Robert A. Chesebrough of the Standard Oil Company has purchased for a residence the four-story brownstone dwelling at 16 East Sixty-sixth Street, for a consideration approximating $120,000, from R. C. Smith.

The house occupies a lot 25 by 100, and was recently acquired by Mr. Smith from Mrs. John St. Clair of Cedar Rapids, Mich. Mr. Chesebrough, a few months ago, bought a lot in the Lenox Library block, at the southwest corner of Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, intending to erect a dwelling.

West Side Residence Sold.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Aaron Bushbaum to M. Golde the four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling at 35 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 69 by 100.8½.

Buyer for West 20th Street Apartments.

Ames & Co. have sold for A. Fillmore Hyde 217 to 221 West Twentieth Street, two five-story double apartment houses and a two-story dwelling, on plot 70 by 80.

Investors Buy Harlem Flats.

Julius Jarcho sold 112 and 114 East 108th Street, two six-story tenements on plot 51 by 100.11.

Jacob Hamburger sold 25 West 114th Street, a five-story apartment house on lot 25 by 100.11, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

Bronx Sales.

The New York Central Realty Company is the buyer of the five-story four-family apartment house at 1,567 Wilkins Avenue; also, two five-story brick and stone apartment houses, 1,444 and 1,448 Crotona Park East, adjoining the Wilkins Avenue property. These properties are very desirably located, being but two blocks from the Subway and facing Crotona Park.

W. L. Varian has sold for Mrs. Fanny C. Stephens a lot, 25 by 81, on the east side of White Plains Avenue, north of 216th Street, to Max Just.

Brooklyn Sales.

Friday & Lehmann have sold 198 East Thirty-first Street, a two-story and cellar brick two-family dwelling, for William Herod to a client; also, 19 Aberdeen Street, a two-story and cellar brick two-family dwelling, for Annie Lazarus to an investor; also, 1,003 Madison Street, a two-story-and-basement frame dwelling, for the estate of Susan Cook to a client.

The Wansor Estate Sold.

The Wansor estate, comprising about thirty-four acres at Great Neck, L. I., fronting on Manhasset Bay, has been sold through Luke & Baxter. The property was occupied by the late M. G. Wansor for many years, and the new owner contemplates making extensive alterations to the place.

Portion of Buena Vista Sold.

J. Charles Weschler has resold a portion of the Charles E. Otis place, known as Buena Vista, at Yonkers, which was taken in exchange for the Britannia apartment house at 527 Cathedral Parkway in a deal negotiated by Richtmeyer & Irving last March.

The present transaction involves the Otis mansion and stable and about four acres of land. The purchaser is Mrs. Alletea R. Baily, who gives in exchange her residence on Shonnard Terrace, consisting of a sixteen-room house, on plot 200 by 260, commanding extensive views of the Hudson River.

Mr. Weschler retains the Hudson Terrace front of the Otis property, which involves about sixty lots overlooking the river, and intends cutting up the property into villa plots.

Company Buys Farmingdale Estate.

Frederick J. Davison and Ward & Ward have sold for the estate of John D. Jones a tract of 133 acres at Farmingdale, Long Island, to a development syndicate which will divide it up in acreage plots.

$300,000 Loft in 26th Street.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Miller for a twelve-story brick store and loft on the south side of Twenty-sixth Street, 393.9 feet west of Sixth Avenue, for the Eagle Improvement Company, of which Morris Mayers is President. The building will have a frontage of 81.3 feet and a depth of 88 feet, with an extension, and will be fireproof. The facade will be of brick, with trimmings of limestone and terra cotta. Buchman & Fox, architects, estimate the cost at $300,000.

Alter Park Avenue Residences.

Hunt & Hunt, architects, have filed plans for making alterations to the two five-story private dwellings at 812 Park Avenue and 60 East Seventy-fifth Street, the southwest corner. A three-story rear extension is to be built, the stoop is to be removed from the Seventy-fifth Street house and a basement entrance installed, and the wall removed between the houses on the first floor, making one large room. Frederick T. Van Beuren is the owner of 812 Park Avenue and part owner of 60 East Seventy-fifth Street. Frederick T. Van Beuren, Jr., is part owner of 812 Park Avenue, where he resides.

Improvements at Brightwaters.

The new bathing pavilion on the east pier of the Venetian yacht harbor on the Great South Bay at Brightwaters, Bay Shore, L. I., is practically completed and will be formally opened to-day by the Brightwaters Association, which has taken a lease of the pavilion, together with the Brightwaters Casino, from the T. B. Ackerson Company, developer of the "Thousand Acre City" on the Great South Bay.

Anchorages in the Venetian yacht harbor, which was give to the association a few weeks ago by the company, have been assigned to members of the association, and many handsome yachts, launches and smaller craft have now their home haven there. The twenty-mile observation tower and inland office in The Pines are nearing completion and have already been placed in service.

Jamaica-Hillcrest Sale To-Day.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell to-day two hundred lots on Hillside Avenue, Highland Avenue, Grand Avenue, and Hillcrest Avenue in Jamaica. These lots are but two blocks from Fulton Street, the main business section of Jamaica, and are located in the finest residence section of the Borough of Queens. The inquiry for railroad tickets for the sale has been so great that a special train has been chartered and will leave the Flatbush Avenue depot of the Long Island Railroad at 1:30 P. M.

Throg's Neck Sale To-Day.

To-day at 2:30 P. M. Joseph P. Day will offer at auction on the premises, 261 lots in the Throg's Neck section of the Bronx. The property is near Pelham Bay Park and the Westchester Country Club. Forty of the lots to be offered front on Long Island Sound and have riparian rights.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

1st Av, 1,841, n w corner of 95th St, 25.8x80, five-story brick tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Bertha Dreyfus, $19,477.

1st Av, 1,845, w s, 50.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x80, five-story brick tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frank Dvorak, $12,824.

1st Av, 1,847, w s, 75.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x80, five-story brick tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frank Dvorak, $14,869.

Rivington St, 74, n s, 44.1 ft e of Allen St, 21.9x85x21.9x75, three-story brick tenement and stores, right, title, &c.; foreclosure sale, adjourned sine die.

By Samuel Marx.

West 119th St, 23 to 35, Map Nos. 23 to 29, n s, 207.5 ft w of 5th Av, runs n 84.5 x n w 51.3 x n w 44.3 x s 7.11 x w .06 x s 100.11 x e 98.7 to beginning, two six-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, adjourned to June 29.

By Daniel Greenwald.

St. Lawrence Av, 1,223, Van Nest; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which defendant had on March 30, 1910, or since; to the plaintiff, R. J. Culane, $25.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

26th St, s s, 393.9 ft w of 6th Av, for a twelve-story brick store and loft, $1.3x88; Eagle Improvement Co. of 321 West 94th St, owner; M. Mayers, Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $300,000.

Wilkins Av, e s, 262.6 ft n of 170th St, for three five-story brick tenements, 40x37.6x88; M. F. Construction Co. of 302 Broadway, owner; Edward J. Byrne, architect; cost, $120,000.

Crotona Av, from Garden to Grote St, for a four-story brick tenement, 70.2 22-25x43.8, Merrivale Realty Co. of 2,015 Boston Road, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $55,000.

Crotona Av, s e corner of Fairmount Place, for a five-story brick store and tenement, 40x81; Beltrite Realty Co. of 219 East 40th St, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, architects; cost, $45,000.

Washington Av, w s, 127 ft s of 182d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x102; Joseph Fromm of 31 Canal St, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, architects; cost, $55,000.

199th St, w s, 104.66 ft w of Concourse, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x108; D'Ambra Construction Co. of 187 East 200th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

120th St, w s, 138.10 ft s of 2d Av, to a three-story and basement dwelling; R. I. Brown of 162 West 76th St, owner; Reiley & Steinback, architects; cost, $12,000.

Park Av, s w corner of 75th St, to two five-story private dwellings; Frederick T. Van Bouren of 21 West 14th St, owner; Hunt & Hunt, architects; cost, $15,000.

5th Av, s w corner of 35th St, to an eleven-story store and office building; Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue Realty Co., owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $7,500.

SAME to same; Belmont Av, s w corner of 183d St, 27.4x100, June 23, 1 year, 6 p. c.; same attorney, $22,000.

CANDEE, SMITH & ROWLAND CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Exterior St, w s, 477.10 ft from n s of 138th St, runs w 348.11 x s 174.3 x e 352.2 to street x n 168.8, June 20, due June 20, 1930; same attorney, $100,000.

STEIL, George H., to Sadie B. Clocke; Morris Av, n s, 300 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x95, June 23, due July 1, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Clocke & Clocke, 2,022 Boston Road, $1,500.

BRADY, Joseph P., to Jane E. Corcoran; 40th St, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, June 22, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. F. Geschedit, 18 East 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., $500.

OAK POINT LAND AND DOCK CO. to Frank E. Barnard; Tiffany St, n w corner of Maxwell St, runs w — to Western Bay Av x n — x e — to Tiffany St x s — to beginning, April 14, 1 year; attorney, Arthur Knox, 108 Broadway, $8,000.

MERENINO, Luca, to Melrose Realty Co.; Lot 386, map of Laconia Park, P. M., June 23, due April 23, 1912, 6 p. c.; Melrose Realty Co., 2,775 Webster Av., $240.

D. J. DILLON CO. to Elizabeth K. Dooling; Lot 446, map of Gleason property, May 23, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & Dooling, 65 William St., $4,000.

TOPLITZ, Joseph, to Kate McIntyre De Cordova; Avenue A, w s, 95.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100, due, &c., as per bond, June 23; attorney, Samuel R. Goldman, 141 Broadway, $20,000.

SAVOY IMPROVEMENT CO. to Central Mortgage Co.; 217th St, n s, 20 ft e of Paulding Av, 4 lots, each 20x85; 4 mtgs, each $4,000, April 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Otis & Otis, 40 Wall St, $16,000.

SAME to same; Paulding Av, e s, 95 ft n of 217th St, 19.4x100, April 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, same, $4,000.

SAME to same; Paulding Av, n e corner of 217th St, 95x20, April 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, same, $6,000.

PAMLICO REALTY CO. to Franklin Savings Bank; Central Park West, 97 and 98, w s, 50x100, due Feb. 1, 1912, June 24; attorney, W. M. Powell, 29 Wall St, $10,000.

JOHN C. ORR CO. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; 127th St, n s, 292.8 ft w of Broadway, 100x irregular, June 20, due April 1, 1911, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher, 1 Madison Av, $48,000.

PHEILON, Maize, to Cohen & Eckman, corporation; Grand Av, 1,062, e s, 132 ft s of 166th St, 25x101.3x25x101.1, Oct. 15, 1909, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $500.

SAME to same; Grant Av, 1,000, e s, 157 ft s of 166th St, 25x101.5, Oct. 15, 1909, due as per bond; attorney, same, $500.

HEFFERNAN, Lillian, to Manhattan Mortgage Co.; Ryer Av, e s, 100 ft n of 189th St, 25x104.5, due, &c., as per bond, June 24; attorneys, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, $6,000.

KARSTEN, Peter, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Park Av, s w corner of 166th St, 27.6x100.11, due, &c., as per bond, June 24; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $12,000.

FITZPATRICK, Katharine A., to Sarah W. Morgan and another, executors; Washington St, 735, e s, 20x—, due June 9, 1913, 4½ p. c., June 22; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $6,120.

MALNIK, Moulin, Josefine, Deutsch; Cauldwell Av, 691, w s, 16.8x115, prior mtg $4,750, due as per bond, June 20; attorneys, Saxe & Powell, 1,001 Boston Road, $1,828.

ZEITNER, Charles, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 2d Av, 1,072, e s, 20.9x69.9, 5 years, June 24; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St, $11,000.

KAHLEN, Cornelius, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; 215th St, (proposed,) centre line of centre line of 14th Av, (proposed,) runs e 467.7 to centre line of Bolton Road x e 237.10 x n 311.8 to n s of 216th St x w 235.9 to Bolton Road x s 122.11 x w 374.4 to centre line of 14th Av x s 196.1 to beginning, due April 1, 1915, 6 p. c., June 24; attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher, 1 Madison Av, $50,000.

GOLDFEIN REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Louis Frankenthaler; 216th St, s e corner of 6th Av, 25x100, Laconia Park, prior mtg $500, 2 years, June 23; attorneys, Frankenthaler & Saperinsky, 35 Nassau St, $750.

RILEY, Peter B., to Rexton Realty Co.; 21st St, s s, 297.7 ft e of 7th Av, 69x92, prior mtg $42,333.33, June 25, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer, 25 Broad St, $59,666.67.

WALLACE, Mary J., to Bowery Savings Bank; 25th St, 357 West, n s, 25x98.9, June 24, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader, 40 Wall St, $6,000.

VAN SCHAICK REALTY CO. to Hudson Trust Co.; 6th Av, 485 and 487, n w corner of 29th St, 103 and 105, 49.4x irregular, June 16, due as per bond; attorneys, Holm, Whitlock & Scriff, 35 Nassau St, $25,000.

MANDERKIN BUILDING CO. to Dollar Savings Bank; Webster Av, e s, 25 ft n of Anna Place, 50x90, June 17, 3 years, 6 and 5 p. c.; attorneys, Lexow, Mackellar & Wells, 43 Cedar St, $28,000.

FISCHEL REALTY CO. to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 29th St, s s, 183.4 ft e of 2d Av, 41.8x98.9, June 15, 5 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $40,000.

HUBERT, Charles R., of Yonkers, N. Y., to William H. Bennett; 101st St, n s, 154.9 ft e of Broadway, 75 ft to former centre line of old Bloomingdale Road x100.11, prior mtg $100,000, June 24, due as per bond; attorney, Ralph J. M. Bullowa, 21 State St, $29,000.

GOLDFEIN REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Louis Frankenthaler; 216th St, s s, 50 ft e of 6th Av, 50x100, prior mtg $1,000, 2 years, 6 p. c., June 23; attorneys, Frankenthaler & Saperinsky, 35 Nassau St, $600.

SAME to same; 216th St, s s, 25 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100, prior mtg $500, 2 years, 6 p. c., June 23; attorneys, same, $300.

CHARLES HENSLE REALTY CO. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Sherman Av, s w corner of Emerson St, 100x155, due April 1, 1915, 6 and 5½ p. c., May 31; attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher, 1 Madison Av, $165,000.

SAME to same; Post Av, n w corner of Emerson St, 100x155, due April 1, 1915, 5½ and 6 p. c., May 31; attorneys, same, $170,000.

HARDING, Robert C., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Josephine Fishel; 138th St, n s, 242.10 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 39.3x100, prior mtg $35,000, 3 years, 6 p. c., June 24; attorney, Henry Fleugelman, 299 Broadway, $9,000.

CORNELL, Emma A., to Eleanor B. Brown; 201st St, 325, e s, 50x118, 3 years, June 24; attorney, R. W. B. Brown, 52 Wall St, $8,000.

RIGNEY, Peter S., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Greenwich Savings Bank; Broadway, w s, 100.8 ft s of 92d St, 50.5x150.4x40.2x150, due, &c., as per bond, June 24; attorney, George G. De Witt, 88 Nassau St, $25,000.

C. N. & S. A. CONSTRUCTION CO. to John T. Underwood; Bradhurst Av, n e corner of 151st St, 165.7x124.6, June 23, due July 1, 1911, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strauss & Anderson, 141 Broadway, $190,000.

DAXE, Jennie, to Anna Walter; Lexington Av, e s, 86.6 ft n of 122d St, 14.5x60, June 24, 3 years; attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, 37 Wall St, $6,000.

DOWNS, Frank R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Stebbins Av, e s, 138.9 ft s of 165th St, 25x80, June 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $4,500.

ADLER, Rosa, to S. Grabfelder & Co.; West St, 396, e s, 44.8x78.1x irr x90, prior mtg $23,000, May 31, due Oct. 1, 1910; attorneys, Colby & Colbeck, 111 Broadway, $1,735.45.

VINGAPROVA, Josephine, to Frank J. Valenti; Sedgwick Av, 1,733, w s, 25x100, June 23, 1 year; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av., $1,000.

D'AMBRA, Annie, to Kank Realty Co.; Decatur Av, e s, 325 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 25x120, prior mtg $9,000, June 24, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Dutton & Kilsheimer, 203 Broadway, $1,000.

HALL, Charles B., to Elizabeth Gifford; 201st St, w s, 135 ft s of Briggs Av, 25x100, June 23, due July 1, 1915; attorney, Ernest Hall, 64 William St., $5,000.

Satisfied Mortgages.

With names and address of lender's attorney.

CLAY AV, n w corner of 165th St, 49.11x100x 39.1x107.1x89x209, Oct. 13, 1909; Wenigmann Construction Co. to Bronx Investment Co.; attorneys, Dutton & Kilsheimer, 203 Broadway, $109,000.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 161st St, 102.3x 150, May 3, 1907; William L. Strouse and Carrie, his wife, to Frederick Ambrose Clark of Cooperstown, N. Y.; Ver Plank, Prince & Flanders, 149 Broadway, $60,000.

7TH AV, s e corner of 121st St, 30x100.11, Dec. 18, 1890; James A. Mahoney and Adele, his wife, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $54,000.

28TH ST, 313 and 315 East, n s, 98.9x40.10; Samuel Pollak and Lena, his wife, to Fanny Ellinger; De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, 88 Nassau St., $40,000.

122D ST, 447 and 449 East, n s, 45x100.10, June 22, 1905; Samuel Wolf to William F. Clare and Andrew J. Toland, executors and trustees of Neal O'Donnell, deceased; the Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, $35,000.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 88th St, 125.10x100x25.2x100.8x25, May 2, 1901; Thomas C. and George, Edgar, and Theodore Kilian to Carl Kilian, executor; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $32,000.

MADISON AV, 2,065 to 2,071, s e corner of 31st St, 80x79.11, July 14, 1904; Roger Foster to the German Savings Bank of the City of New York; Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, $33,000.

MADISON ST, 281, n s, 25x100, Dec. 12, 1899; David Kidansky and Tina, his wife, and Louis J. Levy and Flora, his wife, to William Jay, executor and trustee of Mary E. B. Field; Flamen D. Candler, 48 Wall St., $30,000.

6TH AV, 347 and 349, w s, 40x65, June 19, 1902; Charles Halbe, also known as Frederick Charles Halbe, and Sophia, his wife, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; George G. De Witt, 88 Nassau St., $25,000.

70TH ST, 229 East, n s, 30x100.4, May 15, 1905; Leopold Kaufmann to Augustus Floyd and Thornton Floyd Turner, trustees; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $21,000.

LOT 853, map of estate of James Delancey, bounded as follows: S by Lot 852, e by Lot 854, n by Stanton St, w by Eldridge St, 25x87.6, Sept. 15, 1894; Louis Levy to Anna S. Stemme, executrix of John Stemme, deceased; Francis B. Chedsey, 302 Broadway, $15,000.

2D ST, 306 East, n s, 93 ft w of Avenue B, 25x106, June 24, 1905; Solomon Frankel and Fannie, his wife, and Samuel Werner and Fanny, his wife, to Emma Dazian; Moses Goodman, 287 Broadway, $12,000.

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 334 ft n of 141st St, West, 16x100; also the ½ of Hamilton Terrace lying in front of and adjoining said premises to the centre thereof, June 24, 1898; Gustave L. Lawrence and Clementine G., his wife, to Lawyers' Mortgage Co; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway, $10,500.

118TH ST, 336 and 338 East, s s, 37x100.10, Jan 10, 1907; Felix Gasparrini and Mariana, his wife, to Charles L. Hoffman; Title Guarantee and Turst Co, 176 Broadway, $10,000.

SAME PROPERTY, assignment of rents, &c; same to same, discharged June 23; attorney, Charles L. Hoffman, 31 Nassau St.

ROBBINS AV, e s, 204, 25x100, Nov. 8, 1906; Williams Drahozral and Mary, his wife, to Stephen R. Hewlett; Merrill & Rogers, 128 Broadway, $10,000.

TRINITY AV, w s, 248.10 ft n of 156th St, 39.8x101x irregular, June 22, 1905; Herman Lahnstein to Sophie Rothschild, Morris H. Rothschild, Arnold and Hattie Kallman, and Benjamin G. Paukus, executors; Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway, $9,500.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 25 ft n of Anna Place, 50x90, March 17, 1905; Adolf Mandel to Amelia Mueller; Goldsmith, Rosenthal, Marx & Baum, 31 Nassau St, $6,500.

143D ST, s s, 120 ft w of College Av, 100x9.1x 114x60, Nov 17, 1898; Edward S. Long and Bertha, his wife, and Bella L. Burgoyne, unmarried, to the New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av, $6,500.

FULTON AV, s w corner of 174th St, 88.3x 18.10x87.7x11.11, June 26, 1908; Alfred J. Sterne to Catherine Ridley; Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St, $5,500.

LOT 187, map of Central Morrisania, being part of Bathgate Farm, West Farms, 120x50, Nov 5, 1902; Annie Cohen and Dora Keshin to Florence Smart Boire; Frederick A. Snow, 15 Wall St, $5,500.

LOT 1,072, map of Wakefield, 165x114, June 19, 1906; Cecilia L. Chateauneuf to Diedrich Fink; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway, $2,500.

JACKSON AV, n w corner of 160th St, 25x75, May 27, 1907; Rebecca Berstein to Rachel Olenick; Charles H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St, $7,000.

CROTONA PARK NORTH, 1,009, n s, 22x100, Jan 16, 1907; Rosa Brown to Gottfried Oehlinger; Merrill & Rogers, 128 Broadway, $5,000.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 278.6 ft n of 183d St, 90x50, June 8, 1907; Carrie Zimmerman to C. Adelbert Becker; Frederick A. Snow, 15 Wall St, $4,500.

PARK AV, 1,222, e s, 25x90, July 16, 1903; Mark L. and Solomon H. Abrahams to Christian Reiner and Katharina, his wife; H. C. Neuwirth, 160 Broadway, $4,000.

Recorded Leases.

With the names and addresses of lessees.

ROOMS 212, 214, 305 to 307 in 2d and 3d stories of Havemeyer Building; Havemeyer Real Estate Co. to New York Telephone Co., 3 years, from May 1, 1910; W. B. Duncan, Jr., agent, $2,554.50.

7TH AV, 422, stall; Josephine Voelker and others to Morris Krim, 21 years, from July 1, 1910; attorney, Benjamin Weiss, 864 Broadway, $8,250.

47TH AV, 240 to 243, store and basement; Brunswick Realty Co. to Hess, Goldsmith & Co., 10 years, from Feb. 1, 1911; attorneys, Goldsmith & Cohen, 22 William St, $6,500.

50TH ST, n s, 500 ft west of 11th Av, 50x100.5, the land; William W. Astor to Peter J. Mc-Govern, 20 years, from Oct. 1, 1909; attorneys, Ashforth & Co., 17 East 42d St, $1,000.

33D ST, 15 and 17 East, all; Max Verschleiser to David Bartelstone, from July 1, 1910, to April 30, 1911; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway, $6,000.

VESEY ST, 53, store, &c.; Joseph W. Congdon to Charles Modry, 4½ years, from July 1, 1910; attorney, S. C. Cohen, 15 William St., $2,250.

3D AV, 1,765, two halls above street floor, during Jewish holidays, from Sept. 21 to Oct. 14, 1910; Arthur Hutter, as receiver, to Reuben & Meyer Wendrow; address, 220 East 98th St, for period, $120.

46TH ST, 524 West, store, &c.; John M. Tienken and another to Frank Shea, 4 years, from May 1, 1910; Bernheimer & Schmid, 128th St and Amsterdam Av, $720.

Mechanics' Liens.

157TH ST, 557 West; Bockman & Shepard against 157th Street Realty Co., owner; William Strianese, contractor, $948.

MAIN ST, n e corner of Windmill Av; John Bellizzi against Samuel J. Wood, owner and contractor, $50.

RIVINGTON ST, 164 and 166; Charles F. Hughes against Joseph D. Goldstein and Moritz Weinstein, owners and contractors, $942.

47TH ST, 73 West; James S. Lawlor and others against Mae and Peter Nardi, owners; George Fox, contractor, $700.

EAST BROADWAY, 47; Haas & Fried, Inc., against Henry M. Mayper, owner and contractor, $800.

33D ST, 205 East; Gassir R. Brownes against Abraham Goldenblum, owner; Colman Mehlman, contractor, $300.

LONGFELLOW AV, e s, 100 ft n of 172d St, 100x100; Michael Watter and Stephen Tauss against Garma Realty and Construction Co., owner, (renewal,) $832.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

10TH ST, 349 East; Antoni Czainsky and others against Jacob Kovner and others, Nov. 29, 1909, $60.

AVENUE C, 42; Benjamin Z. Stenger against Morris Lustig and others, May 13, 1910, $140.

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 73d St, 32.2x 63; City Real Estate Co. against Martha K. King, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. Sprague.

MAP of 62 lots of land of Bronx Mortgage Co., Bronx, together with rights, titles, &c. to streets; William L. Brower against Bronx Mortgage Co. and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gifford, Hobbs & Beard.

BROOK AV, 998; Charles L. Palmer against Walter S. Johnson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. H. W. Schutt.

MARKET ST, e s, 100.2 ft n of Cherry St, 23.9x85.8x irregular; Christopher Wallace and others against May A. Kearns and others, (partition;) attorney, I. N. Williams.

Building Loan Contracts.

21ST ST, 136 to 140 West; Rexton Realty Co. loans Peter B. Riley $135,000.

RYER AV, e s, 100 ft n of 180th St, 25x104.5; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Lillian Hefernan $6,000.

PAULDING AV, n e corner of 217th St, 114.4x 100; Central Mortgage Co. loans Savoy Improvement Co. $26,000.

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 125 ft s of 119th St, 100x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Cerabone Construction Co. $280,000.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 151st St, 165.7x124.6; John T. Underwood loans C. N. & S. A. Construction Co. $180,000.

Remember To-day's Sale AT THROG'S NECK GARDENS

(EAST BRONX)

On the Premises, at 2:30 P. M. Rain or Shine.

261-High Class Lots-261

SOME RIGHT ON THE WATER, with riparian rights; most of them within 500 feet of the water.

THINK OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE VALUES!!!

THROG'S NECK GARDENS VALUES SHOULD SHOW SIMILAR INCREASES.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS IN AND PAID FOR; STREETS DEEDED TO CITY, SAVING ASSESSMENTS; LOTS LEVEL, NO ROCK, NO MARSH.

NO TIME TABLES NEEDED.

TAKE

Subway to Simpson St. and Westchester Ave. car to property. Subway to 181st St. and Broadway, and Tremont Ave. car to Eastern Boulevard. Subway to West Farms Station and Westchester Ave. car to property. Second and Third Ave. "L" to 177th St. and Westchester Ave. car to property.

INVEST A PART OF YOUR SAVINGS HERE AND MAKE MORE THAN A SAVINGS BANK PROFIT.

Title Policies Free.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY IS HERE.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer. 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

To-Day, Saturday, June 25

Supreme Court Partition Sale

LATE PROPERTY OF JOSEPH BIGLIN.

Edward Kelly, Referee,

Nellie G. Biglin, Plaintiff, vs. Bernard Biglin and others, Defendants.

Far Rockaway, L. I.

at 10:30 A. M. on the premises, rain or shine

N. W. Corner Central Av. and John St.

Large plot, with hotel, known as OCEAN HOUSE; cottage and barn; hotel contains 76 rooms; size of plot 218.4x265.6x100x222.

ALSO PLOT ADJOINING, with a cottage and barn; cottage contains 18 rooms and bath. Size of plot 75x263x75x254.9.

A triangular shaped plot, 173x227x323.10½ feet, on Bay View Terrace, Edgewater Crescent, Kensington Gardens and Cedar Lane; this plot faces directly on Jamaica Bay.

JOHN M. PERRY, Att'y for Plaintiff, 55 William St., N. Y. C.

ROBERT J. FOX, Att'y for Defdts., 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

TO-DAY

JAMAICA AUCTION SALE

200 CHOICE LOTS

ON HILLSIDE AVE., Grand, Highland and Hillcrest Avenues

Rain or Shine. SALE ON PREMISES AT 2 P. M. In Mammoth Tent.

SPECIAL TRAIN

LEAVES FLATBUSH AV. STATION, L. I. R. R. AT 1:30 P. M.

(Terminal Brooklyn Subway Express from Manhattan and Bronx).

Free Railroad Tickets can be secured from Representatives at Depot before 1:30.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer, 156 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,

Main Office, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn. Jamaica Office, Opposite L. I. R. R. Station.

AUCTION! AUCTION! of City Lots

Sacrifice Sale To-day at ARROCHAR, Staten Island,

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, at 2 P. M.

TO DIVIDE ESTATE. HELD FOR OVER A CENTURY.

290 BEAUTIFUL LOTS AND THREE ELEGANT COTTAGES,

AT YOUR OWN PRICE. ALL MUST GO WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION.

Sale, rain or shine, under tent. Music. Free lunch served. Property 40 minutes from City Hall; located high and within a few blocks of and with full view of ocean.

THE COTTAGES COULD BE MORTGAGED FOR AMOUNT OF PURCHASE PRICE. TITLE COMPANIES' POLICY FREE.

Railroad station and trolley on the grounds. Well settled community.

70% of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years bearing 5% interest.

GEORGE W. BARD, Auctioneer, 96 Broadway, New York.

Full particulars of G. TUOTI, Superintendent, World Building, New York.

REPRESENTATIVES ALWAYS ON GROUNDS SHOWING PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale

7,612 Acres at Rye

Westchester Co., New York

Over 900 feet fronting on Grace Church and Midland Ave.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Monday, June 27th, at Noon

at the County Court House, White Plains.

For particulars apply to

M. MORGENTHAU, JR. 95 Liberty St., N. Y. CO.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

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REAL ESTATE

Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 East 35th St.

WHITEWASHING

done well. F. J. FLECK & CO., 407 West 18th St. Tel. 99 Chelsea.

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Something New in Flatbush

Fireproof Concrete, Stucco Houses, Asbestos Roof, Concrete Porches.

for Same Price as Frame.

One-family detached, 11 rooms, 2 baths.

BEDFORD AVENUE NEAR FOSTER.

Every modern, sanitary improvement; original design; exquisitely decorated; plot 50x130; nothing like them anywhere at any price; easy terms; open for inspection every day, including Sundays. LINCOLN MONOLITHIC CO., 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Increase Income of tenements } BY REDUCING THE OUTGO.

We have been doing it for 18 years. How? Free for the asking.

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Write or phone Real Estate Counsel. We call.

Owners of Manhattan property willing to sell reasonably or consider exchanges, communicate with us. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann, 41 Liberty St.

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LET YOUR RENT PAY

for a home in Queens, N. Y. City, L. I., built to your order, at less cost than a ready built house; 7 rooms and bath, all city improvements; plot 40x100 or more; artistic, well-built houses. WE GUARANTEE OUR CONSTRUCTION WORK. Small amount cash; 28 minutes from Broadway; electric, subway and trolley service. In centre of beautiful, built-up, restricted community; schools, churches, libraries, &c.; all city conveniences. Call, write, or 'phone 8257 Cortlandt.

J. MEADE BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

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Two-family house in the most beautiful Long Island restricted suburb. Frame construction, detached, built as a single cottage; every city improvement, gas, electric light, &c.; five minutes from station, 25 minutes to Herald Square; house just completed, never occupied; easy terms to good party. Call, write, or 'phone 8257 Cortlandt.

J. MEADE BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

Beautiful shaded lot, 25x120, on main avenue; $900. Sumner M. Smith, 70 Grove St., Elmhurst, L. I.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

##

Pelhamwood

A year ago, when Pelhamwood was opened to purchasers, it gave promise of being an ideal suburb. To-day, with more than half the property sold, with a number of homes occupied and more in course of construction, that promise has been more than fulfilled.

Pelhamwood is the *ideal* suburb and in addition has proven an excellent investment.

Property values have steadily increased and with the new high-speed electric railroad in process of completion they promise a still further advance.

Choice lots and plots, for building or investment, may still be had at the original prices, payable $10 down and 1% per month. Lots cost from $540 up.

Pelhamwood is improved with city conveniences and is in the center of the most aristocratic section of Westchester.

At Pelham Station 30 minutes out. Between Mt. Vernon and New Rochelle.

Send for our embossed relief map which shows the property almost as well as a visit. Free transportation, prices and terms on request to Dept. A.

Office open Sunday from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Inc.
315 Madison Avenue, Corner 42d Street

This!!! if YOU select a plot TO-DAY at HUDSON HEIGHTS

is the type of cozy home YOU may commence to build IMMEDIATELY—right on the edge of the Palisades opposite New York City at 96th to 110th Streets.

We Finance the Home Building for Purchasers of Our Lots.

160 of the choicest lots on the Palisades will POSITIVELY be CLOSED OUT June 25th and 26th, beginning each day at 1 P. M.

Hudson Heights is reached by any of the ferries from New York from 42d St., south, or Hudson Tubes—in connection with the Public Service Ry. "Palisades" cars. From the 130th St. Ferry take Hudson River cars to Palisades Junction and get car from there direct to the property. ONLY 20 MINUTES TO HEART OF NEW YORK ON AN 8-CENT FARE.

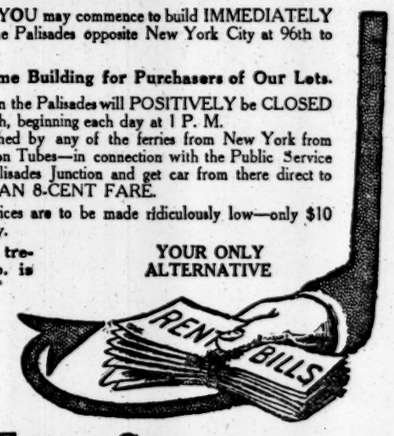
COME OVER EARLY and get the best. Prices are to be made ridiculously low—only $10 down and $5 Monthly.

This is positively the last chance to buy splendid property at a tremendous advantage in this charming section, as the Columbia Co. is closing out ALL of its holdings in this place.

Best churches, schools, in a beautiful residential center, handsomely laid out with splendid streets, sidewalks—fully improved. Fine houses already built. Scenery to delight the eye; nearly 300 feet above the Hudson River at its most picturesque point. High, dry, and healthy.

NOTHING ON LONG ISLAND OR ELSEWHERE CAN TOUCH IT.

YOUR ONLY ALTERNATIVE



Leave Your Office or Work Early and Head for the

GREAT FINAL SALE TO-DAY.

Call, Write, or Phone 507 Bryant, or Office on Property.

Columbia Real Estate Company, Dept. H.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEECHHURST on the Sound

A splendid water front residential Park on the North Shore of Long Island, right in New York city. At Whitestone Landing, eleven miles from Herald Square. Station on property. Situated on high plateau, 100 feet above sea level, giving most beautiful view of Long Island Sound and all water craft. Stately old trees. Fine private bathing beach and 200 ft. deep water pier running out into the Sound. Club house, with all facilities for social enjoyment, for the use of residents and their friends.

AN IDEAL HOMESITE FOR THE REFINED.

Beechhurst is handsomely laid out with exceptionally wide Boulevards, shady drives, cement walks, curbs, water, gas, electric lights, sewerage, churches, schools and stores—in fact, all city conveniences. Property owners have full

WATER FRONT RIGHTS.

Several houses, strictly up to date, $6,300 to $15,000; large plots, $800 and up. Terms 10% down, balance to suit you. Handsome illustrated Booklets and Photos with full information mailed on request. **Write to-day.** Better still, be our guest any pleasant day and permit us to show you this charming Shore property. Autos and carriages for your convenience.

25 MINUTES OUT. COMMUTATION 12C.

SHORE ACRES REALTY CO.,
146 E. 34th St., New York. Phone 1481 Mad. Sq.
395 Bridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOVERNOR HUGHES HAS APPROVED
THE BILL PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR THE
OPERATION OF THE BELMONT TUNNEL
THIS MEANS THAT THE TROLLEYS NOW RUNNING THROUGH THE CENTRE OF
ELMHURST HEIGHTS
WILL CARRY YOU DIRECT TO THE 42D ST. SUBWAY STATION WITH FREE TRANSFER BY SUBWAY UP OR DOWN TOWN FOR THE INITIAL FARE OF 5 CENTS.
WITH THIS STATE OF FACTS, WE CAN EASILY DOUBLE OUR PRESENT PRICES.
ELMHURST HEIGHTS HAS THE **HIGHEST** GROUND & THE **LOWEST** PRICES.
YOU CAN BUY FOR A HOME, BECAUSE IT IS THE **NEAREST** HIGH GRADE HOMESITE TO THE HEART OF THE CITY.
YOU CAN BUY FOR AN INVESTMENT, AND DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN LESS THAN SIX MONTHS.

No Lots Sold at Present Prices After July 1st

After investigating every other land proposition you will find that in every way you get more for your money at Elmhurst Heights.
To secure the choicest selections act promptly, either taking Corona car to our local office, Woodside Av. & Penfold Road, or sending postal for particulars, which will be mailed you promptly.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION 887 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

We store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van-load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th St. Telephone 2667—Bryant.

East Side.

S. E. Corner 89th St. and Madison Ave.
Light apartments, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; modern improvements; hallboy service; $600 to $1,000 per year. Superintendent on premises.

Bronx.

EXCLAMATIONS WE HEAR

Really, I never saw such handsome and exquisite apartments as you have here. Everything is so new and beautiful. The Entrance Hall is certainly a dream. I cannot believe my own eyes. I notice you have panel walls in the dining rooms; special compartments for each tenant on the dumbwaiter. I see you have all the shower and shampooing fixtures, and 1 to 3 bathrooms in the different apartments. You also have a vacuum cleaner. The decorations and fixtures throughout are simply superb. Why, I am simply overwhelmed with joy, now, that I found this place. I never figured you could build an apartment and get it so homelike and at such reasonable rents. A private park is for the tenants' exclusive use.
5 to 8 room Apartments. Rents $500 to $1,000.

THE HUNTS POINT
MOST MODERN SIX-STORY ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE CITY.
Open Day and Night.
163d and Simpson Sts., Southern Boulevard.
Take 2d or 3d Avenue "L" and Bronx Express Subway to Simpson St. Station; Westchester and Southern Boulevard Trolleys to 163d St.

THESE APARTMENTS ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS AT THE PRICE
819-875 Hunt's Point Ave.
6 rooms, $34 to $36; 7 rooms, $38 to $40.

See them and you'll marvel at the phenomenal value. Modern Houses with modern conveniences in a high-class neighborhood. Bright rooms, bright outlook. Every requisite the housewife wants—nothing missing except the high price you would be asked to pay for similar conveniences elsewhere.

Private Park, Tennis and Croquet for the exclusive use of OUR Tenants.

Take 2d or 3d Ave. "L" and Bronx Express Subway to Simpson St. Station. Westchester and Southern Boulevard Trolleys to 163d St.

Henry Morgenthau Co. Houses.
Agents in attendance. Tel. 4600 Melrose.

Extra choice apartments in two-family houses; large closets; rents reasonable; come and see them. 165th St. and Walton Av.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—Parlor floor and basement in high-stoop house, between 42d and 57th Sts., Madison and 6th Avs., for dressmaker with twenty years' record; state particulars, price, or no attention given. Prompt, R 4 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Bronx.

FREE Tennis Courts, Swings, Sand Piles, Etc., in Our Private A-RE-CO Park
These are just a few of the "unusual" features that go with the NEW HOMES in

The A-RE-CO Apts.
At Simpson Street Subway Station
Only 30 minutes from downtown

ELEVATOR	NON-ELEVATOR
4 to 7 rooms	4 to 6 rooms
All-night Service	$21 to $33

Large, light, perfectly ventilated rooms. Electric lights. Hardwood floors. Artistic decorations. *Hot Water at All Times.*
Rental Office, 1028 Simpson St. (at Simpson St. Subway Station), take Lenox Av. Express

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Tiffany Arms,
163d and Tiffany Sts.
West Farms Subway Express Station at Intervale Ave. only two blocks from House.
NEW HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
Containing every modern improvement, including day and night elevator service; private telephone in each apartment.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, with Bath. Rents Very Moderate.
Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
ZIPKES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,
103 Park Av., New York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

THREE BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES
On the ocean front, Long Branch, from seven to eleven bedrooms; three baths each; handsomely furnished; garages, stables; rent $800 and $1,000. C. R. Myer, 9 Desbrosses St., City.

Rye, N. Y., to Rent for the Summer.—Completely furnished house, 14 rooms, 3 baths, 7 acres of ground, stable, chicken houses, kitchen garden fully planted; $400 per month. J. Harper Skillin, Milton Road, Rye, N. Y.

A few desirable furnished cottages to rent with all improvements; several as low as $300; adjoining good hotel, where board can be secured. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I., Tel. 22 J.

Two 14-room furnished cottages; 150 feet from the ocean, all improvements; 4 and 6 Seaview Av., Long Branch, N. J. Inquire premises or P. Garofalo, 2,161 First Av.

Cottages, furnished, with water fronts, splendid grounds, $225 up; boating, bathing, fishing; farms, acreage, shore fronts. George Herrmann, Center Moriches, L. I.

LAKE HOPATCONG.—Furnished cottages, $200 to $700 for season. Campbell, 150 Broadway, New York.

Long Island.

On the ocean at Hammels and Grove Avs., Hammels.—Handsomely furnished three and four room apartments, with bath and all modern improvements in two-family reinforced concrete houses; rent, $150 for season and up; every apartment has an unobstructed view of the Atlantic Ocean, and has staircase leading into court which opens on the beach. Address Rockaway Building Company, 1,170 Broadway, N. Y., or 60 Fairview Av., Hammels, or on premises.

OF COURSE
You want The New York Times sent to your country address. Leave order with your dealer or telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

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FOR LEASE,
TERM YEARS, PLOT ON THE WEST SIDE AV. B, BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.; 9 LOTS, VACANT; SMALL STABLE AND OFFICE. JOHN U. BROOKMAN, OWNER, 88 WALL ST.

Factory, 50x95; six-story and basement; fireproof; whole or part; light on four sides; 415 and 417 East 93d St. Inquire Adam Happel, 408 East 93d St.

A modern loft to let at 513-515 West 20th St.; size 50x96; light all around; elevator and steam heat; good for a studio.

Loft, 20x72; suitable for light business purposes. Adam Happel, 408 East 93d St.

Jersey City.

Two lofts, 50x100, steam heat, elevator, and light for manufacturing, near Hudson tunnels, Penn. ferries. 61 Bishop St., Jersey City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

DOCTOR'S OFFICES.
Finest in town; 14 windows.
BACHELOR QUARTERS,
en suite, single; private baths; Summer furnishings. 150 West 57th St.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 20, West New Brighton, S. I.—Furnished apartments; low rent; July, August; country location; cars; references.

FOR SALE.

GRADUATION GIFTS
DIAMONDS
CASH OR CREDIT EASY PAYMENTS
AGENT WILL CALL IF DESIRED.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO
6 MAIDEN LANE
TELEPHONE 5657 CORTLANDT. TAKE ELEVATOR.

ROLL TOP DESKS
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

TYPEWRITERS Rented, $5 for 3 months; New, rebuilt, $10 up; special cash discount; year's guarantee. Send for catalogue. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St. Tel. 5915 Barclay.

New and second-hand desks, typewriter, bookkeeper, roll and flat top; chairs, tables, partitions, and railings. QUICK & McKENNA, 2 Reade St.

SLIGHTLY used office furniture, desks, time clocks, cash registers, adding machines, typewriters, safes, filing cabinets, multigraphs, neostyles. NATHAN'S, 4 White St.

For Sale—Pianola piano, practically new, with all recent devices, (themodist, metrostyle, &c.); mission style; first-class make; $400. P 143 Times.

Beautiful assortments Jamaica curios for sale. 200 West 44th St. Will sell wholesale.

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Spend 4th July at Saratoga The Grand Union
offers special inducements to persons seeking a brief vacation. Address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

NEW YORK—Sullivan County.

LAKEWOOD FARM HOTEL AND COTTAGES open June 11, 1910; highest occupied elevation in Sullivan Co., N. Y.; beautiful lake, good boating and fishing; fine mountain walks and drives; altitude 2,700 feet; literature sent on application. P. O. address Roscoe, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
ARNEY B. SHAVER, Manager.

ECKSTEIN BROS The Palatine, Box A, White Lake, Sullivan Co. Reduced rates for June.

NEW YORK—Chenango County.

THE ROCKDALE HOUSE
Invites Guests. Superb spring water. Visit it or address proprietor, DAVID W. LEWIS, Rockdale, N. Y.

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RED SWAN INN
Now open. Golf, tennis, orchestra; motoring distance from New York.

DURING YOUR VACATION
The New York Times will be sent to you by mail to any part of the United States.
Daily and Sunday, 75 cents a month.
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"Swept by Ocean Breezes."
MANHATTAN BEACH
New York's Popular Recreation Center and Outdoor Dining Paradise.
OPENS TO-DAY
ORIENTAL HOTEL
MR. JOSEPH P. GREAVES, MGR.,
(of Florida East Coast System).
European Plan Exclusively.
Mercadante's Orchestra Morning and Evening.
New Open Air Cafe. Tennis Courts. Garage.
MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL AND BAND PARK.
Now Open. European Plan Only.
MR. ALFRED S. AMER, Manager,
of Waldorf-Astoria, New York.
Couglin's International Band
MORREALE GRAND OPERA QUARTETTE.
GARAGE.
Automobile roads directly to hotel entrances.

NEW POINT HOTEL
BY-THE-SEA, ON GREAT SOUTH BAY,
AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.
NOW OPEN, under new management. Accommodates 200; refurnished; redecorated; music, dancing, bowling, billiards, boating, fishing, bathing; a la carte restaurant. Autoing. Automobilists accommodated. Send for booklet.
Rates: $15, $17.50, $18, $21, $25. | WALTER T. PLANT, Pres. JAS. G. PLANT, Mgr., (formerly of Louis Sherry's.)
Address Walter T. Plant, with Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
SAG HARBOR, L. I. J. K. Morris, Proprietor. Now open. Situated on Peconic Bay. Bathing, boating, and fishing. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm; homelike and comfortable; rooms single and en suite, with bath. Reached by L. I. R. R. and New York and New London boats. Catering to automobile parties a specialty.

Edgemere Club HOTEL,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
AMERICA'S MOST SELECT RESORT
DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN,
Now Open.

PROSPECT HOUSE
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage. Delightful Climate. Pure Water. Booklet. Special rate over July 4th.
E. C. LANGWORTHY, Mgr.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.
MAIDSTONE INN
OPENS JUNE 1.
Surf Bathing. Good Roads. Cool Climate.

LAUREL HOUSE
Patchogue, L. I., Great South Bay. High-class hotel; rooms and suites; private bath; electric light; large veranda; shady lawns; boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards; first-class table; refined and reasonable; $10 to $20; booklet. E. FISHER.

EUREKA HOUSE,
Corner Cedar and Carleton Sts., Far Rockaway, N. Y.
A select family hotel; now open. Terms reasonable. MRS. A. S. TALLEY.

HOTEL ELMORE
SAYVILLE, L. I. Suites with bath; boating, bathing, tennis, golf; music. Booklet. JOHN SECOR.

HOTEL NASSAU LONG BEACH, L. I. Merry & Boomer, Mgr

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ON LAKE GEORGE
The Sagamore Hotel
June-October
"Emphatically Unique"
T. E. Krumbholz, Sagamore, N. Y.

Through Pullman service to LAKE GEORGE. Fast trains at convenient hours.

Spend Your Vacation At LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., The Paradise of America.

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THE GLEN SPRINGS,
Watkins-Glen-on-Seneca-Lake
THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM
The most completely equipped Mineral Springs Health Resort in America.
Send for descriptive booklets.
Wm. E. Leffingwell, Prest., Watkins, N. Y.

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FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
A modern family hotel, delightfully located in private park, fronting on two lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles of private walks, beautiful mountain scenery and high altitude; fifty miles from New York; select patronage. Booklet on application. Now open.

DEAN HOUSE Lake Mahopac, Putnam Co., N. Y.
Old Summer Resort, pleasantly located, commodious lawns running to lake; fine shade trees; perfectly healthy. Booklet sent on application.
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Lake Luzerne, N. Y.
Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Music, Dancing, Garage.
Write for Artistic Booklet. L. H. CROWLEY, Prop.

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THE
Catskill Mountains
noted for picturesque and romantic scenery. The glorious air, the magnificent views, and comfortable accommodations are a great attraction in this mountain region which is a paradise for children and a sanitarium for everybody.

THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R.R.
in connection with West Shore and Pennsylvania Railroads form the only all rail through car line between Philadelphia, Jersey City, New York, and all points in this famous mountain region.

Full Summer schedule now in effect.

Four solid through trains to and from New York on week days, also special Sunday service.

An illustrated Summer Book with map of the Catskills and list of hotels and boarding houses will be sent free on receipt of 8 cents postage.

N. A. SIMS,
General Passenger Agent.
Kingston, N. Y.

THE GRAND HOTEL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
will open
SATURDAY, JUNE 25th.
This hotel is located on main line of the Ulster & Delaware R. R. Altitude over 2,000 feet. Through coach and drawing room car service from New York direct to hotel grounds.
Passenger elevator to all floors. Rooms singly or en suite with private bath. Service and cuisine unexcelled. Booklet.
For terms and full information apply to Mr. Frank DeWolf, Town and Country Bureau, 389 Fifth Avenue, corner 36th Street, New York. Telephone 3628 Madison.
After June 25th address The Grand Hotel Company, Highmount, N. Y.

HOTEL ST. REGIS
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
NOW OPEN.
Most modern up-to-date Hotel in every detail; over 2,000 feet elevation; situated in most beautiful location in Catskills.
FACING LARGE LAKE.
ADVANTAGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
For information, HOTEL ST. REGIS,
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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
A Summer Outing Above the Clouds
Largest mountain hotel in the world. Table and service unexcelled. Garage. Golf links, tennis, bowling, boating. Large orchestra.
NOW OPEN. Closes Sept. 15th.
Address HOTEL KAATERSKILL CO.,
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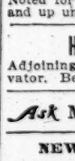
STAMFORD NEW YORK
"Queen of the Catskills"
Elevation 1,800 feet. Cool, dry climate. Pure mountain water. Fishing, golf and baseball grounds; all amusements, all city improvements.
Booklets and information of Hotels, Cottages, rented, &c., at 1180 Broadway, New York. L. E. THIMM, Rep. 'Phone 4748 Mad.



Catskill Mountains
Schoharie Mansion, Elka Park, N.Y.
was opened for guests on June 13, 1910; 2,200 feet above sea level; mountain breezes; now management; send for illustrated folder to August Apel, 129 Spring St., New York City, or Elka Park P. O., New York.

MAPLE LAWN
JULY 4TH.
EXCURSION RATES.
Finest location in Catskills; accommodates 200; write for particulars and diagram of rooms or call on proprietor at Hotel Churchill, Broadway and 14th St. (telephone 3060 Stuyvesant), Mondays and Tuesdays. A. J. LOCK, Cairo, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Haines Falls.

SUNSET PARK INN
Now open. Ideal mountain country; no hay fever; canoeing, golf, tennis, orchestra.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

The Summer Home of Refined People.
SARANAC INN
AND COTTAGES.
Upper Saranac Lake
Adirondacks. Now open.
Golf, Tennis, and all Adirondack attractions.
M. H. MARSHALL, Mgr., Upper Saranac, N. Y.
Cottages and Camps to rent.

THE WINDSOR,
Adirondacks.
Elizabethtown, N. Y.
A modern hotel in the most beautiful section of the Adirondacks. Rooms en suite, with private bath; orchestra, golf links. Official hotel A. C. A. & A. A. A. Large garage. Illustrated booklet on application.
ORLANDO KELLOGG & SON.

NEW YORK—Briarcliff Manor.

Briarcliff Lodge
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK
Under the management of DAVID B. PLUMER.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Assistant Manager.
N. Y. Office, Windsor Arcade. Tel. 3278 Murray Hill.

SUMMER RESORTS.
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NEW ENGLAND—Rhode Island.

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers Win in the Ascertainment of the Number of Schappe Silk.

In sustaining a protest filed by Max Bonchsein of New York, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday held that trade usages must be followed by customs officers in ascertaining the number of schappe silk yarns under Paragraph 397 of the tariff law of 1909. The goods were admittedly dutiable under the paragraph assessed, the only question being as to the proper rate of duty applicable.

The yarns were returned by the appraiser as No. 210, two-ply yarns in the gray, in skeins. Duty was assessed at the rate of 50 cents per pound and 15-100 of 1 cent per number per pound. The importer's contention was that the yarns are, in fact, No. 200, two-ply, and that the appraiser erred in his return. This view is sustained by General Appraiser Howell, who writes the decision for the Board. Moisture plays an important part in determining the number of the yarn. The testimony in the case shows that as the moisture in these yarns varies and the weight is correspondingly affected, it is the universal custom in this country and in Europe for silk conditioning houses, who act as arbitrators in disputes arising between merchants as to sizes of yarns, to obtain the absolutely dry weights of the yarns, and add thereto 11 per cent. for moisture.

The decision says that this allowance of 11 per cent. for moisture appears to have been adopted by the trade both in this country and Europe, as the result of a conference of various silk associations held in Paris in 1909, and since that time it has been the usual custom since that date to make this allowance in ascertaining the number of yarns according to the metric or French system. The General Appraiser goes into a long discussion relative to the treatment to be accorded schappe silk, and reaches the conclusion that the claim of the importers for duty on the yarns as No. 200, two-ply, is well founded. The protest is accordingly sustained.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

MAX KEST.—Max Kest, salesman, 318 West 121st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $2,538; no assets. Debts contracted in this city. Lakewood, N. J., Griffin's Corners, N. Y., &c., 1906 to 1910.

BARNET LAZARES.—Barnet Lazares, clerk, of 1,275 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,296 and nominal assets of $2,943, outstanding accounts. He was formerly a jewelry salesman.

LOUIS M. SCHEUR.—Louis M. Scheur, hairgoods salesman, of 128 Cannon Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $1,277; no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner with Benjamin Schower.

SAMUEL FENSTERHEIM.—A petition in bankruptcy filed against Samuel Fensterheim, wholesale stationery at 73 Chrystie Street, by L. Goulick & Sons, $207; L. Glickman & Son, $72, and M. Cropper & Sons, $501. It was alleged that he is insolvent and made preferential payments. Assets estimated at $6,000. Began business in March, 1908.

MANHATTAN HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY.—Julius Moskowitz and Isidor Madrosovitz, trading as the Manhattan House Furnishing Company at 2,237 Third Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,417 and assets of $2,100, consisting of stock, $1,700, and fixtures, $400. Judge Hough appointed R. J. M. Bullowa receiver; bond, $1,000.

MOSES LEWIS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Moses Lewis, manufacturer of women's nightgowns and underwear at 28 and 30 West Houston Street, by Simon & Co., $1,115; Gustav Ratkowsky, $50, and Moses L. Roth, $75. It was alleged that he was insolvent, made preferential payments of $2,000, transferred merchandise and accounts, and removed property. Judge Hough appointed Charles H. Broas receiver; bond, $2,000. Liabilities estimated $20,000; assets $8,000. He succeeded Lewis & Roth on Jan. 1, 1908.

HENRY M. MAYPER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry M. Mayper, manufacturer and dealer in silk rubber coats at 40 West Twenty-second Street, by James, Schell & Elkus, attorneys for William Coe, $700; A. Friedman, $200; Bacon & Co., $40. It was alleged that he was insolvent and made preferential payments. Liabilities between $20,000 and $30,000, and assets are estimated at $20,000. Inability to obtain expected advances is said to be the cause. Mr. Mayper was formerly in the waist business from 1894 to 1906, and in November, 1906, began the present business of manufacturing raincoats. In December last he claimed assets of $47,078, liabilities of $24,775. He also owned real estate at 63 and 65 East 100th Street and 47 East Broadway, which he transferred last April.

GEORGE W. LEWY.—George W. Lewy, residing at 122 West Seventy-first Street, New York, employed at 542 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $37,723; assets, nominal. He was formerly a tailor on Fortieth Street, near Fifth Avenue, New York, and on March 27, 1908, assigned his assets to Jules J. Renn, and they realized $2,700. Among the creditors are the Republican Club of New York, $122, dues; German Liederkranz, $40, dues; Hanover Club, $92, dues; Manhattan Hotel, $10, board; Mrs. G. B. Miller, $1,200, loan and board; Miss Mary Black, New Milford, $850, board; New York Military Academy, Cornwall, $491, board, &c.; Joseph Lewy, $19,025, loans; Isabel Lewy, $3,600, loans; Milbank, Leaman & Co., $2,383; Henri Moulton & Co., $2,180, and Welch & Donaldson, $1,509.

J. JUNGMANN.—Judge Hough has granted the application of Thomas & Oppenheimer, attorneys for Harry S. Patterson, receiver for J. Jungmann, Incorporated, druggist, authorizing Patterson to transfer to Dr. J. Jungmann drug stores at 428 Columbus Avenue, 50 Church Street, and 15 East Twenty-third Street. Dr. Jungmann is to cancel a claim for $50,098 and any others he may have against the corporation. Dr. Jungmann also must cancel and deliver $10,000 bonds issued under a mortgage which are a first lien on the assets of the estate, transfer to the receiver a lease of East Forty-second Street, give a bond binding his equity in all his real estate valued at $50,000 within ninety days after the agreement is signed, to pay to the receiver $22,500 for a second mortgage of that amount, an assignment of which the receiver is to take from Mrs. Stuart Wyeth of Philadelphia and to give as collateral for the performance of the agreement $50,000 stock of a new $150,000 corporation which shall be the owner of the three drug stores above mentioned.

Judgments.

These judgments, for more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Aldrich, J. Frank, et al.—Commercial Bank et al., $1,244.
Abelow, Joshua—H. Moskowitz et al., $129.
Burdick, Alvin T.—J. E. Danaher, $234.
Boom, Maurice—H. Trowbridge, $111.
Beaudet, Eliza J. and Honer J.—L. Jacob et al., costs, $118.
Boulin, Chas. M.—J. Engstrom, $400.
Braunstein, Herman, et al.—Western Electric Co., $737.
Bonewur, Solomon—S. Denier, $867, or possession of property.
Brook, Avyler H., et al.—M. S. Raunheim, $394.
Burfiend, Frederick D. and Frederick H.—Lewy & Rose, $351.
Conell, Jennie—J. R. Williston et al., costs, $108.
Cunningham, Joseph—H. Blinn, $200.
Carley, William M.—E. M. Carley, costs, $103.
Collette, Vincenzo and Bernardo, et al.—J. Milone, $803.
Clark, Ernest V., (not summoned,) et al.—C. Kast, $1,099.
Di Nivola, Giovanni, et al.—I. Milone, $593.
Da Goode, Bertha and William—M. Kuhn, $542.
Diese, Tony—B. K. Bloch, $136.
Davies, Maitland St. G.—Henry J. McCoy Co., $1,367.
Endtman, Paul W.—P. Kiernan, $180.
Edwards, Minnie—Press Pub. Co., costs, $150.
Fray, Elmer S.—J. Berry, $223.
Friedman, Herman—Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., $285.
Gluck, John D., Jr., et al.—Commercial Bank, $1,244.
Gordon, Harris, et al.—Western Electric Co., $737.
Gruber, Max, and Abraham—M. Hollander, $997.
Herschman, Ascher—H. Freedberger and others, $231.
Holland, Gustav, and others—F. A. Seidel, $223.
Holland, G., and others—same, $223.
Horner, Ella—J. W. Simpson, $1,063.
Ives, William, and others—C. Kast, $1,099.
Jackson, Henry H.—D. Ritchey, $7,661.
Jacobs, Samuel—N. Mose, $258.
Jaerieum, Louis—J. M. Mose, $258.
Johnson, Hiram—American Agricultural Chemical Co., $250.
Klein, Dezso—N. Moss, $114.
Lyon, James—City of New York, $202.
Lyons, Patrick—Same, $202.
Lyons, Mary—Same, $202.
Lyttle, Samuel—Same, $194.
Larkin, James F.—Diamond Rubber Co of N Y, $306.
Lopez, Virgil J.—City of New York, $202.
Lopez, James C.—Same, $387.
Long, Samuel—Same, $202.
Lockwood, Edwin C.—Same, $202.
Lowy, Joseph—Same, $166.
Lodewyks, Chris A.—Same, $109.
Loeb, Julius—Same, $169.
Lusk, Frank—Same, $178.
Luhs, Jacob—Same, $166.
Lynn, David—Same, $282.
Lynch, Oscar J.—Same, $202.
Lyons, James—Same, $202.
Lynch, Arthur J.—Same, $202.
Levy, Julius—Broadway and 39th St Co, $1,030.
Marks, Charles—G. Oberdorfer, $1,266.
Marochnik, Benjamin, and others—D. Parkin, $181.
Musaro, Louis, and others—A. D. Vecchio, $146.
Musella, Andrea—V. A. Mollica, $151.
Marks, Ludovicka, and others—A. Benitz, $251.
Michel, Leopold, and Flora—Lewy & Rose, $282.
McClatchey, Thomas G.—Curtis Blaisdell Co, $293.
McDonald, Alfred—E. R. Holden, $207.
McCutcheon, Wallace—W. Forman, $210.
McLun, James, and others—L. E. Brown, $275
Meneyer, Nicholas—M. Jerome, $380.
Noblett, Edwin A.—A. L. Fullman, $421.
Newman, Walter G.—A. H. Low, $1,051.
Opdyke, Stacy B., Jr.—National Fireproofing Co, $441.
Olstein, Samuel—A. M. Schwartz and others, $197.
Owen, Humphrey, (not summoned,) and others, —C. Kast, $1,099.
Phillips, Harvey M.—G. E. Loeffler, $107.
Physioc, Joseph A., et al.—L. E. Brown, $275.
Peisach, Joseph, et al.—B. Wilensky, $106.
Plafsky, Rubin, et al.—D. Parkin, $181.
Polisink, Joseph—B. Lacher, $2,091.
Rahaim, Thomas, (not summoned,) et al.—J. H. Macksond et al, $1,892.
Same—same, $1,450.
Same—same, $1,622.
Rainer, Therese—F. M. Barnes, $353.
Same—same, $488.
Roth, Ignatz—P. L. Goodman et al., $152.
Roberts, Theodore—E. Craig, $837.
Redlich, Solomon, et al.—B. Wilensky, $106.
Reiss, Charles A.—J. Reinhorn, $172.
Reche, Timothy—C. A. Christman, $230.
Rollings, Clifton A., et al.—M. S. Raunheim, $394.
Sroka, Louis—F. Zuckerman, $214.
Swan, H. Tilden—Marsellus, Pitt & Co., $185.
Stander, Amelia—Federal Union Surety Co., $2,052.
Stryker, Henry C., et al.—Commercial Bank, $1,244.
Shollenberger, Daniel M. and Ralph—New York Carved Moulding Co., $285.
Schumann, Arthur E.—J. Applegate & Co., $181.
Schnitzler, Abraham, et al.—A. Bonitz, $251.
Stanley, Alexander S.—R. J. Collier, $146.
Soano, Francesco—J. E. Brande et al., $494.
Tanenbaum, Harris—S. Hasinsky, costs, $108.
Thompson, George—R. J. Horner, $1,093.
Vigorito, Salvato, et al.—A. Del Vecchio, $146.
Yamin, Alexander, et al.—J. H. Macksond et al., $1,022.
Same—same, $1,450.
Same—same, $1,892.
Yamin, Alexander—A. Klaele, $458.
Zirilstein, Frank—S. Kaplan et al., $324.
City of New York—New York City Ry. Co., costs, $162.
Same—same, costs, $134.
Densmore Compton Building Co.—Otis Elevator Co., $6,699.
Harold, L. Rockmore, Inc.—Selder & Stolar Building Co., $199.
David P. Leahy Realty Co.—G. H. Calvert et al., $1,373.
Lincoln Holding Co.—N. Wernekoff, $786.
New York Life Insurance Co.—F. P. Battaglini et al., $936.
Perkins, Goodwin Co.—Rural Publishing Co., costs, $109.
J. F. Walsh Construction Co.—Vulcanite Portland Cement Co., $154.
Illinois Surety Co.—L. Hirsh, $539.
Standard Nitrogen Co.—Nassau Bank, $450.
Lamb Engine Co. of New York—P. Seeberg, $154.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Casey & O'Brien Co., Incorporated—E. A. Klats Fireproofing Co., June 11, 1910, $224.
Carton, Andrew E.—F. S. Laird, April 29, 1908, $559.
Castello, Michael, and Salvatore—S. Kalmus, Feb. 17, 1910, $512.
Ehrich, Louis E., et al.—L. L. Lindley et al., April 9, 1908, $54.105.
Crosby, Walter F., et al.—L. L. Lindley et al., April 9, 1908, $54.103.
Harris, Ellis, et al.—S. Rosenthal, April 27, 1910, $208.
Finkelstein, Joseph, et al.—S. Rosenthal, April 27, 1910, $308.
Harris, Isidor, et al.—R. Kuehn, April 18, 1910, $2,457.
Schwitzer, Joseph, et al.—R. Kuehn, April 18, 1910, $2,457.
Koch, John—S. G. Taylor, June 17, 1909, $384.
Konig, Max—J. Salzman, June 16, 1910, $101.
Manhattan Securities Co.—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co., June 10, 1910, $2,085.
Menschel, Benjamin—P. Otten, June 14, 1910, $6,419.
Riley, Margaret—F. J. Congleton, May 25, 1909, $115.
Robertson & Gerehart Contracting Co.—S. Pitou, Jr., May 26, 1910, $318.
Ruddock, William F. and Mary E.—Goblet Dolan Co., May 31, 1910, $106.
C. E. Sherin Co.—American Newspaper Publishing Co., June 13, 1910, $106.
Spencer, Sylvester A.—N. Bruno, Feb. 15, 1910, $3,155.
Thayer, George L., et al.—T. C. Smith et al., June 14, 1910, $120.
Worthington, Dan B., et al.—T. C. Smith et al., June 14, 1910, $120.
United States Banking Co.—C. C. Williams, June 9, 1910, $15,096.
Wurzweiler, David—J. F. Bishop, May 1, 1903, $15,096.
Richester, Paul A.—Commercial Bank, Jan 28, 1910, $1,244.
Harrison, Edward J.—L. Bicholson, March 24, 1909, (canceled,) $256.
Linetzky, Barnet—M. Lusteer, June 21, 1910, $204.
Helm, Selma S.—K. W. Buck et al., Jan. 22, 1910, $112.
American-Hungarian Publishing Co.—L. Greenberg, Nov. 22, 1909, $595.
Hirschbein, Nathan, et al.—People, &c., April 8, 1910, $500.
McGuineess, James, et al.—Same, April 8, 1907, $500.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of S. F. MYERS CO., Bankrupt.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE: That the Trustee, Horace M. Peck, will sell at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the place of business of S. F. Myers Co., 47-49 Maiden Lane, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, beginning on Monday, June 27th, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and continuing until sold, the entire business of S. F. Myers Co., including all the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in and to all the assets of the bankrupt, of whatever kind and nature, to wit, good will, corporate name, extensive customers' and mailing lists, indices thereto, outstanding accounts, and the entire stock of merchandise, safes and fixtures, as per catalogue, said stock of merchandise consisting of diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, plated ware, cut glass, etc.

Said business will be offered for sale as a going concern, including all of the aforesaid assets, and then separately in lots, as per catalogue.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it brings at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

Stock may be inspected on June 22d, 23d, and 24th, 1910, by arrangement with Martin Charles Ansorge, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dated New York, June 15th, 1910.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.
HAYS, HERSHFIELD & WOLF, Attorneys for Trustee.
MARTIN CHARLES ANSORGE, Counsel to Trustee, 100 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT of New Jersey.—In the matter of the HAINES BROAD SILK MANUFACTURING CO., Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the property belonging to the above-named bankrupt estate will be sold by order of the Court under the direction of Edmund Wright, Receiver, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at the New Hall Mills, Harrison and Summer Streets, Paterson, New Jersey, on the 25th day of June, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. The property consists of silk looms, belting, machinery, etc., used in the operation of a silk plant, together with quantities of raw silk. Bids will be received for the property in separate lots and in bulk.

Dated New York, June 13, 1910.

EDMUND WRIGHT, Receiver.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Above sale adjourned until further notice.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAM DUKMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 1st, 1910, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 154 Norfolk St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, clocks, watches, rings, pins, bracelets, fixtures, &c.

HARRY OSTERMAN, Receiver.
MAURICE I. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 13,184.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LEVIN and DAVID LEVIN and the firm of BENJAMIN LEVIN & CO., bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Levin and David Levin, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 25th, 1910, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Honorable United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 6th, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners thereon should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 23d, 1910.

NO. 12,723.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OTTO ABRAMS, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Otto Abrams of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1910, the said Otto Abrams was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 25th, 1910.

Daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times mailed to any address in the United States for Seventy-five Cents a month; daily edition Fifty Cents a month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.—Adv.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER TOURS
(RATES INCLUDE EVERY EXPENSE)

JULY 6—Rangeley Lakes, Moosehead Lake, Bar Harbor.
JULY 9—Moosehead Lake, Maritime Province, St. John River, New Brunswick, Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Halifax, Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia.
JULY 11—Boston, Moosehead Lake, Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, Boston.
JULY 12—Niagara Falls, Muskoka Lakes, Toronto, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Ausable Chasm, Lake Champlain, Lake George and Saratoga.
JULY 13—Glen Summit Springs, Niagara Falls, Alexandria Bay, the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Boston.
JULY 13—Glen Summit Springs, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Lower St. Lawrence, Saguenay River, Quebec, the White Mountains, Twin Mountain House, Fabyan House, Crawford House, Mount Willard, Crawford Notch.
JULY 14—Adirondack Mountains (including Lake Placid, Mirror Lake, High Falls in Wilmington Pass, Cascade Lakes, the beautiful Keene Valley, Ausable Lake, Elizabethtown), Ausable Chasm, Lake Champlain, Lake George, and Saratoga.
JULY 19—Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Ausable Chasm, Boston.
JULY 19—Niagara Falls, the Great Lakes, Mackinac Island, Georgian Bay, Muskoka Lakes, Toronto, Boston.
JULY 20—Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River and Rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Twin Mountain House, Fabyan House, Crawford House, Crawford Notch.
JULY 25—Montreal, the Lower St. Lawrence, Saguenay River, Quebec, Twin Mountain House, Fabyan House, Crawford House, the Crawford Notch.
JULY 26—Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Ausable Chasm, Montreal, the Lower St. Lawrence, Saguenay River, Quebec, Twin Mountain House, Fabyan House, Crawford House, and the Crawford Notch.
JULY 26—Niagara Falls, Muskoka Lakes, Toronto, Lake Ontario, the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Ausable Chasm, Lake Champlain, Lake George, and Saratoga.
JULY 26—Maritime Provinces, including New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, with visits to St. John, the beautiful St. John River, the Annapolis Valley, Wolfville, Halifax, Charlottetown, etc.

ABOVE TOURS WILL BE DUPLICATED DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Three Tours around the world—East, West and South—other parties will also visit Yellowstone Park, the Pacific Northwest and California.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
225 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
Phone, Madison 6270.
WHICH BOOKLET MAY WE SEND YOU?

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
ALL TICKETS INCLUDE ADMISSION TO DREAMLAND.
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
Leave West 129th St., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:15, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:00, 1:45, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:35, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:55, 11:40 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:10, 2:55, 3:35, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trip marked * does not go to 129th Street, N. R.
Round Trip Tickets {From 129th St., 50 Cents. {From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.

STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leaves 129th St., N. R., 7:20 A. M.; Pier (new) No. 1 N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE 26.
STEAMER "GRAND REPUBLIC"
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. Yonkers 8:45 A. M.
Lv. ft. 129th St., N. R., *8:40 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 2:15 P. M.
Lv. Pier No. 1, N. R., *9:30 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:45 P. M.
Lv. W. 129th St. Dock, *11:15 A. M., 12:30, *5:15, 6:00 P. M.
Trips marked * operated by Str. "Cepheus."
Round trip tickets, 50c.; Children, 25c.; include adm. to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS
West Point, Newburgh & Poughkeepsie
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STEAMERS.
SEE STEAMBOAT COLUMN.
DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45; W. 42d St., 2:00; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 5 P. M. Choice when buying ticket of return by any West Shore or N. Y. Central train, or Cent. Hud. Str., $1.10. Ample time to see Parade, Public Buildings, Etc. Orchestra on board.
This Excursion Made Daily, except Sunday.

4TH OF JULY OUTINGS
Special Tours—2, 3 and 4 days.
Greatly reduced rates, covering transportation, hotels, etc. Only $6.50 and up. Including Niagara Falls, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, Atlantic City, Delaware Water Gap, Catskills, Saratoga, Boston, White Mountains, etc. Send for Special Circular. MARSTERS TOURS, 21 W. 30th St., New York City.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong, $1.00
EVERY SUNDAY
Leave W. 23d St. 8:50; Liberty St. 9:00 A. M.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
HARD COAL; NO SMOKE; COMFORT.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
NOW RUNNING
Leave Battery Landing
10, 11, 2:30, 4:30 and 7.
East 31st St. 20 minutes later.
Round Trip 50c

SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS.
Halcyon and Observation, around New York Harbor and Manhattan Island. Daily from Battery Pier, near South Ferry, 10:30 and 2:30. See the Ocean, Sandy Hook Lightship and Forts. Trips daily, 1:15 P. M., returning 5

MAUCH CHUNK
GLEN ONOKO
Sunday, June 26 $1.50
BELLEWOOD
Every Sunday, $1.00
Lehigh Valley Railroad
Trains leave New York, Penn. Ferries.

For Mauch Chunk.	For Bellewood.
23d St.....8:25 A.M.	8:55 A.M.
Desbrosses St...8:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Cortlandt St....8:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Brooklyn, An'x..8:15 A.M.	8:45 A.M.

Fare via Annex Ferry 15 cents add'l. Hudson Tube trains connect at Jersey City.

EXCURSION TO NEW HAVEN
ON SUNDAYS superb steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS
Splendid steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:00 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.
These excursions under management of FALL RIVER LINE.
Tickets at Piers only on day of excursions.

MIDLAND BEACH,
STATEN ISLAND.
Refined amusements amid refined surroundings. Cleanest, safest bathing on the Atlantic coast. SCHEDULE OF BOATS:—From Battery Landing, 9:45 A. M., 12:15, 2:40, and 5 P. M. Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 9:45 A. M., 12:15, 2:40, 5 and 7:30 P. M.
RETURNING 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 4, and 7 P. M. On Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:30, and 9 P. M.

EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND
To Sea Cliff and Glenwood
Str. "Sagamore" lvs. Pier 5, E. R., (bet. Hanover Sq. & So. Ferry). Saturdays at 1:00; 31st St., E. R., 1:20 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 9:25 P. M. Sundays lvs. Pier 8, 9:30; 31st St., 9:50 A. M. Ret. due N. Y. 8:20 P. M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

High-Class Excursion Every Sunday to
RYE BEACH PARK on the Sound.
FAST STEAMER ATLANTIC
Leaves Stapleton (City Pier), 9:30; Battery Landing, 10:00; East 24th St., 10:30 A. M. Returning leaves Beach 4 P. M.
Round trip Reduced to 50c. (Lim. number).

SEEING NEW YORK YACHT
The Original Boat
$1.00 ROUND TRIP
Tel., 4944—Gramercy.
Hudson River Day Line, foot W. 42d St., North River, 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. every day and Sunday.

FOURTH OF JULY TOURS,
including Hotel Expenses,
$9.00 up.
Frank Tourist Co., 398 Broadway, N. Y.

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"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
BOSTON
VIA BOAT AND RAIL $2.65 ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

Providence Direct	$1.75
Fall River	2.00
Worcester	2.65

VIA LONG ISLAND SOUND.
Palatial Screw Steamers CONCORD and LEXINGTON,
WEEK DAYS & SUNDAYS AT 5:30 P. M. FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, Foot West Houston St.
"The Only Independent Line Between New York and New England."
Finest Cuisine and Service.
COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. 'Phone 9491 Spring.

JOY LINE $2.40 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.
BOSTON via BOAT and TROLLEY, $2.25
Modern Steel Screw Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE.
Providence Direct $1.50 Every Week Day, 5:30 P. M.
Worcester $2.40 Pier 19, East River, N. Y.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 290 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

$1 MANHATTAN LINE to Albany
ROUND TRIP $1.50. Good 10 Days.
ORCHESTRA.
Horses and Automobiles at reasonable rates. Leave foot W. Houston St. 6:30 P. M., foot W. 129th St. 6:30 P. M. daily. Telephone 9226 Spring.

FOR BOSTON METROPOLITAN LINE
Direct from City to City
All-the-Way-by-Water
Fare $4.00. Express Turbine
Steel Steamships YALE & HARVARD
Weekdays and Sundays. Leave Pier 14, N.R., near foot Cortlandt St., 5 P. M. Due Boston 8 A. M. next day. Same schedule returning. Tickets, etc., at Pier and Principal Ticket and New York Transfer Co. Offices throughout City.

Central Hudson Line
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Kingston, from Franklin St. week days, except Saturday, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. West 129th St., 1:30 P. M.
For NEWBURGH and intermediate landings, week days, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS {From Franklin St., 9 A. M. {West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
Go on YOUR SUMMER VACATION to the
45 Hours From New York BERMUDAS Average Temperature 70
A LAND OF CEASELESS INTEREST.
Wonderful caverns, romantic drives, inspiring views, matchless surf and still-water bathing. Cedars, palm trees & beautiful birds. Picturesque white coral houses.
Constant Sea Breezes—No Fog—
700 miles out on Atlantic Ocean.
$20 and up Round Trip
Tours of 8 days, $35.00; 9 days, $37.50 Including transportation, hotel accommodations and shore excursions.
By magnificent, new and fast ocean liner "TRENT" 6,000 tons
Sailing Saturday, July 2; Wednesday, July 13; Saturday, July 23; and every 10 days thereafter from Pier 52, North River, N. Y. Wireless telegraphy, bilge keels, orchestra, high-class cuisine, electric fans in all rooms.
Summer Tours { Jamaica, Special Summer rate, $65.00; Round trip Panama (including Jamaica), $115.00. Europe via West Indies, $250.00; returning by any N. Atlantic Line. Norway, by the new R. M. S. P. Avon, 11,500 tons, twin screw, $65.00, during July and August from England.
SANDERSON & SON, 22 State Street, N. Y., G. P. & F. A.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
From Piers 53, 59, 60, 61, and 62, North River, New York City.

American Line
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Paul....June 25, 10 AM|St. Louis..July 9
Philadelphia..July 2, 10 AM|New York..July 16

Atlantic Transport Line
London Direct.
Min't'ka..June 25, 9:30 AM|Min'waska..July 9
Mesaba.....July 2, 9 AM|Minn'ap's..July 16

Red Star Line
Dover—Antwerp—Paris.
Kroonland..June 23, 11 AM|Vaderland..July 9
Finland.....July 2, 11 AM|Lapl'd (new)..Jy. 16

White Star Line
Queenstown—Holyhead—Liverpool.
Cedric.....June 25, noon|Baltic.....July 9
Arabic.....July 2, 2 PM|Celtic.....July 16
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Adriatic...June 29, 11 AM|Oceanic...July 13
Teutonic...July 6, 9:30 AM|Majestic..July 20
Also Regular Sailings between N. Y. & Boston—Mediterranean.
All Steamers of the American Line, Atlantic Transport Line, Red Star Line, White Star Line Are Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signalling Apparatus, Etc.
Our Travelers' Checks Good Everywhere.
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY AND PIER 62, N. R., (WEST 23D ST.), N. Y.

SHORT SEA TRIPS
For Summer Vacations.
BERMUDA
the Ocean Paradise, by Twin Screw S. S. "Bermudian" July 6, 16, 27. Round Trip, $20 up.
Tours at inclusive rates, $35 up.
CANADA BY SEA
New York to Quebec via Halifax and St. Lawrence, S. S. "Trinidad," sails July 2, 16, 30, Aug. 13, 27, 1,500 miles—6 days, $45 up.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 and 563 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., New York.
Tours Round the World Aug. 23. Sept. 13-27 Westbound.
Cook's Travellers' Cheques Are Good All Over the World.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Steamship Service
Superior freight and passenger steamers sail Thursdays, 12 noon, Pier 15, East River, (ft. Fulton St.) To
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, COLON, PANAMA, SANTA MARTA, COLOMBIA,
Pacific Coast points, Central and South America. Stateroom reservation and information.
17 Battery Place. Telephone 1025 Rector,
Or any Steamship Agency.
Additional Weekly Sailings from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

FOR FORTRESS MONROE,
(Old Point Comfort,) Norfolk, and Portsmouth, Va., via Baltimore and the BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY, (Old Bay Line).
Leave Baltimore each week day 6:30 P. M. Finest steamers South of New York. Wireless telegraphic equipment. All delicacies of the Chesapeake. Delicious meals. Refreshing night's rest. Through tickets at principal railroad ticket offices. Staterooms engaged at S. A. L. Ry. Office, 1,183 B'way. Send for booklet.

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Where to go this summer—a puzzling question.
Just as likely as not you'll find the answer at 171 Broadway.
Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:30 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like. Fare to Boston $4
Telephone 5121 Cortlandt for information
City Ticket Office—171 Broadway

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
Modern—Safe—Reliable.
PEOPLES LINE TO ALBANY
ST'R ADIRONDACK, (even dates June, July,) ST'R C. W. MORSE (alternating)—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M.; W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M. weekdays and Sundays. From Albany, weekdays and Sundays, 8 P. M. ORCHESTRA.
Strs. Rensselaer and Trojan of the Citizens Line will, beginning June 24, stop at Albany in both directions, largely increasing Albany service.
CITIZENS LINE TO TROY
New Strs. TROJAN or RENSSELAER, Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., 6 P. M.; Yon

These High Class Want Advertisements Contain Many Opportunities

COUNTRY BOARD

20c. a line 1 time; 7 times 15c. a line a day; 30 times 10 2-3c a line a day.

Working Girls—Girls wishing to spend their vacation in the country would do well to apply to the Vacation Bureau, 42 West 39th St., Room 412. We have a list of boarding houses, inland and seashore, where board may be obtained from $3.50 to $5 per week. Apply by letter or in person; hours except Saturday and Sunday, 4:30 to 8:30 P. M.; Saturday, 11:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Lady wants two or three paying guests; charming suburban home; forty minutes from Broadway; especially desirable for business men. P 149 Times.

Brooklyn.

Villa Rosa, 8,799 21st Av.—Near bay; unequaled cuisine; elegant rooms; large veranda; reasonable.

FLORENCE HOUSE, Bay 17th St. and Cropsey Av.—Ocean front; first-class Hungarian kitchen.

Westchester County.

Windlemere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Convenient location; beautiful view; modern improvements; also 8-room cottage annex with board; excellent table daintily served.

Long Island.

BATTERSHALL INN,
SEA CLIFF, L. I.,
200 feet above the Sound.
Fine cuisine and charming place.
Write for Booklet or 'phone 71—Glen Cove.

THE SANSARA, Rockaway Park, the most attractive and comfortable seashore hotel; running water and electricity in every room; high-class restaurant in connection; American and European plan. J. BEISSBARTH. Telephone, 447—Hammels.

CONGRESS.—Hammels Station, South Chase Av., facing ocean—Large, airy rooms; known for excellent table; special family rates for season; $8, $10 per week. Mrs. M. Gargan, Prop.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—Jewish family with cottage desire few boarders. Sea View Cottage, Atlantic Avenue. Telephone Far Rockaway 799.

Rockaway Park.—46 Second Avenue; newly furnished apartments, with balconies overlook ocean; table excellent.

Marston Cottage, 6 Vernam Av., Arverne.—Under new management; fine table; Christian families.

MEREDITH COTTAGE, Arverne, L. I.—First-class accommodations; superior cuisine and service; music. Miss M. Maidhof. Telephone 880—Hammels.

Elmhurst.—Small boarding house; neatly furnished rooms for single and double. 84 Cook Av.

"The Plaza," Far Rockaway, Clark Av.; near ocean; station; refined, exclusive; unexcelled table.

MATTERN'S, Rockaway Park, 58 2d Av.—Rooms and board; ocean front; select patronage.

PATCHOGUE.—The Homestead; 200 yards from bay; abundant shade. Ida F. Rocap.

New York State.

Semi-camp life; tent-bungalows; beautiful farm; adjacent village. Write THENDARA FARM, Goshen, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Teaneck Inn.—Excellent rooms, good board, fresh eggs, milk, &c.; hour out, West Shore or trolley. R. J. Bingham, Teaneck, Englewood.

Rose Hill Farm, Dover, N. J.—Homelike; quiet; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products; large rooms; shade, tennis, piano.

Large Summer cottage 6 rooms, furnished, near ocean, station, and trolley; bathing; 2 acres ground. Annie Viernig, Belford, N. J.

Beautiful 9-room cottage, near ocean and station; all modern; fruit; bathing, boating, fishing. Mrs. Frank Thiel, Belford, N. J.

Large 7-room cottage; beautiful location; near ocean and station; large grove. Annie Viernig, Port Monmouth, N. J.

New England.

"ON-THE-HILL,"
Watertown, Litchfield Co., Conn.
For nervous and chronic invalids; no objectionable cases; high elevation; extensive grounds, modern equipment; terms moderate.

Say you saw it in The Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

SPECIALTIES WANTED.
Two good salesmen with capital desire exclusive selling rights for New York and vicinity of a few good specialties. A 319 Times Downtown.

A lady with social connections, having $15,000 to invest, can become a silent partner in a long-established and well-paying business. Address Confidential, Box P 77 Times. No brokers.

Confectionery.—Fine corner store on busy avenue for sale; nice ice cream parlor and big cream trade; very cheap to right party; no agents wanted. Call 2253 7th Av.

BUSINESS NOTICES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Company with $100,000 cash depositors with estate department desires to increase its business. Certificates are issued for $1 a month that give you $60 monthly when you are unable to work at your occupation. Limit of time to draw your wages under certificates is two years, or in other words, $1 may bring you in $4,040. Address The National, Room 604, 84 William St.

Any legitimate business; store, stock, or property anywhere (city or country) sold on commission; 10 years' experience; no exclusive contracts asked; no sale, no pay. Call or write in strictest confidence, HENRY D. CAMPBELL, Room 1,101, 45 West 34th St.

PRINTING.—Bookwork, 8 forms or over, 32 pp. paper up to 33x44; 1,000, 65c. a token; 3,000, 45c; 5,000, 35c.; 10,000, 32½c. PROSPECT PRESS, 188 West 4th.

YACHTS AND VESSELS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.
Modern auxiliary sloop, 35x11x4; lead outside ballast; 11 h. p. engine; fully equipped for cruising; inspected at Rae's boathouse, North Beach. O. E. Davis, 3,025 3d Av., Bronx.

For Sale.—70-ft. steam yacht; mahogany built; speed 18 miles per hour; cost $20,000; will sell for $5,000. For full particulars address C. Mayo, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Racing sloop, 31 feet, centreboard, hollow spars, built 1908; varnished deck; 51 prizes; bargain; sell for $250. Dorian, 1,783 Broadway.

For Sale.—Manhasset Bay one-design 20-footer class, champion; built 1909. Particulars, J. W. Alker, 29 Broadway.

Wanted—To rent, Old Town canoe; must be in good condition and reasonable; state full particulars. P 137 Times.

Seabury launch, 25 foot; Ferro engine, 8 horse, 2 cylinder; $550. Dorian, 1,783 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 18c. a line a day.

Horses and cows bought; have you a horse or cow you wish to sell? Send postal or telephone and I will call. Wiegel, 2,346 Prospect Av., Bronx. Telephone 112 Tremont.

Would like use of small horse in return for keep on gentleman's farm in Connecticut. A 307 Times Downtown.

MANHATTAN.
Amsterdam Avenue.

For the convenience of advertisers, the following offices will receive advertisements for The New York Times at the same rates as the main office:

AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

95, near 64th Street	Mirman & Ravis
145, near 67th Street	E. Pierson
183, near 68th Street	E. Heidenreich
443, near 81st Street	M. Merican
585, near 86th Street	L. Schwartz
643, near 91st Street	C. Norton
685, near 93rd Street	H. Lebewitz
705, near 94th Street	R. Gleich
773, near 98th Street	M. Braunstein
906, near 105th Street	L. Thomson
971, near 108th Street	M. Lewin
981, near 108th Street	I. N. Dallin
1472, near 125th Street	B. Feinstein
1523, near 126th Street	L. Aronstein
1629, near 141st Street	A. Munves
1831, near 151st Street	M. Morris
1945, near 156th Street	M. Belfer
1962, near 157th Street	S. Halpern
1994, near 159th Street	Yohalom & Sternberg
2087, near 163d Street	George Wendorf
2134, near 166th Street	A. Weiss

LOST

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—Between The Madrid and Murray's restaurant, on June 11, a circular diamond bracelet. Liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to Mrs. Chard, Murray's restaurant, 42d St.

LOST.—Double heart pearl set brooch between Flatbush and 28th, in Subway, or between 28th St., 4th Av., or 26th St., Broadway. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Stern Co., 25 West 26th St.

LOST.—Lady's old-fashioned gold locket, set with four pearls, fine gold chain, June 22, at Van Cortlandt Park Subway, Riverside Drive, vicinity 142d St. Reward. J. M. Gibson, 381 4th Av.

LOST.—Between Anderson and Laffoe Sts., Hackensack, N. J., gold watch, initials E. L. C. Large reward offered. E. L. Card, 102 North Moore St., New York City.

LOST.—Monday evening, on 6th Av. Elevated, between 14th and 140th Sts., small leather suit case containing papers of importance. Z 303 Times Downtown.

LOST—Watch fob, on Thursday evening; initials "F. M. H." on locket; finder will be suitably rewarded. F. M. Hartman, 255 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Monday, in Subway, German silver bag, containing glasses, change, powder puff; initials C. M. on purse; reward. 423 W. 146th St.

LOST.—Thursday, between Liberty St. station of C. R. R. of N. J. and financial district, $250. Taylor, care Gem, 86 Warren St.

LOST.—Decoration Day, lady's gold watch and fob, 3d Av. Elevated to Hoboken. Liberal reward. P. G. M., 549 West 54th St.

LOST.—Diamond pin, green stone in centre, between 149th and 125th Sts. Liberal reward. Hollender's Bath, 149 West 125th St.

LOST.—In Luna Park, Dreamland, or vicinity, enameled violet pin. Please return 364 West 57th St.; reward.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, June 22; large reward if returned. Bronx Garage, 528 Morris Av.

LOST.—June 16, small leather purse containing 3 keys and money. P 137 Times.

$100 REWARD for return of black cob horse, two white hind feet, black carriage and harness. Brown Bros., 168 East 83d St.

LOST AND FOUND—CATS, DOGS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—A black Pomeranian with white spots on breast, 3 teeth missing. Erlanger Athletic Club, 48 West 54th St. Liberal reward.

LOST.—Bull terrier, all white; no questions asked; liberal reward on return to owner. M. Arensberg, 137 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Brindle bulldog; no collar. Reward. McCarty, care Stevens, 500 West 111th St., c/o.

WILL GIVE $30 if suitable when dog is returned. Call after 7 P. M., Brignole.

FOUND

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND, June 23.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Inquire Detective Bureau, (Correspondence Room,) Grand and Centre Sts.: Bay horse and open wagon, boxes of human hair, diamond collar button, sorrel horse and peddler's wagon, leather satchel containing a mink boa, silver mesh bag, dress suit case, containing men's wearing apparel; valise, containing ladies' wearing apparel; bay horse and single rack truck, bay horse and landau, fox terrier, black horse with bandages, 16 black fox collarettes, one pointed fox collarette, and 8 black fox collarettes.

FOUND, June 24.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St.—2D AV. ELEVATED: Cigars, bag, pocketbook, papers, overcoat, shirt, coat, wrapper, wire, bottle, bolts, curtain stretcher. 3D AV. ELEVATED: Samples silk, photo, handle, 2 purses, bill folder, lunch box, fob, book, roll manuscript, roll magazine, music roll, shoes, shirt front, package elastic, muffin, bathing suit, shirt, collar, &c.; wedge and hammer, basket, drugs, eggs, package drugs. 6TH AV. ELEVATED: Tea pot, cane, 2 handbags, candy, chain, eyeglasses, book, 3 pair gloves, engravings, pictures, music, stationery, fan, paste, pipe, hat, pillow case, collars, 2 shirts, collar, samples, tools, piece wood, casting. 9TH AV. ELEVATED: 4 umbrellas, coat, pictures, cap, case, key, book, purse cans, shirts, demijohn, package metal, ties, bottles, collars, can varnish, pair gloves, ring, medicine. SUBWAY: package twine, 2 umbrellas, scarf pin, sum money, match box, 3 pocketbooks, purse, book, receipts, photos, card case, gloves, pair rubbers, collars, oil cloth, bag, advertising matter, buttons, 3 waists, coat, &c.; pair trousers, newspapers, tool bag, knife, pan, box washers, yardstick, fishing pole, music stand.

FOUND, June 23.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City, N. J.: Packages, umbrellas, coffee can, cane.

FOUND, June 23.—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Two packages, umbrella, bag.

FOUND, June 23.—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.: Two umbrellas, hat, pair of gloves, three packages.

FOUND, June 23.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City, N. J.: ON RAILROAD TRAINS—Child's hat, six packages, veil, lady's cape, lady's umbrella, two rolls of music, purse, sweater and pair of slippers, two pair of eye-glasses, umbrella. 23D STREET BOAT—Two packages. CORTLANDT STREET BOAT—Two packages.

FOUND, June 23.—CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. Apply Supt. of Marine Dept., foot of Liberty St.: LIBERTY STREET FERRY—Memorandum book, packages of law papers.

FOUND, June 23.—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, Grand Central Station: Three umbrellas, two packages, hat, pair of eye-glasses and case, lady's coat, envelope.

FOUND, June 24.—NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO. New Bedford Line: Overshoes, comb, suit pajamas. Providence Line: Shirt, box. Fall River Line: Pocketbook, (empty,) pajamas, cap, 1 key, hair comb, pair eyeglasses, gold chain and locket, 2 combs, note book, pair child's shoes, lady's parasol.

HELP WANTED,
EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER; excellent opportunity; $15-$20.
Office Assistant who can typewrite; $6 start.
Stenographer, large wholesale house; quick advancement; $9.
Receiving clerk; good place; easy hours; $15.
EMPLOYERS' REFERENCE SERVICE,
144 WEST 23D ST.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, typewriters, office assistants, cashiers, furnished free. Wright Agency, 335 Broadway. Franklin 973.

STENOGRAPHERS, &c.—Efficient stenographers, clerks, furnished free; fac-simile typewriting, translations. Jupp Exchange, 87 Nassau. 4221 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, male, female, furnished free. Murray Hill 4470. Universal Exchange, 1 West 34th.

Domestic Help.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 320 5th Av. Telephone 4,527 Madison Square. Superior domestic help.

COLONIAL BUREAU, 56 West 39th.—Strictly reliable maids, nurses, domestic help. 5582 Murray Hill.

SELECT HELP FURNISHED.—Duncan's Help Exchange, 66 West 133d St. Telephone 1447 Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED,
EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

CALL 4747 HARLEM for best colored help; city, country. Victoria Bureau, 36 West 133d St.

COOKS, houseworkers, laundresses, chambermaids, useful men; city, country. 110 West 134th St. 486 Morningside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 88 West 134th St.; bond, $1,000, guarantees colored help. 1119—Harlem.

RELIABLE help furnished, all branches; city, country. Porter's Bureau, 142 West 133d. 94 Morningside.

SHEPHARD'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU furnishes first-class help; city or country. 107 West 135th St. 6916 Morningside.

The New York Times welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation.—Adv.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 58 West Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

HELP WANTED—MALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

AGENTS WANTED—Best selling automobile accessory; something new; quick to take; thousands being sold; investigate. Star Supply Co. Atlanta, N. Y.

GOOD AGENTS to solicit for first-class lots, $100 and upward, on easy terms; 30 minutes from New York City Hall; liberal commission. Hardy, 60 Liberty St., New York.

A WELL-APPEARING young man of good address can secure a position in an automobile advertising department. Apply Room 201, Times Building, before 10 A. M.

ESTIMATOR.—First-class, experienced estimator on fireproof building work; good, permanent position to capable man. Apply in person to George A. Fuller Company, 111 Broadway.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER wanted at shop in Bayonne, N. J.; man with previous experience in machinery or iron work trade preferred. Address by letter only, Bergen Point Iron Works, foot of West 5th St., Bayonne, N. J. State age, experience, residence, and salary wanted.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES WANTED.—Write for New York examination schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. 225 P, Rochester, N. Y.

HIGH-GRADE stenographer and operator of Smith Premier visible machine; salary, $18. Apply Smith Premier Typewriter Co., 319 Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED.—No experience required; hundreds of positions now open paying from $100 to $500 monthly; our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," will show you how to get one of them; write (or call) for it today. Address National Salesmen's Training Assn, 1,210 Flat Iron Bldg, New York. Branches Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Atlanta.

SALESMEN, intelligent, willing workers, over 25; good paying, steady positions; no experience required. 50 Stuyvesant St., 10th St., near 2d Av.

SALESMAN.—Bright young man for retail cigar business; state where and how long employed since leaving school. A 299 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Popular price ladies' coats and suits; city and office trade. Lasker, 28 W. 4th.

WANTED.—VETERANS THAT SERVED IN CUBA, CHINA, PORTO RICO, PHILIPPINES, GUAM.' GRAND OPERA BUILDING, 209 W. 23RD ST., 3RD FLOOR, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 26TH, TWO O'CLOCK. BRING DISCHARGE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—Dressmaker; well made and becoming gowns, equal to best establishments in city; ten years' experience in construction of gowns for the 400; prompt, reliable, and reasonable. Mme. Cully, 138 West 48th St. Phone 1883 Bryant.

COMPANION.—By well-bred young woman as traveling companion; services exchanged for expenses; reference required. Address E. G. C., 7 Brownell St., Stapleton, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Girl of 17 desires position as stenographer and office assistant; willing and trustworthy. Address C., F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, careful; any machine; transcribes accurately, intelligently; $12; references. Executive, 133 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, accurate transcripts from difficult dictation; A1 references former employer. Exceptional. P. O. Box 1,251.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally bright; good education; spells, typewrites well; some experience. Helena, 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent speller; reads notes well; operates machine neatly; $8. Stenographer, 198 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY desires position as companion or nurse to child; thoroughly capable; best references; country. Apply Clara de Hirsch Home, 225 East 63d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.-A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books, $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,204. 'Phone 2114—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER. — Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit-loss, business statements. Christie, 860 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; books opened, audited, systems installed; firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 184, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2825—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2253—Stuyvesant.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, opens books, takes trial balance, &c.; entire charge; $5 upward monthly. P 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, writes up, balances books; regular intervals; moderate. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOY, 15, graduate, with talent for drawing, desires position. Address M., F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR and MECHANIC.—Single, 26; strictly sober, no tobacco; careful driver; private family; city, country; best references; moderate wages; useful, willing, obliging. Address, care Flynn, 15 East 86th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer in Europe; married; mechanic; three years with present employer. C. S., 1,364 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR-COACHMAN.—English, single, 29; experienced autos and horses; references. King, 105 West 64th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position as chauffeur; can repair. W. Maguire, 310 West 44th St.

DENTIST, Norwegian graduate, $25 week, with reputable dentist. Bakke, care of Bergman, 168 President St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Eight years' experience; operate typewriter; highly recommended. Rockmore, 1,587 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced city salesman is open for a good line of ladies' dresses; acquainted with office trade; commission basis only. P 142 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, office and outside work experience; desires position; references. A 303 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

I-I.—879 WEST END AVENUE, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway express station, and surface cars; beautiful vine-covered house, finest location N. Y.; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table; more foliage than country; cooler.

77TH AV., 2,053, (23d.)—Airy, well-furnished rooms; home table; well-kept house; references.

147TH, 237 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; home comforts; board optional; terms reasonable; transients.

24TH ST., 476 WEST, London Terrace.—Light housekeeping suite; dentist's private home; electric lights, fans, telephone; scrupulously clean; $7; unusually desirable; investigate.

44TH ST., 242 WEST.—Single and double rooms; running water; moderate; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Well-appointed house; excellent table; telephone; references.

50TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 327 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bath; small rooms; table board; transients.

Advertisements of doubtful character are deemed objectionable and are excluded by The New York Times.—Adv.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

58TH ST., 336 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bright, cheerful, and tastefully furnished; table unsurpassed.

58TH ST., 306 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, well-furnished rooms; excellent board; 'phone; references; Summer rates.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, finely furnished; running water; excellent table; moderate.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; private bath; single room; unexcelled cuisine; table guests.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Three cool rooms, bath; single, en suite; refined; parlor dining; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated; large closets; with or without bath; parlor dining room; excellent table; transients accommodated; Summer rates; table board; telephone, Christians; references required.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table guests; parlor dining room; references.

79TH ST., 135 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Excellent Home Cooking. Desirable Rooms.

80TH ST., 150-152 WEST.—Pleasant, cool rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests; telephone.

80TH ST., 141 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; high-class house; moderate; parlor dining; telephone; references.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Double and single rooms; pleasant Summer location; table board.

82D, 74 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms; table guests; Summer rates; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Desirable large, also small room; parlor dining; excellent cuisine; table guests.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant rooms; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board; telephone; near Park.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Attractive rooms; superior table; parlor dining; transients accommodated; telephone; table guests.

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Rooms in high-class boarding house; Summer rates; table guests.

94TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences. 'Phone 3371 Riverside.

102D ST., 243 WEST.—Near Riverside; exceptionally large, handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; excellent table; boarding house atmosphere eliminated; other accommodations; reasonable.

103D ST., 93 WEST.—Attractive sunny double rooms; board optional; 2 flights; references exchanged. O'Connor.

123D ST., 112 WEST.—Large and small rooms with superior table; Christians.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Furnished rooms; table guests.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL, 519 West 123d St.—Single or en suite; American or European plan.

——NORECE HALL——
79th, 114 West.—Rooms, en suite or single, with private baths; breakfast or all meals if desired; transients accommodated; references required.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 842.—Pleasant room, suitable for gentlemen; private family; home comforts; references.

East Side.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; 'phone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike; first-class table board; nicely furnished small rooms; telephone.

21ST ST., 46 EAST.—Large, pleasant rooms; sanitary plumbing; excellent table; references.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; transients; Park privilege.

28TH ST., 125 EAST.—Large rooms, all conveniences; Southern cooking; table board; 'phone; transients; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights.—River view, Wall St.; Subway, five minutes' Broadway; corner trolley connects seaside; neighborhood, house high class; parlor floor, rooms furnished, unfurnished; table choicest products New York markets; $9 to $12. 905 Main.

Bronx.

A GRAND large room, $3.50; wide view, breezy, on Longwood Av., (917;) Prospect Subway 2 blocks; best board $4.00. Barnes.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—$17.50 per week, American plan. Apply direct or 1,122 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Parlor floor room with extension; physician or bachelors; also single room.

82D ST., 119 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; running water; baths; telephone; gentlemen only; inquire mornings.

83D ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with bath; private house; telephone.

83D ST., 56 WEST.—Pleasant, cool room; suitable for one or two; references; private house.

84TH ST., 14 WEST, near Park.—Cool, pleasant rooms; attractively furnished; refined surroundings; telephone.

85TH ST., 140 West.—Large back parlor, with kitchenette; also one other desirable room; telephone; 86th St. Subway.

91ST, 21 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Desirable rooms; all conveniences; select house; moderate; telephone.

91ST ST., 169 WEST.—Large, airy front rooms; suitable for three; Subway; telephone; reasonable. Cole.

91ST ST., 31 WEST.—Well furnished large, also small room; running water; Summer rates.

94TH, 137 WEST. — Substantially furnished large rooms; running water; private house; telephone; gentlemen only.

95TH ST., 50 WEST, Near Park.—To Subway express; only few accommodated; Summer rates; references.

95TH ST., 330 WEST.—Two rooms, adjoining; gentlemen; references. Apartment 11.

101ST ST., 190 W.—Large, light room; clean, cool; private family; one flight; $3.50-$4. Quin.

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—Cool breezes; parlor and bedroom; bath; telephone; Morningside Heights; reasonable; references. Wilford.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, Near 110th Broadway Subway.—Large, cool room; elevator, 'phone, shower. Wells.

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—Airy, outside rooms, second floor; telephone; $3 to $5. Apartment 3.

117TH ST., 100 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, one or two gentlemen or couple; private family. Levenson.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Handsomely furnished cool airy rooms; elevator apartment; private family; Subway. Root.

120TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large room, newly furnished; strictly private house; all conveniences; doctor's family.

127TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; select house; desirable location; summer rate.

138TH ST., 628 WEST.—Desirable furnished, cool room; running water; private house; shower; Subway; reasonable.

FURNISHED rooms for men only. Hotel Clemens, 98th St., Amsterdam Av.

MOST DESIRABLE location in New York City; in the 70s, near Broadway and 72d St. express station; tastefully furnished large room; references required. Address G. L., Box 256 Times.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 843, Corner 127th.—Handsomely furnished suites four, five rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; lowest Summer rates; $10 weekly upward; beautiful room, bath, kitchen, $3, $5 weekly.

East Side.

1—76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates.

9TH ST., 18 EAST, near 5th Av.—Large and small, cool rooms; transients; reference.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable well-furnished rooms, large and small, for gentlemen.

43D ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large, attractive room, private bath; also small room.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; single room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

49TH ST., 50 EAST., (Near Madison.)—Attractive room; also small room; reasonable; reference; telephone.

55TH ST., 106 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms for gentlemen; large, small; reasonable.

68TH ST., 220 EAST.—Large front room; hot and cold water; bath; private house; convenient location.

72D, 249 EAST.—Beautiful large room, adjoining dressing room; respectable party; quiet private house.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large and small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

MADISON AV., 175.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; also hall room; breakfast; reference.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 23c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

$225 Chickering Baby Grand Piano, $6 monthly; $25 Mason & Hamlin Organs, $2 monthly. Goetz & Co., 81 Court St., Brooklyn.

Mason & Hamlin two manual organ; suitable for mission. 416 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

MACHINERY

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

For Sale—New tenoning and morticing outfit; does coping; less than half ordinary cost; greatest capacity and efficiency; machine demonstrated. Mechanical Engineering Co., 133 Reade St.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE.—Sale of the Furnishings of the Continental Hotel & Cafe Co.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, acting under and by view of order of the United States Circuit Court, will expose for sale all of the personal property and furniture of the Continental Hotel and Cafe Co., being the furniture and equipment now used in the Continental Hotel at 9th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF JUNE, 1910, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, southeast corner of 15th and Chestnut Sts., second floor, Philadelphia, Pa.

The furnishings and equipment of the Continental Hotel and Cafe Co. will be sold as a whole, and no bid of less than $20,000 will be received for the same. The bidder shall pay the sum of $10,000 on account at the time of the sale, which said sum shall be forfeited in the event of the bidder's failure to comply with the decree of confirmation, and the balance of the bid shall be paid immediately upon confirmation of the sale by the Court.

The purchaser is entitled to delivery of the property within seven days after the date of the confirmation of the sale.

By consent of the Netherlands Co., landlords and owners of the property, I am authorized to state that the Netherlands Co., as landlords, will accept the purchaser of the said property as tenant, under a lease similar to the existing lease with the Continental Hotel and Cafe Co., for a period of five years, if such purchaser be satisfactory personally, and I am further authorized to state that Charles A. Bradley, the holder of the liquor license, will transfer the license, subject to the approval of the License Court, to the successful bidder property from the owners.

For further particulars apply to Frank Kimble, Receiver, Continental Hotel and Cafe Co., 9th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

at such sale, who shall receive a lease of the

SAMUEL S. ELLIS, Auctioneer.
M. THOMAS & SONS.
The Hotel Will Continue in Operation.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.

Wednesday, June 29th, 1910

at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
150 shs. Mexican Lead Co. common.
25 shs. Cosmopolitan Land Co.
250 shs. Bay Ridge Park Improvement Co.
200 shs. Otis Elevator Co. common.
40 shs. Ridgefield Electric Co.
10 shs. Port Richmond Natl. Bank, Staten Island.
27 shs. Northern Bank of N. Y.
10 shs. Union Exchange Natl. Bank, N. Y.
7,452 shs. United Copper Co. Prefd.
$31,000 La France Copper Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.

SURROGATE CITATION.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNIE C. PHIPPS, HELEN HOFFSTOT, HENRY F. HOFFSTOT, JOHN G. HOFFSTOT, ANNIE W. SHAFFER, HARVEY W. SHAFFER, HENRY PHIPPS, and JOHN S. PHIPPS, and to all persons interested in the estate of HARVEY L. SHAFFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of July, 1910, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Annie C. Phipps, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said county of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

The New York Times rejects fraudulent and objectionable advertising of all kinds.—Adv.

The New York Times welcomes and treats confidentially any information that will aid in excluding fraudulent and objectionable advertising.—Adv.

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Language outfits for study without teacher. Quick, easy, satisfactory method. Week's trial free.

NEW HAVEN RAISES SINGLE-TRIP FARES

Files New Passenger Tariff Providing for General Increase Throughout System.

SOME POINTS NOT AFFECTED

Hearing on Commutation Rates to and from New York Given by Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Material advances in single trip passenger fares were announced to-day by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, which filed new tariffs with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. They will become effective on July 23, unless suspended by the commission. While the increases may be considered general throughout the system, they do not affect all points. For instance, there are no advances between New York City and way points.

From New Haven, from Providence, and from Springfield, Mass., to way points, the increases range from 15 to about 20 per cent. From New Haven the increase to Portland, Conn., is 10 cents, to Willimantic 15 cents, to Greene, R. I., 25 cents, and to Providence 30 cents.

From Providence the increase to Northford, Conn., is 25 cents, to Colchester 15 cents, to Plainfield 10 cents, and to Summit, R. I., 5 cents. From Springfield, Mass., the increase to Hartford, Conn., is 20 cents, to Middletown 25 cents, to Haddam 30 cents, and to Fenwick 35 cents.

These may be regarded as typical of the advances. In some instances they are increases over the rates made by the tariffs effective on May 1, which generally provided for advances.

Hearing was given by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day to representatives of a number of the railroads running out of New York City which have announced increases in their commutation passenger rates, effective on various dates from June 26 to July 5. The railroad men presented arguments as to why they should not postpone these increases until Aug. 1, as requested by the commission owing to protests from the New Jersey State Railroad Commission and a number of commercial bodies in the State.

No decision was reached to-day by the commission and no statement was made to-night in regard to the matter, which will receive further consideration.

COMET PHOTOGRAPHS ARRIVE.

Indicate That Tail of Halley's Wanderer Is Carbon Monoxide.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 24.—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology received to-day a remarkable series of photographs of Halley's comet from the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona. The rarity of the Flagstaff air made possible clearer photographs than have ever before been taken of the comet, and prove, according to the astronomers, that the comet's tail was nothing more than carbon monoxide acted on and illuminated by electricity.

The principal object in each of the five plates sent is the comet's head, a bright line, varied in character. It may be described popularly as a string of beads of light. The variations are due to light emitted by the head of the comet and to irregularities in the sensitiveness of the photographic plates.

The examination of the comet's spectra brings out the fact that while the head is practically a continuous line of light, though varied, the light of the tail is quite uniformly developed along three bands. Such a phenomenon as this, it was said at the Institute this afternoon, has been observed in the case of the Daniels comet and others, but nobody seemed able to identify the bands. They were not hydrocarbon, hydrogen or cyanogen.

Dr. Fowler at the South Kensington Laboratory discovered that carbon monoxide at a very low pressure and with electrical discharges gave three characteristic bands. These carbon monoxide bands are the strong ones in the tail, where one would expect tenuity and where it is pretty certain that there are electrical discharges.

The evidence is strong, therefore, in the light of the photographs, that the tail of Halley's comet was carbon monoxide acted upon by electricity. The head, on the contrary, shows cyanogen very strongly, hydrocarbon bands and reflected sunlight. The observations show that the head and tail are very unlike.

BRAKE BROKE, CARS CRASH.

Four Men, Brooklyn Bound, Slightly Hurt in Rear-End Collision.

As John Drake, motorman of an Eighth Street car crowded with passengers, last night threw on the brake to avoid running into a Fourteenth Street car ahead of it, in front of 133 Essex Street, the brake chain snapped and the two cars crashed together.

The rear platform of the Fourteenth Street car was crushed in and four men were slightly cut about the legs and arms. All were attended by Dr. McGrath of Gouverneur Hospital and all went home. Traffic was tied up fifteen minutes.

ADOLPH TUCK A BARONET.

Head of Art Publishing Firm One of Those Honored by King George.

It was announced in this city yesterday that among the baronets created by King George of England in his first distribution of birthday honors on Thursday was Adolph Tuck, managing Director of the English house of Raphael Tuck & Sons, art publishers, and Vice President of the New York house.

The new baronet, who with his wife and daughter is now at the Plaza, is due to sail for England to-day on the Cedric.

Mayor Drops Suit Against The World.

There was an echo of the excitement of the last municipal campaign yesterday when there was filed in Brooklyn an order discontinuing a suit for libel brought by William J. Gaynor, now the Mayor, against the Press Publishing Company. The proceedings had to do with articles in The New York World, published during the campaign. Supreme Court Justice Kapper signed the order of discontinuance. The suit has been dropped without costs to either party to the action.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.
1:30—163 Norfolk St.; James Boust..... $10
1:45—620 West 122d St.; Mrs. Hale.....None
2:20—59 2d Av.; unknown.....None
2:25—161 East 74th St.; Mr. Phelps..... $10
7:00—2 Doyers St.; Tuxedo Restaurant..None
7:00—301 West 150th St.; J. Cavanaugh.. $25
9:40—5,223 Broadway; Jacob Weber..... $800
P. M.
1:45—217 West 68th St.; Max Isaacs.... $100
2:15—168th St. and Riverside Drive; unknown .....Trifling
3:20—644 East 12th St.; Herman Kessler. $5
3:55—1 East 132d St.; August Welz..Trifling
4:10—174 Willis Av.; John Kelly.....Slight
4:15—633 3d Av.; Mrs. Kelly..... $100
4:15—399 3d Av.; Saresti Brothers..... $20
5:27—223 East 73d St.; James Williams..None
5:45—41 Hester St.; unknown..... $500
7:45—116 E. 10th St.; K. Shultz..... $5
7:47—24 Mangin St.; J. Cohen.....Trifling
7:50—341 W. 22d St.; S. B. Smith..... $5
8:40—110 Manhattan Av.; Protestant Half Orphan Asylum.....Slight
8:40—643 Morris Av.; unknown.....None
9:15—2,402 8th Av.; unknown.....None
9:15—621 5th Av.; Kant Real Estate Co... $25
9:15—804 Union Av.; unknown.....None
9:20—536 W. 45th St.; Minnie Smith....None
9:15—40 W. 36th St.; Mrs. Buggs..... $5

CAN'T TAX GRAMERCY PARK.

Appellate Division Concurs in View That It Increases Surrounding Taxes.

Gramercy Park, owned by the residents surrounding it, is not subject to taxation, according to the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, handed down yesterday. This decision dismissed $1,750,000 assessments against the park by the Tax Commissioners.

An appeal from the action of the Commissioners was taken by the trustees of the Park—Henry W. Poor, John Hone, Jonas Henry Lane, Stuyvesant Fish and James W. Pinchot—and a writ of certiorari was granted. Hamilton Odell was appointed referee to review the case.

He decided that the park improved the surrounding houses and property, enhanced values, and this property, on account of the park, was assessed at a higher rate and paid larger taxes than would be the case without the park.

PUPILS' DRESS SHOCKED HER.

But Newark Teacher Gets Orders to Let Youngsters Appear Without Collars.

Because she objected to small boy and girl pupils coming to school in low-neck attire in the hot weather, Miss Anna E. Sayre, Principal of the Lincoln Primary Public School in Newark, N. J., has stirred up a hornets' nest in the Vailsburg section of that city. Many of the parents have been sending their youngsters to school dressed for the intense heat—the girls leaving off their guimpes and the boys their collars.

When Miss Sayre looked over the pupils she announced that she was shocked, and then forbade the children to appear again in hot-weather garb. When some of the girls and some of the boys ignored the order they were punished by having to stay in after school and write "guimpe" and "collar" a certain number of times.

A number of parents protested to Addison B. Poland, Superintendent of Schools, and he agreed with the parents that guimpes and collars were unnecessary, and instructed Miss Sayre to allow the children to appear in school without guimpe or collar if the parents saw fit to dress them that way.

THROWS ACID IN MAN'S FACE.

Girl Was Jealous Because He Was to Marry, His Parents Say.

Detectives from Newark Police Headquarters are looking for nineteen-year-old Rose Armband of 348 Morris Avenue, that city, who, because Max Kaplan, 21 years old, of 311 Springfield Avenue, Newark, spurned her threw the contents of a bottle of vitriol in his face early yesterday morning. Kaplan is in the Newark City Hospital in a serious condition.

The Armband girl had Kaplan arrested on May 22 last year, but he was released, and went to Philadelphia to escape the girl. Kaplan returned home on Aug. 28 last and she informed the police. He was arrested, but again released.

Miss Armband and her sister waited yesterday morning in a doorway at Springfield Avenue and Sayre Street, and when Kaplan passed the former hurled the acid, crying: "Take that, you dog!"

The parents of Kaplan said the girl was jealous of Annie Wattman, 18 years old, of 117 Ludlow Street, New York, who was to be married to Kaplan in August.

AEROPLANE HITS POST.

Machine Wrecked and Aviator Slightly Hurt in Mishap at Providence.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, June 24.—While making a landing after a successful flight in his Curtiss biplane at Narragansett Park this afternoon Joseph Seymour struck a post fixed in the ground which had been concealed by the long grass.

The machine was wrecked, and Seymour was hurled forward. His arm was lacerated and his wrist sprained.

Nurse Killed by a Farm Truck.

While crossing Richmond Avenue at La Forge Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., last night, Miss Florence Howard of 750 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, a trained nurse, tripped on the trolley tracks and fell just as a heavy farm truck driven by Joseph Coleman was rolling along them. Before Coleman could stop the horses the truck had passed over her, crushing her chest, and she died before medical aid could reach her.

Yacht Collides with an Oil Barge.

While steaming up Hell Gate against a strong ebb tide yesterday afternoon, the yacht Christabel of the New York Yacht Club, with a party of men and women aboard, ran between a tug of the Devoe Oil Works and a barge which the tug was towing. Striking the hawser, the yacht drew them together. One side of the barge crushed the yacht's bow. She was able to continue, though.

16-Year-Old Killed by Reckless Dive.

Willard Nammack, the sixteen-year-old son of Coroner's Physician Nammack of Jamaica, L. I., died last night in St. Mary's Hospital at Jamaica as the result of an injury received on Thursday night. With some other boys, on their way back from Far Rockaway he went swimming at Harbor Haven, on the edge of Jamaica Bay, and while diving, his head struck the corner of a submerged platform. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital with a fractured spine.

NAMES A SUPERVISOR FOR THE CITY RECORD

Patrick J. Tracy and His Deputy Out with a Broadside from Investigating Committee.

DAVID FERGUSON APPOINTED

No Charges Against Tracy, but He Comes In for Criticism Along with McClellan Board.

Patrick J. Tracy, Supervisor of the City Record, and his deputy, Henry McMillen, resigned yesterday, following the submission of the supplementary report on the administration of the office made by the investigating committee appointed by the Mayor. The Board of City Record, which is composed of the Mayor, the Controller and the Corporation Counsel, met immediately after the receipt of the resignations and elected David Ferguson as Mr. Tracy's successor.

The Mayor's committee has pointed out various abuses and wastes in the city's expenditures for printing in their two reports, declaring that the conduct of the office was particularly lax during the administration of Mayor McClellan. While none of the charges were made directly against the Supervisor or the Deputy, paragraphs in the supplementary report charging neglect of duty are believed to have caused the resignations.

The Mayor indicated several days ago that if Mr. Tracy did not resign he would be removed. Both the Supervisor and Deputy McMillen were "hold-overs" from the last administration. Tracy was appointed in January, 1904. He received a salary of $5,000. McMillen was under civil service and had held office since April, 1895. He received a salary of $2,500 a year. Tracy was an active Tammany man, and so was McMillen to a lesser extent.

Mr. Ferguson is a Democrat, but has never been active in politics in the city. He is said to be peculiarly fitted for the position, being a newspaper reporter of twenty years' experience. He was born in Norfolk, Va., in 1867, and was educated in the common schools of Brooklyn. He started his newspaper work with the old Morning Journal here when only 19 years of age. For the last thirteen years he has been on the staff of the New York World, doing special financial and investigating work, such as the Hughes insurance inquiry. He lives at 397 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. He is married and has three children.

The Mayor has received a letter from William George Foster, who was mentioned in the reports as the "unofficial attache" of Mayor McClellan's office who received commissions on city advertising contracts, in which he takes exception to several statements made in reference to him. He says:

I, at no time, had anything to do with the designation or change of designation of papers. The papers were designated by the Board of City Record, and in the cases where changes were made in the designations in the Mayor's office, you will find that such changes were from the papers I represented to papers which I did not represent, and so were adverse to my interests.

I may add that I had nothing to do with advertising which came from the Corporation Counsel's office, nor with that which came from the Board of Water Supply.

The service which was rendered by me to the newspapers, and which they, of their own free will, without any political or other pressure or inducement, deemed adequate reason for employing me, did not have anything to do with the soliciting or getting of advertisements.

Mr. McMillen's successor has not yet been named.

An Order for Devlin's Arrest.

Bernard J. Roesler, a baseball enthusiast, who had an encounter with Arthur Devlin, the third baseman of the Giants, in the same with the Brooklyn team at Washington Park on Thursday afternoon, got a warrant for Devlin's arrest from the Myrtle Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Devlin is now out of town with his team. Roesler says he will also institute a suit for $5,000 damages. He told Magistrate Naumer that he was knocked unconscious for nearly five minutes as a result of a blow in the face from Devlin. One side of his face was swollen when he appeared in court.

Freight Handlers Victimized.

After an investigation of charges that saloon keepers and small bankers were charging freight handlers money to find work for them and then sending them to employment agencies, Delegate Bloch told the Central Federated Union last night that the charges were true. He said that the men paid from $25 to $35 for work, and then an employment agency charged them $2 more. He had affidavits in proof of the charges, and the C. F. U. decided to ask the District Attorney to act on them.

Fire Drill in Orphanage Stops Panic.

Ninety-four girls and seventy boys, inmates of the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, at 110 Manhattan Avenue, formed in line at gong signal last night and marched out into the back yard in perfect order when a curtain in the room of Mrs. Young, a caretaker, on the third floor, blew into a gas jet and caught fire. Mrs. Young pulled down the blazing curtain and stamped out the fire before the firemen arrived, and the children then were marched back to bed.

TIMES SQUARE SEES A RAID.

Police Break Into Ramapo Club, Calling It a Gambling Place.

The breaking of a car wheel at 6 o'clock last evening gave Inspector Richard Walsh 5,000 spectators in addition to the usual Times Square crowd for his raid on the "Ramapo Club," an alleged gambling house, on the third floor of a building at Broadway and Forty-ninth Street. Seven prisoners were taken in the raid.

At a quarter of six Inspector Walsh, Capt. Thomas Palmer of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, Lieut. Strobel of the Inspector's staff, and twelve policemen in uniform, armed with axes, crowbars, and seven "John Doe" warrants issued by Magistrate Harris in West Side Court, alighted from a patrol wagon in front of the building and at once began an attack on it. The entrance to the building is in Forty-ninth Street. The police found the door at the ground floor locked, but it yielded to a few blows of an axe, and the police rushed in.

At the top of the first flight of stairs, however, was an "ice-box door" so cleverly and so strongly constructed that the weapons of the raiders had no effect on it. After battering it with axes and crowbars for ten minutes, with no effect, the police gave up the attack and held a consultation.

Then a ladder was brought and placed against a twelve-foot high wall that separated the Broadway sidewalk from a vacant space in the rear of the besieged building, and over this wall the blue-coats clambered, with the crowd cheering them on, placed their ladder at the sill of a window on the second floor, smashed it, and swarmed in.

The police say they found sixty men occupying a room 14 by 30 feet in size, equipped with tables for poker, craps, and stuss and a blackboard for the display of racing results. Cards and chips littered the floor and were joined in a moment by two telephones, yanked from the wall by the raiders. There was no resistance on the part of the sixty men, the only exit besides the windows with a three-story drop being the door by which the police had entered. The sixty were lined up, while the seven for whom the police had warrants were picked out. After their names had been taken the rest were allowed to go.

The evidence against the club, Inspector Walsh says, was obtained by two civilians, former gamblers, now attached to Police Headquarters.

TO SETTLE EL PASO CLAIM.

Mexico and United States Sign Arbitration Convention on $5,000,000 Strip.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The convention providing for the arbitration of the dispute between the United States and Mexico over the Chamizal zone at El Paso, Texas, was signed at 9 o'clock to-night by the two Governments. Secretary Knox attached his signature on behalf of the United States and Ambassador De la Barra for Mexico.

The treaty provides for the arbitration of the question by an American Commissioner, Gen. Anson Mills; a Mexican Commissioner, Fernando Beltran y Puga, and by an eminent Canadian jurist yet to be selected.

"I am very glad, as is Secretary Knox, that an agreement has been reached in this dispute," said Ambassador De la Barra on leaving the residence of the Secretary of State, where the convention was signed. "We are discussing the names of the Canadian jurists submitted for the third Commissioner, but have not agreed upon any one yet. How soon an agreement will be reached I cannot say."

The dispute arose out of the fickle course of the Rio Grande River. In the river's meanderings Mexico claims that by a process of erosion the river cut out a new channel at El Paso, Texas, whereby the strip of land in question was detached from the Mexican mainland. The United States contends that the territory was added to the State of Texas by a process of accretion, sands from the Mexican shore being deposited on the Texas side of the river. Under existing treaty agreements the title to the land, valued as high as $5,000,000, depends upon whether the channel of the river has changed by accretion or the erosion of a new channel.

Woman Found Floating Identified.

A woman was found floating in the Hudson River at the foot of Ninety-fourth Street last night by Edward Dierberger, a boatman. At the West 100th Street Station, where the drowned woman was taken, she was identified by Mrs. Mary Heller, who is employed by Mrs. M. Foster, 300 Riverside Drive, as her sister, Mrs. Margaret Donnecker of 91 Evergreen Place, Brooklyn, who had been visiting her. She wandered away on Thursday night to enjoy the cool breezes at the river's edge.

Trolley Car Starts a Runaway.

George Coulton of 287 East 136th Street, the Bronx, was driving a team of horses attached to an empty truck up the Clason Point Road, in the Bronx, at 6 o'clock last night, when a trolley car came up behind and frightened the horses into running away. After racing along for two blocks the horses suddenly attempted to turn out of the car track, the shock throwing Coulton off the wagon and under the wheels of the truck. His scalp was badly torn.

PLAN BIG CHANGES IN TIMES SQ. SUBWAY

Architects for the Hub Building Submit Designs for New Entrances.

WILL ABOLISH THE KIOSKS

Platform on Uptown Side Will Be Widened and Four Stairways Built in Place of Present Ones.

Plans for extensive alterations to the Subway entrances on the uptown side of the Times Square station have been submitted to the Public Service Commission and the Interborough Railroad by Clinton & Russell, architects of the new twenty-story building soon to be erected on the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, opposite the Times Building. It was said yesterday by Greenwood & Co., agents for the Hub Building Company, that a favorable report on the changes was expected within the next week or so, and then practically everything would be ready to begin work.

This new building will adjoin the twelve-story Fitzgerald Building, now nearing completion on the Forty-third Street corner. The present kiosks in front of the Shanley restaurant will not be removed until work begins on the larger structure on the Forty-second Street corner.

The plan, as worked out by the architects, provides for the elimination of the two stairways which now furnish entrances and exits to the uptown track on the east side of Broadway. The new stairways, seven feet wide, will be put directly in the middle of the block, one being on either side of the main entrance to the building. From the building line the width of the sidewalk will be twenty feet, but the Subway entrances will extend nearly six feet beyond the building line, reducing the sidewalk width for a few feet in the centre of the block to 14 feet 6 inches.

In addition to these main entrances, there will be two other entrances from the wide arcade within the building, one being directly at the Forty-second Street entrance, near the eastern end of the structure, while the other will be in the middle of the building, where the Forty-second Street arcade joins the arcade from the main Broadway entrance. These arcades will be unusually wide, and will be lined on each side by booths and small stores.

The entrances within the building will necessitate widening the uptown platform to a considerable extent. The present Subway boundary wall will be entirely cut away and will be moved several yards back toward the east, removing the present storage rooms, which occupy a large part of one end of the main platform.

It was learned yesterday that the Interborough officials objected to paying the entire cost of these projected alterations, but notified the Public Service Commission that they would pay $5,000 toward the work of enlarging the platform, so as to give ample facilities for entrances into the building.

The tearing down of the buildings on the Forty-second Street side of the Broadway block will not begin before August or September.

CUSTODY OF TAYLOR CHILDREN

Mrs. Taylor Obtains Them—Jack Taylor Can See Them Two Days a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 24.—Jack Taylor of this city, and equally well known in New York, from whom Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor, daughter of former Gov. Flower, obtained a divorce, will be allowed to see his three children, Frederick, Rosemary, and Flower, two days in each week for two hours at the home of his parents, but only when some one else is on the premises. Justice Watson M. Rogers of the Supreme Court this afternoon granted an order to that effect after former Senator Spooner and Attorney Robert Monroe of New York had appeared before him on a motion to confirm the report of Referee Andrews.

Justice Rogers granted an interlocutory decree to-day giving Mrs. Taylor custody of the three children. Three months hence a final decree will be granted, leaving Mrs. Taylor free to marry. Taylor himself cannot marry in this State before five years.

The testimony of Mrs. Taylor's witnesses covers 394 typewritten pages. The bulky package, together with a bundle of telegrams, pictures, and other exhibits, was filed here this afternoon under seal.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT

LEADING PHYSICIANS NOW AGREE THAT ALCOHOLISM CAN BE CURED

Intemperance Formerly Called a "Weakness" —Now Recognized as a Disease.

ALCOHOLISM A DISEASE—
Physicians have long since recognized that Alcoholism is a disease, the same as Morphinism or other drug addictions. No thinking person doubts this.

WHAT DOCTORS SAY—
Your physician will tell you that continual indulgence in whiskey, wine, brandy or other strong alcoholic beverages will eat away the stomach lining and create a morbid craving for more and more stimulants. Usually drunkenness is progressive, getting worse and worse and requiring more and more indulgence.

"WILL POWER"—
What shall be done to help the poor sufferer who has acquired this unfortunate craving for drink? Shall he be abandoned to his fate? "Will power" can't restore the stomach to normal conditions, and usually the drunkard has very little will power.

TREATMENT NECESSARY—
Everybody knows that medical treatment is necessary in the vast majority of cases for the chronic inebriate to be restored to sobriety and normal health. The Oppenheimer Treatment offers a release from the intolerable thrall of Alcoholism.

NO DETENTION—
It is not necessary to lose valuable time from your business by shutting yourself up in a "sanitarium" or hospital. Short calls at the Oppenheimer Institute will be sufficient, and a very short course of treatment usually effects a cure.

NO PUBLICITY—
The Oppenheimer Treatment is given under conditions which insure absolute privacy. The Institute is located in a quiet residential street; the patient comes in contact only with physicians; there are no public records of any kind; there is no possibility of publicity.

MODERATE EXPENSE—
The expense of the Oppenheimer Treatment is very moderate considering its thoroughness and value. It is not a vest-pocket nostrum, but it is a scientific and medically approved treatment administered by specialists.

WRITE, CALL OR PHONE—
If interested, you are invited to make inquiries as to the reliability of the Oppenheimer Institute, which has had a successful experience covering many years. Some of the leading public and private citizens of the United States are interested in the Oppenheimer Institute.

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STRAWS

More styles to choose from than usual and no possible chance to go wrong.

$2.00, $3.00 and $4.00

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Broadway at Houston St.
Broadway at 12th Street
Broadway at 28th Street
Broadway at 36th Street
Broadway at Beaver Street
Fifth Ave. at 42d Street
Nassau Street at Fulton St.
Only Brooklyn Store: 371 Fulton St., Opp. City Hall.

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The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes
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1195 Broadway
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246 West 125th St.
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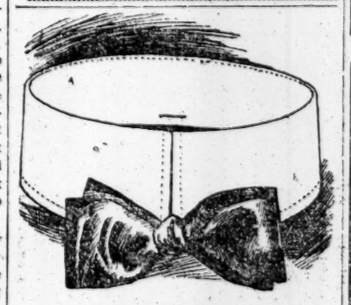
EVERY good make is here—American Hosiery Co., Gotham, B. V. D., Porosknit, Otis and the rest, Union Suits, coat cut undershirts, knee drawers, 50c upwards.



A Red-Man Collar
BASSWOOD
has the close-front "Teakwood" effect and is lower all around. A summer collar; 2 for 25 cents.
EARL & WILSON.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
For the Ocean Dip
Wool Swimming Suits, .98, 2.49, 2.98, 3.98
Sweater Knit Swimming Suits, 5.00

Soft Cuff Shirts, 98c
Value 1.50
Of handsome mercerized madras --in plain white & fancy stripe.
Scotch Madras, 1.49
French Flannel, 2.50
All with turn over cuffs.
Athletic Underwear, 49c; worth 75c
Bought by the case, sold by the piece, in Nainsook, Balbriggan, Madras and Lisle.

PARAMOUNT IN THE BOOK FIELD.
In the first five months of 1910 The New York Times published 90,038 lines of book advertising—a greater volume than any other publication.
With its circulation closely approximating 200,000 copies among readers with education and means, The New York Times gives publishers and booksellers greater and more valuable publicity than any other medium in the world.
The New York Times Saturday Review is the acknowledged literary authority of America.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. "Don't miss it at any cost."—Eve. Sun. THE FANTASTICAL MUSICAL COMEDY, THE ARCADIANS
HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-day, 2:15. LAST NIGHT. RESUMES IN AUG. THE SPENDTHRIFT with EDMUND BREESE.
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. "A play every man should take his wife or prospective wife to see."—Eve. Journal. HENRY MILLER & COMPANY in HER HUSBAND'S WIFE.
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, W. 42d St. Mats. To-day & Wed. FREDERIC THOMPSON presents GIRLIES with JOS. CAWTHORN & MAUDE RAYMOND
JARDIN DE PARIS Summer and Winter Garden. Atop N. Y. Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Table Chairs $1. SMOKING. REFRESHMENTS. F. ZIEGFELD, JR.'S, New Song Revue, Staged by Julian Mitchell. FOLLIES OF 1910
60—ANNA HELD GIRLS—60
GAIETY B'WAY & 46 ST. EVS 8:15 MAT. WED & SAT 2:15 FORTUNE HUNTER WITH JOHN BARRYMORE

America's Foremost Theatres and Hits.
BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. Lew Fields' Production of THE SUMMER WIDOWERS Cast Includes Lew Fields and Irene Franklin.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. Extended Until Sat., July 9. THE MIKADO All-Star Cast.
Lew Fields' Herald Sq. B'way, 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. MARIE DRESSLER in Tillie's Nightmare.
LYRIC 42d West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Last Matinee To-day, 2:20. Last Week De Wolf Hopper in A MATINEE IDOL. with LOUISE DRESSER. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29 (Seats on Sale) LOUIS MANN In a New Comic Play THE CHEATER

AMERICAN ROOF DAILY MAT. DOWNSTAIRS IN THEATRE, 25c. THE BARNYARD ROMEO WITH ALL-STAR CAST. Joe Welch, Cissie Curlette, Wm. Courtleigh & Co., Mlle. Lo's Artists' Models, others.
PLAZA Daily Mats. 25c. Nights 25 & 50c. 12—ALL-STAR ACTS—12 Montgomery & Moore, Billy Clifford, others. 59th St., Mad. Av.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mat. Every Day. CORSE PAYTON'S COMPANY. The Heart of Maryland June 27—"The Two Orphans." 10-20-30c.
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c.-$1.50. Greatest Comedy Hit in 20 Years. SEVEN DAYS
Keith & Proctor 5 THAVE. 13th St. & B'way. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. VICTOR MOORE, Marvellous Griffith, Marshal Montgomery, Jane Courthope & Co., oth's
H AMMERSTEIN'S ROOF Daily Matinee MLLE. POLAIRE and 12 BIG ACTS
COLUMBIA BURLESQUE. Daily Mats. 15c. to 50c. B'way & 47th. Evs. 25c. to $1. Smoking Permitted.

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EVERYTHING NEW BUT THE OCEAN.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1910 12 PAGES

HENRY VAN DYKE

WHY not be frank and say it without fear?
Of all our poets none I better like,
In certain moods and seasons, than van Dyke,
Whose mellow Bird-Songs make the birds more dear.

Song-sparrow, veery, whippoorwill—who else
Interprets them with sympathy more keen?
Who deeper into real bird-life has seen,
Or of their haunting music better tells?

Nor poet only. Deft with essay, tale,
And sketch (wherein the angler's art has place),
In all he writes we find peculiar grace,
A temper kind, and faith that does not fail.

Who owns the Mountains he has taught us plain;
The charm of Talkability is his;
Life, to his mind, a well-aimed Arrow is;
And Builders strive and labor not in vain.

With him we've sat where Friendship's Fire has burned;
There of far lakes and forests he has told;
We by dear Little Rivers' banks have strolled,
And of the mystic Yorrow Lily learned.

What wonder that we love this gentle friend?
Be his choice books our comrades to the end!

A. EMERSON PALMER.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

ONE DOES NOT think of clothes-cutting as a profession, unless one happens to be a clothes-cutter. And one may be a cutter of clothes, and seek to dignify his calling by terming it a profession, without doing anything to make it worthy of the name. All this we learn from the American Tailor and Cutter for June, which has some very earnest words on the subject. The editor tells of "a doctor friend" of his, who declined an invitation to an entertainment, because for some time he hadn't been able to read, as usual, for two hours a day, and had to catch up with that part of his professional work. "That is what it means to be a professional man," he exclaims; "not to go to school and then learn only by experience, but to study constantly to perfect one's self."

The Professional Clothes-Cutter

Those cutters who are fond of talking about their "profession" usually fall far short of what a professional man should be. How many cutters give two hours a day or even two hours a week to reading and study of the intricacies of the trade? It would be a safe bet that not one per cent. spend any of their leisure time in perfecting themselves as cutters. The only rule to follow that will surely lead to advancement is to read, study and experiment. The first gives you new ideas, the second classifies them, and the third winnows out those which are of advantage to you in business. It is the man with ideas who is a leader; not the one who does only what other men have done before him.

WE REPRINT this, not for the benefit of tailors and cutters—who have already seen it, indeed—but for the good of any of our readers who may be engaged in callings not commonly regarded as professions, and that certainly are not learned professions; and even tailoring and cutting would hardly claim to be one of these. In his baccalaureate sermon or address at the City College last Sunday, President Finley made the point with the graduating class, that it was not at all important that all of them should become "professional" men, strictly speaking; but that it was of the very first importance that they should all have the same regard for their life's work, whatever it might be, that a member of a learned profession has for his particular vocation. A tinsmith, a tanner or a green-grocer can dignify his calling—and himself—by taking a dignified and honorable attitude toward it, toward himself and toward the world in general; and Dr. Finley showed characteristic sound sense and imagination in giving this advice to the City Collegians. Herbert condensed the whole matter into the oft-quoted couplet:

Honoring One's Vocation

> Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws
> Makes that and th' action fine.

THERE ARE two burning questions in literary London. One is, Who wrote the biography of George Meek, Bath Chair-Man, "by Himself"? And the other, Who is dramatizing "Ann Veronica"? Because no one has been named in the announcement of the dramatization of Mr. Wells's earlier novel, it is assumed—or is said to be assumed—that Mr. Wells himself is acting as his own playwright; and because Mr. Meek writes to the newspapers to protest that he himself wrote his own book some people are disposed to think he did so. But if it proves to be anything but pure fiction, with Mr. Wells as its sole and sufficient author, we shall be the most surprised "we" in all America.

H. G. Wells and "George Meek"

MR. ASENATH CARVER COOLIDGE, apparently of Watertown, N. Y., is conducting a vigorous literary propaganda against bloodshed, whether in war or peace. He is "down on" battleships, fire-cracker-and-toy-pistol Fourths and even—we judge from certain scenes in his latest publication, a tiny booklet called "Our Nation's Altar"—on slaughter-houses. A more effective movement against noise and danger is Mayor Gaynor's effort to secure a "sane and safe" celebration of Independence Day in New York City this year. This, indeed, must commend itself to every sane citizen. Only a robust patriotism can prevent the adult American from regretting that his country ever achieved its independence, when the customary "noisy Fourth" is splitting his ears and shattering such of his nerves as have survived the strain and racket of the days we do not celebrate. And that same patriotism should prevent our inflicting upon ourselves, annually, a greater loss in killed and wounded than we suffered in any of the battles fought to win our independence. Our vaunted sense of humor, too, should teach us not to play into the hands of our whilom enemy, as we have been doing for over a century. John Bull must smile audibly, when he sees the American list of casualties due to the Revolution of '76 enormously lengthened every year, though his own losses ceased in the eighteenth century. But the matter is too serious for laughter on this side of the water, however absurd it must look from the foreign point of view.

"Our Nation's Altar"

AS THE new science of aviation develops out of experiment and mere reckless pleasuring toward practical use it is noteworthy that its descriptive terms are changing from classical form and derivation to Anglo-Saxon synonyms. Instead of "aeroplanist" and "aeronaut" we are beginning to say "airman"; and doubtless we shall soon have the pleasing alliteration of "able airman," the two corresponding, respectively, to seaman and able seaman. One of the magazines advertises in big letters an article for its next issue on the "present status of the science of airshipping." The word requires less tongue-twisting for its pronounciation than "aeronautics," which so many, even of the fairly literate, can only manage by transposing the "r" before the "e"; and it conveys just as clear an idea. The American does not like words that it is bothersome to speak, and so he is likely to make short work, of one sort or another, of the present cumbrous terms of the new science, as soon as it becomes a practical adjunct of his daily life and business.

Airships and "Airmen"

A NUMBER of English men-of-letters pass judgment on Mark Twain in the June Bookman—Jerome K. Jerome, Barry Pain, J. J. Bell and others. Arnold Bennett pronounces him "a divine amateur." E. V. Lucas, who met him at a Punch dinner, was surprised by "the almost tremulous gentleness of his expression," which he rightly ascribed to "age and bereavement." Pett Ridge was thus presented to him: "This is Mr. Pett Ridge, well-known as the Mark Twain of London." The younger man saved the day by saying: "He didn't mean that. What he intended to say was that you were the Pett Ridge of America." The two humorists got on famously together.

Mark Twain and Pett Ridge

JOHN STUART MILL

As Revealed in Two Large Volumes of Letters Now for the First Time Given to the Public

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA

England's Lack of Sympathy with the North Clearly Explained

By GEORGE LOUIS BEER

THOUGH nearly forty years have elapsed since the death of John Stuart Mill, only in the present year have his letters been given to the public.* It was his habit to preserve the carefully corrected drafts from which the actual letters were transcribed, and it is in the main from this source that Mr. Hugh Elliot has made his selection. A considerable proportion of this large mass of papers Mill himself had marked for future publication, and everything so marked is here included; in addition, the editor has selected others which he thought of sufficient interest and importance. It is obvious that a better text would have been procured if access could have been gained to the letters actually sent, for in copying from his drafts Mill probably made some additions and omissions, as well as numerous minor changes. Although intending to exclude all hitherto published letters, for some reason Mr. Elliot has reprinted that of January 26, 1863, addressed to John Lothrop Motley, which had already appeared in the well-known "Motley Letters." In this instance, at all events, the draft and the final letter differ in many respects. Apparently with some purpose—for there are the usual signs indicating an omission—Mr. Elliot cut out the long introductory paragraph. But, barring this, there are considerably more than a score of verbal differences. In no manner is the fundamental meaning altered, but one change may be cited as showing Mill's fairness in dealing with those differing with him. The letter to Motley reads: "The anti-slavery feeling is now thoroughly raising itself. [In the draft "rousing" occurs, which is probably the word Mill actually used.] Liverpool has led the way by a splendid meeting, of which The Times suppressed all mention." Appended to this in the draft appears the following severe clause, which was omitted from the letter itself: "Thus adding, according to its custom, to the political dishonesty a pecuniary fraud upon its subscribers."

Dealing as they do very largely with matters of purely contemporary interest, it is somewhat unfortunate that the publication of these letters should have been so long deferred. An earlier date would have been a much more timely one. As they reveal no secrets, nor anything that in any way could have offended any person or injured any cause, whatever justification there may be for this delay must be sought elsewhere. In fact, the letters are to the last degree impersonal, and deal purely with intellectual matters. They throw no light on Mill's real personality, and in themselves would serve to emphasize the erroneous, but very prevalent, view that he was merely a "logic-chopping machine." They convey the distinct impression that to him "life was a purely intellectual experience." That most subjective writer, Carlyle, felt this lack, for in one of a series of peculiarly impersonal yet spiritually and intellectually introspective letters addressed to this Scottish friend, Mill writes: "Truly I do not wonder that you should desiderate more 'heartiness' in my letters, and should complain of being told my thoughts only, and not my feelings." In another letter of the same series, Mill replied as follows to a similar complaint from Carlyle: "You ask me to write with abandonment. * * * I have not, and have never had, any voluntary or rather intentional reserve with any one whom I value, certainly not with you. * * * I am sensible in myself of a want of spontaneousness, a self-consciousness even in the act of confiding, which is perhaps natural enough

(Continued on page 381)

*THE LETTERS OF JOHN STUART MILL. Edited, with an introduction, by Hugh S. R. Elliot, with a note on Mill's private life by Mary Taylor. Portraits. 2 vols. Longmans, Green & Co. $6.50.

"THE SCIENCE OF HAPPINESS"

A Formula by a True Epicurean Whose Motto Is Contentment, with Virtue—or Vice-Versa

DR. HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS has written a book* which he calls "The Science of Happiness." The scientific man will say at once, "There's no such thing." It is surprising that, after all that scientific physicians have said about Mrs. Eddy's "science," one of them should fall into the error that any formula, either for happiness or salvation, could properly be so termed. This author's common sense, however, shows that it is due not to an uncritical estimate of the value of his message, but to carelessness. In reading the book, you will find one or two other cases of this. In part, but not for the most part, it treats of physical hygiene. It contains a philosophy of living; and its purpose is the same as Seneca's, in most of his letters, or Hamerton's. He begins by saying: "The problem of happiness is the problem of problems, * * * for savage and for civilized man alike; for hod-carrier and for psychologist." This is flat; but the author believes in variety both for body and mind, and a bit further on he says: "To inveigh against that highest product of culinary art, the New England pie, is next door to an assault upon the Constitution."

He naturally finds it necessary to begin in his talks on happiness with the basis of it—a sound body; and what he has to say on the interrelationship of body and mind is perhaps the clearest and best that has been written on the subject since Hack Tuke attracted general attention to it in 1858. But the most suggestive part of this work is his discussion of the mental aspects of the problem of happiness. It is addressed to fortunate beings who have discovered that they have only mediocre minds. Young, middle-aged, or old, this author holds out all the hope that they could ask. Did not Emerson point out that the difference between men was small, but important? Dr. Williams is earnestly interested in the qualities of that difference and says some very suggestive and interesting things about it. Of course the problem is as old as Aesop with his fable of the hare and tortoise, but this presentation is fresh and valuable; and while it may, or may not, awaken any to become another Priestley or Schliemann, and while the nut at the bottom of it, interest, is still uncracked, it should open the door to a good share of happiness for many. He also has some sensible things to say about courtship, marriage and parenthood, and makes a good, hard cut at the bugaboo romanticism that sometimes works for ill. What he says is commendable. What may seem beautiful may be selfish. Humanity cannot hide from its hosts of incompetent and half-competent children. Ellen Key is right in saying that the coming age is to be the age of the child. This commercial age's business experience, unique in history, has added vastly to our fund of common sense, and its children will gradually get the benefit. Dr. Williams also considers the bringing-up of children. He doesn't believe in telling them fairy stories. It is rash in a layman to criticise a trained physician in his own field; yet one may venture to believe that Dr. Williams doesn't understand fairies as a sensible child or a poet does.

Dr. Williams seems to be a true Epicurean—no small attainment. His motto is, "Contentment with virtue"; or he will let you put it the other way. He advises making a competence as the first step to higher things—enjoyment of the liberal arts and sciences; in other words, to make gold the servant of a good life. Very few can hold, practically, to such a high ideal. He bolsters it with many platitudes addressed to idealists that mar its atmosphere and are not needed. To have, with beauty in the inner life, as much gold as a temperate man can carry, does this need persuasion? Of course—to come down to the modern life we have to live—between poor Mr. Crawley of the Hogglestock parsonage and Bishop Proudie, for instance, who would hesitate? But, much as we might like to be Mr. Crawley, to find contentment with his hard lot would be another matter. When poverty comes on the stage, we're nearly all Blepsidimuses.

BLEPSIDIMUS—O King Apollo, and ye gods! Whither must one fly?
CHREMYLUS—Ho, cowardly beast, will you not stay?
BLEP.—By no means.
CHRE.—What, shall we two men fly from one old woman?
BLEP.—Yes, for 'tis Poverty, you wretch. There's nothing anywhere more ruinous.
CHRE.—Stay, I beseech you, and fight it out.
BLEP.—With what sort of weapons or strength? For what kind of breastplate is there and what kind of shield that the abominable wretch doesn't put in pawn?
[Exit.]

Dr. Williams's book is interesting. He is a wide reader, as was to be expected in the author of his other books. He has browsed with writers, from that queer old Egyptian who, though he might almost have reported Noah's table-talk, wrote the "Prisse Papyrus," mourning the passing of the good old times, down to Hamerton and Emerson; but his book is not what its title promises, a formula for any sure or lasting happiness.

*THE SCIENCE OF HAPPINESS. By Henry Smith Williams, M. D., LL. D. Harper & Bros. $2.

MARCUS AURELIUS, STOIC

A STRIKING illustration of the effect upon the student of prolonged study of any particular author may be readily discerned in Dr. F. W. Bussell's latest contribution to pure philosophical literature—his long-expected commentary on Marcus Aurelius and the later Stoics.* The familiar bluntness and the vagaries of the unpracticed style of the old emperor-philosopher are clearly reflected in this curious combination of modern scholarly English and ancient Greek, in which the author attempts to construct a logical dissertation from the extant utterances of the later stoics. Although clearly designed for a limited constituency of philosophers and theologians—in whom we presuppose a reasonable familiarity with the history of stoicism—Dr. Bussell encumbers his book with a rather long, tedious, detailed review of the immediate predecessors of Aurelius, particularly of his master, Epictetus. Yet, as he proceeds with his analytical inquiry into the stoicism of the meditating emperor, these early conclusions are lost sight of, and the promised analogies and development seem to have been forgotten.

However, the close student of stoicism will be fully rewarded for a careful study of Dr. Bussell's commentary. Feeling, with the true instinct of the Greek scholar, the inadequacy of any English translation, the author presents copious excerpts from the original Greek text, and has succeeded in gathering into logical and coherent groups the familiar "tumbled heap of detached aphorisms" of the "Meditations." To the average student, this elaborate attempt is somewhat disenchanting, particularly after having read Randall's delightful translation and appreciation of the same work; for, though an enthusiastic admirer of the personality of Marcus, Dr. Bussell unhesitatingly reveals the inherent inconsistencies of the master Stoic's philosophy.

Of particular interest are the author's "disclosures" of the "lurking antinomies in monistic hypotheses," and his conviction that stoicism (as a creed) "is an entire anachronism, impossible of revival." These, and the treatment of several other topics of equal interest to modern speculative philosophy, lead us to regret that the limitation of his subject compelled him to give them passing consideration only.

*MARCUS AURELIUS AND THE LATER STOICS. By Vice Principal F. W. Bussell, D. D. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

SELECTIONS FOR SCHOOLS

Two important additions have been made to the Cambridge University Press's little library of English Literature for Schools by the publication of "Selections from the Spectator" and "Selections from the Paston Letters." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 40 cts. each.) The former is introduced by J. H. Lobban, lecturer in English at Birkbeck College, London, who attempts to show what sort of publication the Spectator was and what sort of men were engaged in the making of it. Mr. W. D. Jones presents the Paston letters, and his selection is designed especially to illustrate English social life in the fifteenth century. He tells who the Pastons are, and shows why historians value their letters so highly.

ROMAN CITIES IN ITALY

And in Dalmatia—An American Archaeologist's Researches and Historical Reconstructions

THERE is one kind of history for which it may be claimed that it is not only the most imperishable of all, but also the best written. It is that which is inscribed in the monuments of a whole people. Here we have a history composed not by a single chronicler, with all the errors to which a single judgment is liable, but by a whole race, eagerly applying itself to the task of writing its effort upon the history of its age. This kind of history is termed archaeology. But we need not be deceived. It is only another name for a living and vital autobiography by which, when it has been unearthed, we enter through the mediumship of some living person into communion with the defunct.

Prof. Frothingham, who occupies at Princeton University the chair of Ancient History and Archaeology, has added another to his several distinguished efforts to tear aside the veil that so thickly enshrouds the past. In "Roman Cities in Italy and Dalmatia"* we see him, in fancy, tanned and happy, clambering up goat paths or diving into cellars, wearing out his shoe leather generally on rocky hillsides, and sometimes even nobly enduring, only in the end to be baffled and "driven back by legions of predatory fleas" (as he amusingly describes to us), in an altogether lively, original and fruitful quest after that shadowy fable time which clings around the names of Romulus and Remus at its core. In his individual researches, and also as sometime Director of the American School of Classical Studies in Italy, he has been fortunate in contributing discoveries which are of far more than merely local interest. He has sometimes succeeded, as here, in supplying information which is an entirely fresh commentary on ancient texts, as well as on modern opinion; and since this branch of study has become, ever since its establishment as a serious and scientific pursuit, a matter of the deepest interest to the most enlightened Governments, we may well congratulate ourselves on an American's contributions toward its furtherance.

Mr. Frothingham has given us a work of historical reconstruction which will be as eagerly welcomed by the lay as by the scientific reader. In a chapter reciting certain brilliant discoveries made in the hill cities close to Rome itself Mr. Frothingham reminds us—not without a tinge of irony in his enthusiasm—that

> If it were in Greece, instead of Italy, an abandoned ruin of half the size and in bad preservation, difficult to reach, and quite bare of bed and board, devoid of the mellowness of years and marred by recent diggers, we should undoubtedly flock to it amid much discomfort, as we do to Tiryns and Mycenae. But, being in Italy, where it is de rigueur to admire only the Baedekerized and subsidized show places and things of imperial times, these ruins, unsurpassed in the world, remain the peaceful appanage of their proud inhabitants.

In Italy, indeed, almost one's whole attention is concentrated on the work of the Middle Ages—its ecclesiastical painting and architecture; and outside of Rome and Pompeii few people ever become aware of the existence of a bright, authentic and genuinely Roman Italy. The Italy with which this book deals is primarily Roman Italy—the Italy, that is, which in the end Rome and her legionaries built, but which in the beginning built Rome; its importance, therefore, as a running commentary on that vast field of civilizing effort which is summed up in antique Roman history may at once be felt. For most of us, our knowledge of pre-Roman Italy is summed up in the story of the brave Aeneas arriving from Troy with his father on his back. At a little later date, we recall the fable of the she-wolf that suckled the Roman twins, or the story of Cincinnatus, or that of the geese whose cackling saved the Capitol. And without such monuments as Prof. Frothingham and others have brought to light it is difficult to see how we could have any other notion than that of a "prehistoric" Roman history as applied to these times. But from the time of that modern renaissance which began in the eighteenth century with Gibbon and Winckelmann, and was continued in the nineteenth century with Mommsen and with Marion Crawford (at two ends of the scale), and still more from the thousand and one practical discoveries which have been made on the field of ancient civilized life itself, a new era and an infinitely more fascinating story have swum into our ken.

Though not always free from conjecture in his conclusions, Prof. Frothingham is frank in such instances to admit the uncertainty; while, on the other hand, in those fresh and often startlingly illuminative ideas to which his researches sometimes point, even when these run counter to the accepted opinion, either ancient or modern, we feel that the balance of opinion is on his side. In yet other cases, as in the matter of the ruined City of Norba, close to Rome, which still seems to him "the most promising of the ruined cities of early times in Italy," although he was denied by the Italian Department of Fine Arts the privilege of completing, "by some modest excavations," the highly suggestive survey which he had already begun; yet he had the satisfaction of being called on afterward to do the honors of the place to the Italian Archaeological Commission, which not only came to investigate the work that he was doing, but in the end proceeded itself to excavate! Although he is too polite to say so, perhaps such restrictions, more than aught else, have prevented Italy from assuming hitherto that importance in archaeological research which has been long since conquered for Greece by both foreign and Government workers.

From cover to cover Mr. Frothingham's work is absorbingly interesting, and while some of the more technical accounts of his findings will probably be skipped by the lay reader, none who are interested in the subject can afford to miss the main lessons which the book serves to illustrate, or the graceful and happy spirit in which it is relieved by beautiful descriptions of natural scenery and some choice bits of historical and personal anecdote. We are shown as in a vision some of the means by which Rome won first her own independence, then her supremacy over her neighbors and over all Italy, on the way to a world empire; for Mr. Frothingham has followed her footsteps across the Adriatic into Dalmatia, whence she passed through the Iron Gates of the Danube toward the Black Sea.

*ROMAN CITIES IN ITALY AND DALMATIA. By A. L. Frothingham. 61 full-page illustrations. Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.75.

"THE PRECIOUS METALS"

IN presenting a subject such as the precious metals in a text where it is necessary to quote chemical formulae and describe processes of refining, it is difficult to write in a way that will interest a non-technical reader. This art of presentation is possessed, however, by T. Kirk Rose, author of "The Precious Metals, Comprising Gold, Silver and Platinum" (D. Van Nostrand Co., $2). The book begins with a short history of gold, followed by a discussion of its properties, compounds of gold, alloys of gold, the occurrence of gold in nature, its extraction from its ores, and the treatment of gold ores by crushing, amalgamation and by wet methods. A similar procedure is followed in discussing silver and platinum. The subjects of minting and assaying of gold and silver bullion are treated in separate chapters, followed by an account of the production and the consumption of the precious metals.

The author is chemist and assayer of the Royal Mint in England, and is familiar with his subject at home and abroad. He has not attempted to prepare a substitute for the larger treatises on metallurgy, but has succeeded in grouping, in clear and concise form, a complete and elementary reference book for the layman. For those who wish to go more deeply into the subject, there are numerous references. In treating of the refining of metals, he gives the details of the electrolytic method used extensively in the principal mints in the United States, stating its advantages and disadvantages. The process is not used in the English mints. All of the principal formulae used in the treatment of precious metals are given in detail, with practical suggestions as to their working value. The volume is fully illustrated and compares well with other books in the Westminster Series which have been reviewed in these columns.

NOTES ON ART BY "A. E. G"

MODERN Art at Venice, and Other Notes," by A. E. G., are clever little expressions of opinion by a critic well informed concerning the technical side of the painter's art and decidedly eclectic in taste and judgment. As the title indicates, they are notes on various exhibitions and artists, such as one might scribble on the margins of a catalogue and afterward bring into some logical connection by a thread of harmonizing comment. Among mere records of likings and preferences we occasionally come upon a bit of capital comparison that makes us wish for criticism at longer breath. It is admirable, for example, to find in the backgrounds of Maxfield Parrish's charming illustrations close kinsmen of Durer's engravings and the subordinated landscapes of the Primitives, and there would be ample pleasure to be got from an intelligent development of the comparison. (New York: J. M. Bowles.)

GEORGE SAND'S LIFE AND WORK

An Unpretentious Book About the Great Novelist by an Open-Minded French Academician

By H. W. Boynton

A LARGE part of the charm of this book* lies in its spontaneity and its unpretentiousness. M. Doumic is an Academician, but does not for that reason dress himself or his theme with the inconvenient seriousness which the Teuton who is about to speak ex cathedra instinctively dons as a garment of office. The wit, the gayety, the good humor of this book are racial as well as individual. M. Doumic has made himself thoroughly familiar with George Sand's life and writing, but he professes to offer here neither a full biography nor an exhaustive criticism. But apparently light as his touch is, he has made an incomparable sketch of the most extraordinary woman of her day. There seems to have been a considerable market in America of late for a species of shallow and scandal-mongering "memoirs"—the rakings and combings of the European Courts of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, or the assembling of details connected with the love affairs of this poet or that famous woman of the world. Books of this kind are not only trivial in themselves, they are disheartening as evidences of a latter-day prurience which we should like to think did not exist. A book like the present is an excellent model of memoir literature as it should be. No career might have more easily exposed itself to the smirking, peeping methods of the biographical tattle-tale. George Sand was a woman to whom impulse was law, and many a lover held his brief ascendency over her. But her impulses were never consciously low. She was an incurable dreamer and romanticist, and while each of her amatory dreams lasted she sincerely fancied the man of the hour to be lord not only over her, but over the world. Some of her infatuations were ridiculous or touching, according as the observer perceived the core of noble feeling which underlay her apparent whims. And it is clear that in each of her affairs, with Musset and Chopin as well as with the others, her part was the more magnanimous. The Pagello episode is hardest to find excuses for, but even he had in her eyes all the beauty that may lie in health and simplicity to a woman who has long devoted herself to a sick man of genius. Her liaison with Alfred de Musset had hardly carried them to a solitude à deux in Venice before Musset informed her that he had been mistaken: that he did not love her. He then fell violently ill, and for weeks George Sand nursed him night and day, snatching what moments she could to write like mad for money to support them both. The Pagello incident which followed cannot efface the merit of her disinterested care of Musset. The whole Musset affair had been prefigured in George Sand's novel "Lelia." "This," he says, "is worthy of notice, but not at all surprising. Literature sometimes imitates reality, but how much more often reality is modeled on literature."

In all his treatment of this perilous part of his theme M. Doumic maintains the utmost discretion, blinking none of the facts, but putting them in their right relation to the sum total of facts connected with the life and character of his subject. There was nothing of the wanton about her. Married very young to a man of no mind or character, who quickly tired of her, she was thrown into violent revolt against the conventional view of the sexual relation. Her earlier novels and plays express in one way or another the revolt of femininism. Later she came to see the protective and necessary character of the marriage law. As she grew older the matter of sex ceased to preoccupy her. She became an ardent democrat, humanitarian and Socialist, and brought all the power of her pen to bear upon the conveyance of her theories. "The eighteenth-century philosophers," says M. Doumic, "had changed the object of literature. Instead of an instrument of analysis, they had made of it a weapon for combat, an incomparable weapon for attacking institutions and for overthrowing governments." Like all the other writers of her day, George Sand aspired to be "a torch on the path of humanity." France had become the hotbed of new systems and panaceas, and the only difficulty was to choose between them.

The fantastic movement of Saint-Simonism first claimed George Sand, and she conceived one of her extraordinary enthusiasms for Leroux, its eccentric leader. She is, she declares, "only a pale reflection of him, a fanatical disciple." She is even ready to throw everything she has written into the fire, "in order to write, talk, think, pray and act under his inspiration." From Saint-Simonism she easily passed to Socialism, and her novels at once became tracts for the propaganda. So in due time she became a chief mouthpiece of the revolutionary movement of '48. She is struck (not dumb) with the behavior of the people at the barricades. They are "great, sublime, simple and generous, the most admirable people in the universe." George Sand was to live to find her confidence in popular virtue shaken; but there was always some new enthusiasm to take the place of the old.

Her special merit, her real claim to remembrance (she herself prophesied that she would be forgotten in fifty years) was, M. Doumic decides, that she was "the good fairy of the contemporary novel."

The triumph of naturalism, by influencing taste for a time, may have stopped our reading George Sand. At present we are just as tired of documentary literature as we are disgusted with brutal literature. We are gradually coming back to a better comprehension of what there is of "truth" in George Sand's conception of the novel. This may be summed up in a few words—to charm, to touch, and to console. Those of us who know something of life may perhaps wonder whether to console may not be the final aim of literature.

*GEORGE SAND. Some Aspects of Her Life and Work. By Rene Doumic. Translated by Alys Hallard. Eighteen portraits and a facsimile. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"PROMENADES OF AN IMPRESSIONIST"

Mr. Huneker's Fundamental Soundness of Matter Obscured by the Brilliancy of His Manner

IN this close-packed volume* Mr. Huneker has brought together a great variety of superficially disparate subjects with a remarkable effect of harmony. His "promenades" range from Paul Cézanne to Botticelli, from Watteau to Gauguin, from the pictures at The Hague to those of the Prado; yet we think less of the vast and intricate diversities of temperament and talent represented than of the implacable unity of art—that deep kinship existing between all manifestations of the artistic genius and defying the most pronounced idiosyncrasies with its subtle family look.

The author is broadminded in the best sense of the word, finding his account equally in Botticelli and Renoir, Rops and Watteau. He is like the taster of fine wines; his palate has become acute, not deadened, by the repetition of delicious flavors. The thin, clean tang of the vintages of the Rhine is as keenly appreciated by him as the rare Lachrymae Christi. It is difficult to say whether he is most entertaining when he is galloping through a Continental museum throwing a casual and jaunty word to Rubens and Hals, Titian and Memling, and hitting his subject in each case with accurate lightness, or when he is seriously at work upon a single talent, persuading it to unfold its quiet secrets before us in confidence and security. His sparkling manner and staccato utterance somewhat conceal the soundness and sobriety of the thought, and it is only upon rare occasions that we feel the agreeable thrill of an impassioned vindication of some talent dimmed for the public by unjust prejudice. The moderns he leaves to take care of themselves, sufficiently assured of the turn of the wheel in their favor. But now and again, as with Fortuny—a most enchanting artist, fallen out of fashion—he gravely takes in hand the faded reputation and evokes the magic of its first vogue with careful, discriminating touches.

Especially notable among the virtues of the book is its common sense in connecting the art with the artist. In much criticism of both the past and the present the critic's habit is to disembody the art and search for its origins in hidden springs of theory and tradition. Mr. Huneker has a sturdier method. He is interested not only in art but in the human creature producing it, and sees it linked by a thousand cords to the temperamental, intellectual and physical personality of its creator. Thus, of Rodin he says with direct simplicity "that he is extremely short-sighted and has not been dealt with in proportion to the significance of this fact. It accounts for his love of exaggerated surfaces, his formless extravagance, his indefiniteness in structural design; possibly, too, for his inability, or let us say lack of sympathy, for the monumental."

The defect common to the various papers is their brevity—the soul of wit, no doubt, but not of criticism. A naturally crisp and incisive method, accentuated perhaps by training in the art of catching and not too long restraining the restive attention of the casual readers of daily journals, has brought about a brusqueness of style that fails fully to do justice to the depth and steadiness of the writer's thought. We await a more complete expression—a book given to Mr. Huneker's full development of his estimate of a single painter.

*PROMENADES OF AN IMPRESSIONIST. By James Huneker. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

SOME SPORT, MUCH TRAVEL

WHETHER or not there are as many good travel books being written now as formerly, it is a fact that this sort of descriptive literature shows a far lower average. Improved transportation facilities have increased the number of tourists, and the simplification of photography has added materially to the number of pictures, each of which is potentially a magazine illustration. Unfortunately, the tourist's ability to write has not increased in proportion to his numbers, while the world-old tendency to tell of what he has seen and done is undiminished in force.

There are some very fine reproductions of photographs in J. C. Grew's "Sport and Travel in the Far East" (Houghton Mifflin Co., $3) and a narrative of what must have been, in the main, a highly enjoyable eighteen months' sojourn in those parts. Mr. Grew went to Singapore and there met friends with whom he made a trip to Penang and the interior of the Malay Peninsula. Rumors of big game, such as tiger and wild elephant, led them thither. Evidences of both were found, but the only quarry was wild boar, the hunting of which, according to the book, was a rather undignified form of slaughter. Rain—fluent and copious—retarded the hunters' progress through the Malay jungle, but it did not dampen their ardor. Mr. Grew, however, after having been subjected to the bites of swamp mosquitos, fell prey to an attack of malarial fever, and, as soon as he was able, sailed for Northern India.

Here the author received impressions much the same as other tourists have received, are receiving, and will continue to receive; and he incorporates them in his book. They are very similar to those we have read of already, and, lacking any remarkable subjective feeling, are without much significance. Next on the author's itinerary was New Zealand, with its hot springs, geysers and other thermal wonders. Some of these natural phenomena make up what he says is one's nearest conception of a Methodist's hell. (We wonder if Mr. Grew has ever been in New York on a hot midsummer day.) After a not very protracted stay amid these scenes, he went back to India and into Kashmir, where he obtained an outfit for ibex-shooting in the mountains of Baltistan. He had good sport there, and his story of this trip has more reason for being than anything else recorded up to this point.

The most enlivening experiences that fell to the sportsman were those connected with his tiger-hunt on the island of Amoy, China. The Amoy tiger dwells in a cave, and if he cannot be induced to come out, it is necessary for the hunter to crawl in after him. Mr. Grew waited, his finger on the trigger of his gun, four hours while his men tried to drive the beast into the open. He then lost his patience, and went into the cave; and the tiger lost his life.

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H. G. WELLS'S LATEST NOVEL

In "George Meek, Bath Chair-Man," Life is Not Wrapped in the "Concealments of Idealization"

By Carter Irving

MR. HERBERT GEORGE WELLS says of himself that he is "over-curious, it may be, about life." Certainly he is bitten with the desire to expose to public view some of the sorest spots in that modern civilization which it is his business as a socialist to undermine and discredit.

The fashion in which in "Ann Veronica" he stripped sentiment from the case of the restless young woman of the period—"over-curious about life," perhaps, like Mr. Wells himself—gave pain to many excellent folk who were neither consciously prudes nor professed romanticists. Comfortable, hopeful and even philanthropic persons without number were shocked by the frankness and particularity of sordid detail in the "History of Mr. Polly," sample victim of an economic system which takes no more account of individuals than does Nature, while it substitutes for Nature's purpose of race-building the mere accumulation of the impedimenta called wealth. The pain and the shock were greater because the audacious young woman and the futile shopman were so entirely alive and so unmistakably our own flesh and blood. You might dislike both intensely, despise the man and shrink from the woman—if you did not love her. You could not be indifferent to either.

And the same thing is true of the latest volume,* in which Mr. Wells has thrust another painful aspect of life upon us, taking his material this time from the level where the daily struggle offers hardly any greater prize than escape from starvation and the workhouse—that fifth estate of "casual employment" from which comes the clamor for state insurance of a job to every citizen.

Mr. Wells presents himself merely as the discoverer and introducer of the bath chair-man; and the bath chair-man himself, he invites you to consider as a stark and simple statement of life at a "level at which," he says, "I do not think it has been sampled with any vividness before—a state of unavoidably dingy, unavoidably dirty, pinched insecurity." Mr. Wells is even at pains to tell at some length how he met his bath chair-man; and the bath chair-man's narrative describes a vist to Mr. Wells, and refers often to that ingenious author.

This machinery of verisimilitude accepted, you have before you the story of George Meek, a son and grandson of poor cottagers near an English seaside watering-place, partly blind from his childhood and of rickety constitution. You read how he lived as a boy with his grandfather, a carter, and with a cabman who "took up with his mother after the death of his father; how he ran away to London and was sheltered there in various boys' "homes" which for a consideration equipped him with a bootblack's kit and assigned him a stand upon the streets. You read, further, how he tramped about as a hop-picker, rose to be a baker's boy, emigrated to America, and spent a Winter in the Northwest; only to return, in the end, to England and his native town, and go muddling on. He 'tended bar at the local Liberal club, and tried his hand at this odd job and that—including road-mending—till he declined at last upon the profession of drawing a bath-chair for hire, standing in rank with other human derelicts and waiting for a precarious custom which often hardly paid the rent of the vehicle; sometimes not so much. To his failure to pay on one occasion he owed an experience of the inside of a prison.

Nevertheless, he married and had children. "It is impossible," says Mr. Wells in his character as Meek's sponsor, "to read the book and doubt that Mr. Meek has found life richly worth living. He soars above the common herd by virtue of his shamelessness. The common man will not have life at any price. He must dress it, hide it, evade it, stop his ears, scream and shriek." Meek is different. Hence, declares Mr. Wells, his "claim to a place in the republic of literature."

Meek faced his poor life as it was; he tells about it as he found it; setting down quite simply his infirmities, pitiful failures and humiliations along with his puny triumphs and petty consolations. Obviously Meek must be absolutely divested of all sense of humor—though he is cheerful and likes to sing. He recites the story of his one sincere courtship—which came abjectly to nothing—and confesses his "lapses into gaiety" in chapters entitled "Other Loves" and "Going to the Devil," with a sort of St. James's version directness which robs even these "squalid eroticisms" of vulgarity. It is a curious perversity of circumstances, he notes, that while he has always admired fair women most, only dark women have taken to him. Even his wife was brunette.

It is naturally impossible to quote from this part of the bath chair-man's narrative and do him justice. He goes on to tell of a period of religious fervor which he frankly attributes to the influence of his one real love-affair, and describes his subsequent conversion to agnosticism and socialism. Meek is an active socialist. He arranges propagandist meetings, forms clubs and tramps about the country apostolically for the Cause. It is upon such a tramp that he first presents himself—a dingy, dusty figure—before Mr. Wells. He even organizes a bath chair-men's union—or tries to organize one.

Perhaps Mr. Wells aims chiefly to chasten the philosophers and dreamers of the new order with this parable of the futility of the poor bath chair-man upon his pilgrimage, "pleading to the miscellaneous to be uniform and to the inquiring and experimental to be unanimous, in order that the Kingdom of Heaven might forthwith arrive." Perhaps he aims chiefly to force on the careless the "inconvenience of ideas" about the particular kind of by-product of civilization of which Meek is not so much the type as the soul made articulate. Perhaps he himself hardly knows—clear thinker and shrewd observer though he is—which thought was uppermost in his mind.

In any case, the book—whether as story, human document, or parable, or all three—is not for those who prefer to look at life decently wrapped in what Mr. Wells names "the concealments of idealization."

*GEORGE MEEK, Bath Chair-Man. By Himself. With an introduction by H. G. Wells. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE ANTHOLOGY

Since the appearance of "Stories and Verse of Williams," in 1900, no book publication has been made of any of the literary productions that have appeared in undergrdduate papers of that college. It is now proposed to issue such a book, to be compiled by Julian Park, editor of the Literary Monthly, and Edwin P. Lehman, editor of the Williams Record. Among the contributors are H. W. Mabie, Bliss Perry and Henry M. Alden.

Essays in Fallacy

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"THE GOSPEL AND THE MODERN MAN"

The Adjustment of Christian Teachings to Meet the Needs of a Scientific Generation

IN THIS BOOK* Dr. Shailer Mathews, Professor of Historical and Comparative Theology in the University of Chicago, outlines the adjustments made in Christian teachings since the publication of "The Origin of Species," to fit the needs of those whom the spirit of the age has given the beginnings, at least, of a scientific education. The book is addressed to the spiritually minded, in the church or otherwise. Its purpose is to encourage idealists who are confronted by other ideas of life, such as those of Schopenhauer or Von Hartmann (pessimistic), of Haeckel (materialistic), or of Nietzsche. The author says that "the Christian thinker does not hesitate to accept the challenge of those who deny the validity and finality of the spiritual order. For it is this denial that threatens our modern world." His treatment of the subject divides it into three parts.

In the first, he discusses the natural history of our inherited orthodox Christianity; shows that the difference in teaching between the Pauline literature and the Gospels is one of development, not of change; and that the modern man, who no longer looks on the world as flat, with a hell under ground, needs a further adjustment of the same kind. "The central message of the New Testament is life, not teaching," he says.

In the second part he discusses the need for the historical Jesus in a Christianity adapted to a world which, though created on a moral plan by a loving Father, is complex and often disheartening to a lonely soul who must travel through it. In a chapter full of human sympathy he treats of the essential father-love in the God of relentless law. In this he says that the Gospel makes the "tragic aspect of life the basis of the boldest hope that the human mind has ever reached. There have been men who thought the God of Law the God of Love because they have been fortunate. But the Gospel dares believe God is love because Jesus was defeated." In the author's treatment of the forgiveness of sin he says, "Sin comes in when men refuse to go on [take up their human destiny] with a self-revealing God, and seek to make every stage of the process-revelation final. They oppose God, who wills that the universe and humanity shall become, not merely be." He finds the revelation of this process in all the elements of life, agreeing with Emerson, who said that natural laws "thunder the Ten Commandments." He teaches that God does not need to be placated; it is enough that the branch should take sap from the vine and grow. He closes this part with a chapter on immortality, inspiring yet worthy of high commendation for its sanity.

In the third part he takes up the question whether life begins to show in recognizable results any promise of the hoped-for Kingdom of God. He is sanely optimistic that life is growing better and that chances for doing good are increasing. He warns the church away from magnifying what he terms the perimeter of spiritual life—theologies and sacraments—and holds out to it as its proper work the evangelization of the great formative forces which are making to-morrow.

The author's style is as clear and simple as the subjects he treats of will allow. At times his own experience crystallizes itself into an epigram—as, for instance, "Prayer is to religion what experiment is to science." This is both true and beautiful.

This book is suggestive and scholarly and very well worth while. It will be helpful to many earnest Christian thinkers.

*THE GOSPEL AND THE MODERN MAN. By Shailer Mathews. Haverford Lectures. The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

ENGINEERS AND THE LAW

A VOLUME by W. Valentine Ball, "The Law Affecting Engineers" (D. Van Nostrand Co., $3.50), represents largely English practice, but the same laws would apply in substance in America; and reference is occasionally made to American decisions. The status of the engineer is discussed, his fees, his employment in salaried posts, his services as a witness, laws relative to negligence, engineering contracts, awards, agreements, etc. The topic, Who is a consulting engineer? will prove interesting to many of the profession. According to the rules of ethics presented, the consulting engineer should not solicit employment. This would not meet with approval in this country, and, while the code is dignified and proper enough for the well-known, highly paid consulting engineer, what is the unknown but energetic and competent young consulting engineer to do, to possess other than his title?

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PERCY MACKAYE'S GARLAND TO SYLVIA

A Youthful Dramatic Reverie, Unadapted to the Stage, Dating from the Author's Harvard Days

JUST above a year ago there appeared in these columns a review of Mr. Percy Mackaye's book of essays, "The Playhouse and the Play." In the course of this review it was remarked that the author "conveys the impression that his idea of what constitutes true artistic self-expression is singularly limited. There is a wide gulf between egoistic overflow and a microcosmic revelation." "A Garland to Sylvia"* was written in the 'nineties; it is now published for the first time, with a preface which, in part, dates back to 1899. In some respects, Mr. Mackaye now differs from this earlier "dramatic confession of faith"; in others, he still agrees with it. But the reviewer finds no reason to modify the opinion quoted above.

It must be admitted that Mr. Mackaye merits serious consideration; he is earnest, he has an unusual degree of culture and his intentions in regard to the drama are most worthy and laudable. With the notable exception of Josephine Preston Peabody, he is the only American writer who approaches the drama with poetic intent, coupled with any appreciation of the practical technique of the theatre. Now, the drama, and especially the poetic drama, is peculiarly vital literature. We have not developed until very recently any considerable dramatic output, and our reluctance to read plays—or the publishers' reluctance to publish them—has had a great deal of influence (on the depressive side) on our native drama. Mr. Mackaye succeeds in having some of his plays presented; he succeeds in having them printed. He has therefore acquired a certain following, and this youthful production has an importance as indicating both his development and some of the causes which have prevented him thus far from achieving the position which we believe he may one day secure in dramatic literature.

The root of the matter is made clear in the preface. In 1899 Mr. Mackaye had a number of theories—theories of art, and of the best means of self-expression. In 1910 he has theories still. We find him, in the eleven-year-old portion of the preface, urging that the dramatist is merely expressing himself through the various characters—with the implication, of course, that he possesses the many-sided nature of the artist. This may be granted. But does not Mr. Mackaye approach the matter from the wrong end? The artist is, first of all, conscious of life—the multiform life of humanity; he draws his material from his own soul, as the spider draws from within itself the material for its web; but the pattern is the pattern of life. The great artist gathers in his Protean spirit all the qualities of humanity; he thus expresses himself while expressing life. John La Farge has written somewhere of "the desire for passionate self-expression forced upon the mind by the opening of new gates of thought." But it is not only thought that is necessary; it is also experience. To study "what is ethical, aesthetic, and intellectual" (to quote Mr. Mackaye) is not to study humanity. Merely so to clothe one's own imaginings is not to seek life, but to seek a fitting drapery for egocentric outpourings. Herein lies Mr. Mackaye's failure to make the large appeal. He is too frequently reminiscent of the lines

> The youthful poet ponders o'er
> The color of his soul.

As to the play itself, it is clever—a youthful tour de force, absolutely unadapted to the theatre. It opens with a prologue, wherein a young Harvard student, Felix, is discovered lamenting his inability to end his poetic play in accordance with strict justice to all concerned. Enter an old actor and a friend, to whom he reads a portion of the drama—with soporific effect. Later, an undergraduate crowd invade the room, bent on an initiation; interrupted by a proctor, they leave Felix bound in a chair. He drifts into a reverie.

The scene shifts to the Forest of Arden. Sylvia, symbolically representative of the spirit of poesy, is pursued by Sandrac. "Who is Sylvia? What is she?" The lyric runs through the play. Sandrac is a Byronic personage. The terza-rima of Dante is employed throughout the dialogue—and a young author might choose worse models. Felix, accompanied by Somnus, endeavors to interrupt the course of the drama he himself has written, but he is invisible and ineffectual. Shakespearean clowning at length gives way to Felix's triumph over the crew of his own creation, and he captures that Sylvia who "excels each mortal thing."

The difficult terza-rima is, in the main, well handled. The interspersed lyrics are very reminiscent—particularly of "It was a lover and his lass." The play is interesting. Its symbolism is immature, complex and not always clear. As has been suggested, it is chiefly valuable as the early work of a writer whose splendid equipment should, in time, lead him beyond his esthetics to a real poetic interpretation of life in terms of the living drama.

*A GARLAND TO SYLVIA. A Dramatic Reverie. With prologue. By Percy Mackaye. The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

JOHN STUART MILL

(Continued from page 357)

in a born metaphysician, as I am in the very worst sense." Yet we know from other sources that Mill's was a strongly emotional nature. His letters do not show this phase, but exhibit merely the thinker and reformer.

Apropos of a publication of this nature appearing at so late a date, the question arises, To what audience will it appeal? It is said that an Oxford Don, on being asked recently if Mill were still read, replied: "What! John Stuart Mill? Why, he has been dead ten thousand years." But this is a gross exaggeration. In his day, Mill was a most advanced thinker, and while, in its progress toward some unknown world, the world in the last generation has outstripped him on some points, on others it has not yet caught up with him. The existing English constitutional crisis turned largely on the much debated budget of 1909, which embodied for the first time some of the principles of taxation of which Mill was for years an ardent advocate. Then his pet reform, to which he attached enormous significance, Woman Suffrage—a number of these letters discuss this question—is still far from securing general approval, though it has made enormous strides since the publication of his "Subjection of Women." In America Mill's "Political Economy" is considered antiquated, but in conservative England it seems to have more vitality, for only recently Prof. Ashley has brought it out in a new edition. In general, however, considerable advance has been made in the last four decades, and the tyro seeking enlightenment on social and political reform cannot safely turn to Mill. Some of his most important underlying ideas have been proven fallacious, and in some other respects, by reason of an underestimate of the strength of certain human characteristics, he is a misleading guide. Moreover, our age thinks in terms of evolution and seeks to build firmly on the past. Mill never fully appreciated Darwin or Spencer; his historical sense was imperfectly trained, and like all utilitarians, his intellect was mainly focused on the future, and largely ignored the past which was to shape it. These letters, however, will be of great use to the close student of English thought and social progress during the Victorian era; nor can the historian of economic theory afford to ignore them.

One who browses through these volumes in a desultory manner will find, amid much of speculation or details that has only a technical interest, considerable matter worthy of his attention. The letters are addressed to all sorts and conditions of people, from English workingmen to statesmen, publicists and men engaged in public service hot only in England, but throughout Europe and America. Interesting is the impression made on Mill by the various celebrities with whom he came into contact. About Wordsworth he was enthusiastic, but Emerson's worth eluded him completely. In 1833, at the request of a common friend, Mill gave Emerson a letter of introduction to Carlyle, and at the same time added privately, under separate cover, that the American visitor "appears to be a reader and admirer of your writings, therefore you might possibly do him some good; but from one or two conversations I have had with him I do not think him a very hopeful subject." Carlyle was delighted with Emerson, at which Mill expressed his surprise in the following terms:

> I now know that any human being is interesting to you! Since you were so much pleased with Emerson, I feel encouraged to try you with almost any person whatever who has any sort of good in him; I should have thought he was about the last person who would have interested you so much as he seems to have done.

Among the letters are some bearing on England's attitude toward the United States during the civil war, which will prove very instructive and interesting to American readers. In general American writers have failed to understand why so many enlightened Englishmen lacked whole-hearted sympathy with the North, and even favored the cessation of hostilities without a restoration of the Union. Nowadays it is generally admitted that the basic cause of the war was the slavery question, but at the outset and throughout the first half of the conflict the Northern leaders insisted, for well-known and perfectly justifiable reasons and in all probability with perfect sincerity, that the war was not designed to abolish slavery but to preserve the Union. Apparently the question of slavery was eliminated from the conflict by the reiterated statements of the Northern statesmen. Hence the struggle appeared to many close observers in England to be one between two diverging types of civilization, containing material for two separate and distinct nations. Looking at the question in this manner, the North seemed to be violating the very principle on which the American Revolution found its most convincing justification. This paradox, largely inevitable under the prevailing circumstances, is brilliantly worked out in the introduction to Bernard Shaw's "Devil's Disciple." In their sympathies and actions, the most advanced Englishmen, from 1815 on, had consistently favored the attempt of all communities to free themselves from political subordination to other states of different race or traditions. The principle of nationalism at the time was the test of all sound thought on European politics, and this principle the North seemed by its own oft-repeated statements to be violating. Lecky has clearly brought out the great influence of this principle in influencing English sympathies during the civil war, but his statement has been virtually ignored by American writers. Mill, who saw more clearly than most of his contemporaries what was the fundamental cause of the conflict, as an opponent of slavery was always an ardent supporter of the North. He plainly shows that Lecky's analysis of English opinion was correct. In 1863, in a letter to Motley, Mill wrote:

> A decided movement in your favour has begun among the public since it has been evident that your Government is really in earnest about getting rid of slavery. I have always said that it was ignorance, not ill-will, which made the majority of the English public go wrong about this great matter. Difficult as it may well be for you to comprehend it, the English public were so ignorant of all the antecedents of the quarrel that they really believed what they were told—that slavery was not the ground, scarcely even the pretext, of the war. But now, when the public acts of your Government have shown that at last it aims at entire slave emancipation, that your victory means that, and your failure means the extinction of all present hope of it, many feel very differently.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

MR. FRANKLIN ESCHER, lecturer on Foreign Exchange at New York University, has written a little book (Bankers' Publishing Co., $1), on his specialty which will do more to elucidate the topic for the average man than many a more pretentious treatise. Mr. Escher adopts a conversational style, and omits the abstruse calculations which are necessary for the professional cambist, but are worse than useless for the man who wants merely to understand principle and theory. Finance is very much in the air nowadays, and nobody who wishes to understand it can get along without a knowledge of what exchange is, how it comes into being, how it is dealt in, and how its price varies so as to affect the movement of gold from one nation to another. Mr. Escher chats about these things informally, but with sufficient precision, and—if it will be believed—interestingly. There are more elaborate books on exchange, but perhaps there is none so well suited to the needs of "the man in the Street." If such a reader brings to the perusal a desire to be informed, it is safe to say that the book will not be laid down until it is finished, and with a desire to learn more; although, in fact, more will already have been learned than from many a ponderous treatise.

HARPERS BOOKS

Mark Twain's Speeches

With Introduction by W. D. Howells and preface by Mark Twain

This new book reveals Mark Twain in a new and interesting phase. Mark Twain was first of all a lecturer, almost before he began to write. In this book are some of his earliest lectures and speeches. They show in an accentuated way Mark Twain's chief characteristics. Conceived and composed to be spoken, these speeches are even more directly humorous in style and method. They show one remarkable thing about Mark Twain—he never repeats himself. It naturally follows that these lectures cover almost every conceivable subject, from weather and women to politics and fishing. The speeches, in point of time, cover a little more than half of his life. Many of them were delivered at important occasions. Here will be found his speech at Oxford, when he received the Doctor's degree from that university; speeches at various birthday dinners, the address delivered at the Aldrich Memorial meeting, etc.

The Wild Olive

By the author of "The Inner Shrine"

In four days less than a month after it was published "The Wild Olive" was reported the best selling novel in the United States. That is the verdict from country-wide sources of trade information. "The Wild Olive" is the best, and its success is greater than "The Inner Shrine" because the story is greater—better, finer. "The Wild Olive" has a broader basis of plot, a nobler conception of character, a higher idealism. It is—above all else—a remarkably human story.

Going Some

By Rex Beach

It is curious that a writer should have two personalities—two opposite sides—curious and most unusual. Here is Rex Beach, whom we know only as the author of splendid stories of outdoor life. Now he comes before us in a new and surprising role as the writer of one of the funniest stories ever written. It is rollicking, galloping, scintillating, sparkling fun from beginning to end—and withal clean and sweet as a girl's fresh laughter. Trouble arises from the fact that the hero has led his friends to believe he is an athlete, when, as a matter of fact, he never did anything more athletic than lead the cheering for others. If you mind slang, keep away!

The Ramrodders

By Holman Day

Here is a so-called "man's novel" which is being read by more women than nine-tenths of the Spring romances. Why? Simply because it's real—a genuine story of power and humor. "Interest as keen and unwavering as that of a hunter awaiting the coming of a horn-lured moose is aroused in 'The Ramrodders,' a powerful, important narrative." This is the opinion of the Boston Globe, which adds: "And not since David Harum days has such genuine, smile-making, back-on-the-soil humor been found between the covers of a book."

HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY

The New York Times
Saturday Review
of
Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JUNE 25, 1910

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GOV. HUGHES ON DEMOCRACY

GOVERNOR HUGHES should be a good judge of "The Conditions of Progress in Democratic Government." He is a very distinguished product of that progress. In some respects he is more distinctly such a product than either President Taft or ex-President Roosevelt, who alone are in the same class with him. These eminent gentlemen are scions of families of means, with social and political traditions, affiliations, experience and influence. One is a graduate of Yale at twenty-one. The other of Harvard at twenty-two, after a full term of study, and with all the usual time for culture from books, from society, from close relationship with a wide circle of cultivated people. Mr. Hughes, on the other hand, is the son of a country clergyman, was born at Glens Falls, in Northern New York, had but two years of college life in Colgate University, quitting at the age of sixteen, took six years more to work his way through Columbia Law School, and from that time fought his way with such weapons as he could provide for himself. He has had a useful, successful, even brilliant career in legal and political life, and in the prime of manhood he passes, with universal recognition of his fitness, to the Supreme Court, the highest honor professional ability and personal character can attain in this or in any land.

Clearly, then, as we have said, he is distinctly a product of the progress of democratic government, so far as any citizen can be; and what he has to say of the conditions of this progress in his four Yale lectures of last year (Yale University Press) is the fruit of remarkable experience, observation and opportunity for intimate knowledge. His message is the more interesting from the fact that his active participation in political affairs began very late, was in no degree due to his own ambition, and was in no sense the culmination of his previous relations to his party. It was a logical enough outcome of the political situation at the time, but the situation was extraordinary. His party needed a candidate for Chief Executive of the State who should be conspicuous for ability and whose character, so far as it was known, was trustworthy. These conditions—thanks to his valuable and skillful service as counsel in the investigation of the gas companies and of the insurance companies—Mr. Hughes fulfilled. He was nominated and elected, and under circumstances somewhat analogous, but with his gubernatorial service added to his previous qualifications, he was re-elected. Had he been willing again to take a nomination there is little doubt that he would have been chosen for a third term—an unprecedented occurrence in the history of the State.

What we have, therefore, in the lectures at Yale is unquestionably the discussion of our political life by a man of very exceptional authority. The careful reader will get the impression, we think, that the discussion is based on rather fresh experience. That adds to its engaging quality and gives it a certain novelty. Mr. Hughes does not look at the working of democratic government—as Mr. Roosevelt, for instance, might—from the point of view reached after long and varied experience, in which his own career has been closely involved and his firmly held aims achieved or baffled. Neither does he approach his subject in the manner of his illustrious predecessor in the course, Mr. James Bryce, in the temper of the philosophic historian and the broadly trained statesman. With the greatest respect we would suggest that the Governor takes up the matter as he would take up an important case in law, in which he was intensely interested, as to which his opportunities for personal information were peculiarly rich, but which had enlisted his attention comparatively recently. One result of this attitude is that he has no very definite theories to advance. He may be said to recite, clearly and logically, the chief circumstances and considerations that have been presented to him in the course of his career, and—without a shadow of vanity or pride of opinion—to suggest to the young collegians he is addressing that they should do very much as he has done.

> Work in your chosen field to the best of your ability [he says to them], enter into political activities without thought or demand of reward, do your duty as a citizen because it is your duty and not because you expect office, keep yourself from embarrassing obligations, be ready to take office if it comes your way and you can take it; but never let the thought of your selection stay your efforts in aiding the community to better things.

Certainly we should be unjust to Mr. Hughes did we convey the impression that his study is superficial. It is very far from that. It is singularly clear and comprehensive in its statement of the actual conditions existing in our political life and the practical problems which the citizens must face. It is also singularly impartial and reasonable in its analysis of the functions of parties and the relation which the citizen should hold toward them. Indeed, we should say that this little volume might with great advantage be used in every college as a manual of instruction in political duty, for it is at once informative and inspiring.

PRESIDENT POLK'S DIARY

"THE DIARY OF JAMES K. POLK," which has been in the hands of Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. for publication for some time, is at length nearly ready. It has proved a large undertaking and will now appear in four volumes, carefully reproduced verbatim from the original, which is in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society. The publication is a very important one, as it throws open for the first time a source-book for American history that heretofore has been used only in a few of the most critical histories. It exhibits Polk in a new light and with absolute candor. He hoped to use edited portions of it as a subsequent justification for his policies while President, but did not live to do so. The work is a complete revelation of the motives that actuated him as President.

LITERARY GOSSIP FROM LONDON

Is the Beautiful and Ultra-Virtuous American Heroine of Fiction Quite True to Life?

LONDON, June 15.—You may care to know that there is, on the part of English readers, a certain complaint about the heroine of the American novel. Briefly put, it is that she is too good; so much "too good for human nature's daily food" that often she has little relationship to life. The matter has freshness and it is worth looking into for that reason, and because quite a number of American novels do well in England nowadays. Once, certainly, there was a prejudice against them—indeed, against American books generally—but that has passed away, and a good thing, too.

Well, what, in an English judgment, is wrong with the average American heroine as she comes to us in the average American story? Nothing, never anything; and that is just the case against her. She may not, like Caesar's wife, be absolutely above suspicion—not quite so perfect as that, for then she would be unbearable. Her scamper through a romance does sometimes take her to the edge of a precipice, but she merely looks over, cries "Hello, down there!" and turns back to the sure and safe path. This adventure she repeats time and again; and always she turns back safely—in the specially difficult cases with the help of the hero who comes along providentially and takes charge of her in a brotherly-sisterly way to which she submits.

Now, what the English novel reader does not understand is this brotherly-sisterliness. It is American, not English, or European, this comradeship, this good-fellowship between the sexes. You may call it what you like, but it is peculiar to America—with Canada, perhaps, thrown in; and it is the result, is it not? of two special conditions of life. Your American boys and your American girls, speaking of them in the mass, are educated side by side, and as they grow up they go out into the world and work side by side. Thus arises an attitude—a companionship—which is apt, in the working out, to surprise an English reader ignorant of the elements involved and of their well-defined limits. To a Frenchman the business would be inconceivable, because his one idea of the relationship of the sexes is love, or what passes for it. The English reader goes no further than to say, "Why, the American girl of fiction is at once so bold and so cold that, really, she cannot be true to life."

You will see, if you put yourself in the place of the English reader, that there is probably some reason for this mistake, if mistake it be; and here we come to the question, How accurately does the American heroine of fiction represent the real American woman? A friend of mine tells me that he loses patience with the American heroine because she will only play her share of a drama on the basis of getting all the candy and being preserved from the ill consequences of eating it. In other words, she wants the maximum in the way of a "good time," and, having had it, and thrown some poor fellow's heart into a flutter, she walks coldly away, leaving him lamenting. Without having direct knowledge, one may judge that American womanhood is not so composed, and that women and the problems of sex are very much the same everywhere.

But a novel which is all virtue and a happy ending is likely, if it be duplicated often enough, to set up a false type and, in fact, to bring us back to the early Victorian heroine, who was flawless and horribly dull.

There are American novels not a few, of course, with heroines who don't even pretend to be good, but that, as Rudyard Kipling used to say, is another story. It is the romantic, rather sentimental American novel that is in court, and everybody is entitled to pass judgment upon it. Is the challenge which you hear the English reader make in regard to it well founded or not? Is there anything—any little bit of reason—in the complaint that the American heroine is sometimes so wonderfully good as to be—well, uninteresting? But she is not uninteresting; and that throws us back on the form in which the American heroine is presented, as being the real text for debate. It is with the American novelist that the critical English reader must fight this battle, not with the American woman, who, to be sure, is so complex in her qualities that half a dozen heroines might be made out of her, and all different.

JAMES MILNE.

AMONG THE AUTHORS

MR. MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN, American Minister to Denmark, is preparing for delivery at Johns Hopkins University next year a series of lectures on "Hymnody," and hence is studying the sources of hymns in various languages. The lectures will be delivered on the Percy Turnbull Foundation, inaugurated by a series of which the late Edmund Clarence Stedman was the author, his theme being Poetry.

MR. REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN, the author of "What Is Socialism?" spent the past week in New York, making the final revision of his novel on the White Slave traffic. Moffat, Yard & Co. will publish the book in August, probably under the title of "The House of Bondage." Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman have just completed a walking trip through Maryland and Pennsylvania. They expect to pass the Summer at Columbia, in the latter State, and to go abroad in the early Autumn, when Mr. Kauffman will begin work on another novel.

MR. RALPH D. PAINE, novelist and short-story writer, has returned to this country from a trip through Scotland, England, and France.

MRS. ELIZABETH DEJEANS BUDGETT, better known to the readers of "The Winning Chance" and her recent book, "The Heart of Desire," as Elizabeth Dejeans, has given up her usual Summer trip to England in order to finish the book upon which she has been occupied during the Spring. She will remain at her home in Los Angeles, which is ideally situated for literary work. It occupies one of the highest points in the city, commanding a view both of mountains and ocean, and looks down upon the tropical luxuriance of Westlake Park, one of the most beautiful parks of Southern California. Mrs. Dejeans is an enthusiastic golfer and the winner of several cups, and will spend most of her leisure time this Summer on the links.

STEPHEN FRENCH WHITMAN, short-story writer, and author of "Predestined," a striking story of New York life published in the spring by Charles Scribner's Sons, sailed on the Bremen, on June 16, to spend some months in Europe. His companion was his mother. He intends first to visit Paris, and then Switzerland, and finally—for an indefinite period—the Italian lakes. He has plenty of literary work to occupy himself with during his year abroad.

MME. ANNA COSTANTINI, author of "Ragna," etc., has taken an apartment in London for the season.

"YORKE DAVIS," author of the detective story, "The Green Cloak," is the pseudonym of a writer who chooses, for the present, to veil his identity. His publishers say he is a person of prominence, but do not indicate his particular field of work.

MR. HOLMAN DAY, author of "The Ramrodders," etc., has just invested in a fast forty-five foot auxiliary yacht, on which he has set out with a party of friends on a cruise along the "Gulf of Maine." The yacht boasts a snug cabin and comfortable living, sleeping and eating quarters. Mr. Day makes Portland his base of supplies.

ANNIE MARION MACLEAN, author of "Wage-Earning Women," has just gone to Chicago to attend the wedding of her brother. Before her departure she delivered a number of lectures in New York, Newark, and elsewhere, on the general subject with which she is concerned in her book. Miss MacLean's ideas have been drawn from years of work in the Y. W. C. A., from prolonged investigation as Professor of Sociology at Adelphi and from personal work among women of every class.

MISS CATHARINE HOLLAND BROWN, author of the girls' college story "Philippa at Halcyon," just published by Charles Scribner's Sons, was born in Alton, Ill., went to School in Washington, D. C., and was graduated with the literary class of 1898 from the University of Michigan. She quickly established herself as a writer of short stories for the magazines. Her last previous work was "The Messengers," published in the spring. Miss Brown now lives at Quincy, Ill.

MISS LAVINIA DOCK, author of "Hygiene and Morality," etc., is a well-known member of the medical profession. She is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Training School, Resident Member of the Nurses' (Henry Street) Settlement, Secretary of the International Council of Nurses and author of "Materia Medica for Nurses."

MR. H. HESKETH-PRICHARD, author of the "Don Q" stories, etc., is a distinguished explorer and naturalist as well as a cricketer of the first rank. A few years ago he was in this country as captain of the English cricket team in the international matches at Philadelphia.

ALICE P. RAPHAEL, author of "The Fulfillment," is spending the Summer in Europe. Her home is in New York.

LITERARY NOTES FROM PARIS

The Memoirs of Dr. Evans, the Famous American Dentist —Latest Books of Loti and Bourget

THE "Mémoires" of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist who established himself in Paris in 1847, contain quite as much of interest to the general reader as to the members of the dental profession. Dr. Evans, if his recollections are to be given full credence, played a more important rôle in the history of France than the average high State official. Louis Napoleon, then President of the French Republic, who suffered greatly from refractory teeth, summoned the doctor one day, and was so pleased with his treatment that he arranged with him for bi-weekly visits. It was not long before the two were fast friends, "for Louis Napoleon recognized no other differences between men than those due to their merit, their intelligence, or their knowledge." Dr. Evans was called in consultation by the President on the second of December, 1851, the day which was to witness the Coup d'Etat that robbed France of her liberties; and, as soon as the Empire was firmly established, he was provided with a gorgeous uniform and formally attached to the Imperial Court. He acted as Napoleon's love messenger in a projected marriage with Princess Caroline Wasa, granddaughter of the King of Sweden, the consummation of which was prevented by the intervention of the Austrian Emperor. He introduced to Napoleon one of his lady patients, the beautiful Spanish woman, Eugénie-Marie de Montijo de Guzman, Countess of Teba, whom Napoleon subsequently made Empress of France. During our civil war he prevented Napoleon from recognizing the Southern Confederacy, thereby contributing not a little to the success of the Northern cause. Finally, he aided the Empress Eugénie, who was in danger of violence at the hands of an infuriated people, to escape to England, when Napoleon was deposed after the disaster of Sedan.

Pierre Loti's latest volume, Le Château de la Belle-au-Bois-Dormant (New York: G. Stechert), is a collection of epigrams, conceits, observations, reminiscences, amiable confidences, piquant confessions, public addresses, Basque and Breton word-pictures, European and Asiatic travel sketches, upon which the author's strong aversion to contemporaneous civilization confers a sort of unity. The book is of slight importance, as compared with most of Loti's books, but he has completely disarmed criticism by an apologetic foreword. "This is a very little book," he says, "and without doubt I ought not to have published it; it will seem tolerable only to my friends, known or unknown. May the indifferent readers pardon me—the more that it will be, perhaps, the last!"

Another French writer with an antagonism to the modern world almost as intense as that of Loti, is Charles Péguy, founder and editor of a curious review entitled Cahiers de la Quinzaine. He is particularly hostile to the current superstition (quite as crass, in his view, as the earlier superstitions) that science is infallible and omnipotent. Virtually unknown, hitherto, except to a small if loyal band of the intellectual élite, M. Péguy seems destined to acquire a wider fame and a larger following by a work, in several volumes, entitled "Mystère de la Charité de Jeanne d'Arc," which rejects superciliously all scientific explanations of the extraordinary career of the heroic warrior-maid, and is obviously intended as an antidote to the "Jeanne d'Arc" of Anatole France. The first volume is cast in the form of an imaginary dialogue between thirteen-year-old Jeanne, her little friend Hauviette and her big friend Gervaise (an inmate of a convent), regarding "the woes of the time, the abominations of war, the universal reign of sin, Jesus, the Virgin, the Nativity, the Passion, the Redemption and the impenetrable ways of God."

The two French literary philosophers (or philosophical littérateurs) who exerted the greatest influence upon their countrymen during most of the second half of the nineteenth century were probably Ernest Renan and Hippolyte Taine. Both Renan and Taine, curiously enough, had ambitions as novelists, and each left behind him at his death an unfinished novel. The fragments of Renan's were published by his heirs about a year ago under the title "Patrice"; and now Taine's heirs are publishing the fragments of the historian-critic's novel under the title "Etienne Mayran." Taine was only thirty-three when he began this story. In a letter to Edouard de Suckau, dated Feb. 8, 1861, he said: "I have written twenty pages of a novel which will be finished or will not be finished, as God wills." As a matter of fact, he finished eight chapters, in which he recounted the early history of a poor orphan scholar of morbid sensitiveness and precocious intelligence. "Etienne's milieu, a boarding-school and lycée, with portraits of the masters and the pupils," says the editor of the Taine correspondence, "are personal reminiscences blended with recollections of the youth of Julien Sorel," the hero of Stendhal's "Le Rouge et le Noir."

In "La Dame Qui à Perdu Son Peintre" (the title-story of his recent volume) Paul Bourget has "the time of his life" with the art critics, "who care for pictures as botanists care for flowers—only to put labels on them," and who claim to have made of their specialty an exact science. M. Bourget, whom the impertinent Léon Bloy characterizes cruelly but wittily as "an aging Narcissus," takes himself and his psychological attainments most seriously; and yet not more seriously, perhaps, than they deserve to be taken. In his preface he says:

> The little romance which gives its name to this volume is the history of a false picture. Its characters are several representatives of the world of art—amateurs, dealers, and critics. * * * By chance a sensational episode—namely, the purchase by the Berlin Museum of a bust attributed to Leonardo, but vigorously contested—presents a curious analogy with the case of "La Dame Qui à Perdu Son Peintre." The author desires to affirm that the episode in question dates from these latter months, and that his work was composed several years back. It was even published at that time, in 1907, in a first form by a French review. The resemblances which may appear between his fiction and reality are consequently purely fortuitous. He had a similar experience with "Le Disciple" and "L'Etape." All of which proves that, in disciplining himself to study contemporaneous life conscientiously and in its causes, a writer has a fair chance of divining the effects which these causes will produce.

M. Bourget's fictions "hang together" admirably, as a rule. One notes with amazement, therefore, that in this capital yarn the collector and retired dressmaker, Boudron, who is represented as following a rigorous régime of fencing and massage, is made to suffer the same day—and only three pages further on—from physical disorders due to lack of exercise; but accidents will happen in the pages of the best-regulated writers.

The death, at the relatively early age of forty-six, of Jules Renard (Huysmans's successor in the Goncourt Academy) is esteemed on every hand a serious loss to French letters. M. Renard was so little known on the western side of the Atlantic that recently a learned Chicago University professor confounded him with a vaudevillist who flourished in the Offenbach period, and another American scholar mistook him for a pioneer of African colonization. The man who has just been laid to rest in the tiny Nivernais village of Chitry-les-Mines (of which for the last seven years he had been the Mayor), was the author of poems, novels and short stories, of several volumes of sketches (which are difficult to classify, but designated by the French as "fantasies and minute notations"), and of several plays which are noteworthy for the skill with which they cloak emotion with irony. "Poil de Carotte," the most popular of his books, is a humorous, yet profound and touching, tale of a misunderstood and unappreciated child—a story which is believed to be based upon the author's own boyhood.

Jules Renard had a predilection, amounting almost to a mania, for simplification, which made him discard everything that was not absolutely essential to the subject in hand. "I would rather," he said, "write a short story than a novel, I would rather write a paragraph than a short story, a sentence than a paragraph. I like to rewrite a sentence twenty times in order to give it the precise form that best fits it."

A French critic has compared Renard's "restrained and penetrating art" with that of La Bruyère and La Fontaine. This may be going a bit too far—his manner, which was exceedingly effective at its best, occasionally degenerated into mannerism—but it is no exaggeration to say that his works are signal examples of observation, insight and selection, expressed in a precise, concise, slightly bitter, correct style. Several of them come very near being little masterpieces, and, in the opinion of many good judges, will be read, enjoyed and recited long after the more pretentious productions of the day shall have been forgotten. Already he has his place in the school-books and anthologies alongside the classic masters. As one of the founders of the co-operative publishing association called Le Mercure de France, and as the prophet of the cult of exact expression, he exerted an appreciable influence upon the development of French literature. Indeed, he was no mean factor in that return to classicism which has emerged during the last few years and regarding which—so pronounced has the movement become—a morning paper has deemed it worth while to hold a symposium daily for the last month or more.

Léon Frapié, although a less rigorous artist than Jules Renard, is a capable interpreter of childhood, particularly of penurious, persecuted, suffering childhood. M. Frapié married a provincial schoolmistress, who soon after their marriage accepted a position in the école maternelle (corresponding roughly to our kindergarten) of a Paris slum and he has produced out of his wife's observations and experiences several volumes of excellent short stories. His heroes and heroines are stunted, ragged, under-fed, pale or hectic, abnormally shrewd, prematurely old urchins—little men and little women, rather; and he depicts most lovingly, as well as most faithfully—for, unlike Jules Renard, he has no inclination to cloak emotion with irony—the heart-rending consequences of their physical and moral taints, of their innocent degeneracy and perversity. "Contes de la Maternelle," which has just appeared, is in all respects a worthy companion-volume to "La Maternelle," the book which made M. Frapié's reputation and secure him the Goncourt Academy Prize in 1904.

Francis Jammes's "Ma Fille Bernadette" is a diary, composed with the art that conceals art—a sort of prose poem of paternity. In pages instinct with adoration for the immensity of life and for the tiny newborn creature in whom this immense life is incarnated, and by whom it is symbolized, a father notes day by day his daughter's efforts, discoveries, wonderments and sorrows. Jammes, like Jules Renard, is possessed with the passion for simplification, but the simplicity to which he aspires is of a totally different order. While Renard, as a free-thinker and a devotee of science, sought the exact, the precise phrase, Jammes, as a believer and a mystic, seeks the naïve phrase in the hope of reproducing, in this twentieth century, the savor of the quaint works of the "primitives." He fails, of course, in this quixotic and anachronistic endeavor; but what matters the failure, since he succeeds in communicating to his writing a very real charm?

In "L'Energie Française," an exposition of the evolution of the United States, Firmin Roz (dramatic critic of the Revue Bleue and author of a study of Scotland, Ireland and Wales) shows a disposition to adopt Paul Adam's astonishing theory—a theory to make the late Edmond Demolins of "Anglo-Saxon Superiority" fame turn in his grave—that solidarity is the dominant trait of Anglo-Saxon society, and individualism of Latin society. He is also inclined to consider the tariff (which favors combinations and corners by isolating the American market from world-competition) the principal cause of the startling development of the trusts.

Other recent French works dealing with America are "Le Grand Tour," a novel by Mme. Marc Debrol, which details the steps by which a young Frenchman was disillusionized with America and with American women; "La Finance Américaine," by Georges Aubert; "La Législation Légale du Travail aux Etats-Unis," by René Leray; and "La Musique chez les Peuples Indigènes de l'Amérique du Nord," by Julien Tiersot, who lectured in America on musical subjects three or four years ago.

In the "Introduction" to a French translation of a volume of the short stories of Ralph Paine, Jacques des Gachons gives a sketch of American literary movements, and emphasizes the importance of American literature.

Henry Vignaud, President of the Société des Américanistes and ex-Secretary of the American Embassy, is now correcting the proofs of the two concluding volumes of his "Critical Studies of the Life of Columbus," the first volume of which appeared in 1905.

That Anatole France is still (as he has been for ten or fifteen years) the favorite author of the Paris University students was abundantly demonstrated the other day at a fête they gave in his honor. In an address delivered on that occasion, M. France advised an affectionate study of the past, for the lessons it teaches, defended dreams, illusions, even chimeras and utopias for the stimulus they afford, and pronounced prudence "the vilest of the virtues." He concluded with a plea for freedom of thought and freedom of expression, which is supposed to involve a protest against the recent condemnation of the anti-patriot and anti-militarist, Gustave Hervé, to four years of imprisonment for a violent leading article in his newspaper, Le Guerre Sociale.

The latest French Academy election, which resulted in a victory for Mgr. Duchesne, Director of the French School at Rome (after a heated but courteous contest), over Mgr. Baudrillart, Rector of the Catholic Institute of Paris, presents little interest for the world of letters. Both Mgr. Baudrillart and Mgr. Duchesne have several meritorious books to their credit, it is true, but the considerations which decided the election were not literary, but political and ecclesiastical.

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Compensated .....Albert Hickman
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Portrait of King Edward VII....Alyn Williams
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David Bispham
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The Daily Parable .....Henry Austin
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CURRENT LITERATURE

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THE CONDUCT OF LIFE

TRULY, there is a multiplicity of books these days which seek to tell man how his soul can lift itself to heaven by its own bootstraps. There is much truth, of course, in what they have to say about the good results of being always cheerful and self-controlled and reasonable and happy. But after reading a-many of them, one begins to think of that advice of a newspaper rhymster to the Colorado bears, at the time of a certain hunting excursion, to "Beware of a four-eyed man with a wide and genial smile." For the condition of perpetual four-eyedness and matrixed good-nature which these well-intentioned people preach becomes very suggestive of the prig; and do not all normal human beings beware the prig, whole-heartedly and always? Publishers and book-sellers are agreed that there is, nowadays, a big and growing demand for books of this sort. Let us hope that they point the way toward that sanity and sweetness which is the aim of their authors, rather than to that priggishness which they sometimes seem to suggest.

James Allen, an English author of many books of this nature, has just added another to the list. "Above Life's Turmoil" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) insists upon the power of the individual to form his own character and to make his own happiness by living always an inner life of gentle and noble thought and feeling. By self-conquest, brotherhood, resolution, contentment, man must conduct his soul to the higher levels, and so live a peaceful, happy, beneficent life.

Uriel Buchanan's "Ideals and Conduct" (Cochrane Publishing Co.) gives expression to much the same class of ideas, but lays stress rather upon the intellectual acceptance of them by the individual than upon the necessity, which Mr. Allen insists on, of forcing the will power into their service. In neither volume is there anything, in either thought or manner of expression, beyond the usual offering of such books.

FICTION FROM THE WEST

BESIDES new books by Randall Parrish, Robert Ames Bennett, Charles E. Walk, and Kate and Virgil D. Boyles, who have already become known as authors, there will appear on the Fall fiction list of A. C. McClurg & Co. some novels on unusual themes by new writers. William Harnden Foster has broken fresh ground in "Mark Enderby: Engineer," a railroad story of the Southwest frontier; Margaret Hill McCarter has a novel of Kansas frontier days, "The Price of the Prairie"; Edith Ogden Harrison has written a romance of the days of Prester John, entitled "Princess Sayrane," which will be brought out in sumptuous form; and Edgar Beecher Bronson contributes a book of stories and reminiscences based on fact. The scene of Mr. Parrish's story, "The Outcasts," is laid in the West just after the civil war. His characters are Southerners whose code of honor is in marked contrast to that of some of the border "bad men." Mr. Bennett has gone to the Japan of Commodore Perry's time for his romance, and has found it in full measure. "The Shogun's Daughter" is a tale of the love of an aristocratic American for a woman apparently beyond the reach of any "tojin," however exalted might be his rank in his own country.

MONTCLAIR'S AMBITIONS

THE Municipal Art Commission of Montclair, N. J., has published in large quarto form the plan for the beautification of that city, which was rejected at a recent election, embodied in the report of John Nolen, the landscape architect engaged by the Commission to study the situation, and the Commission's own recommendations. It is copiously illustrated with plans and views, showing buildings, blocks, and sections of the town, both as they are and as they ought to be, with scenes from other towns planned to secure beauty, comfort and healthfulness.

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VIEWS OF READERS

Mr. Roosevelt's Style

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The letter of Mr. Webster in your issue of June 11, in which he agrees with your estimate of Mr. Roosevelt's addresses, simply passes an opinion without giving the slightest reason for it. It would have helped his argument if he had given only a few examples of Mr. Roosevelt's "great prose style," which show his "qualities as a thinker and writer of the first class." These examples would have served to help us form some estimate of Mr. Roosevelt's work, and they would give us a line on what Mr. Webster regards as a "great prose style" and what kind of writing he puts in "the first class."

Mr. Webster falls into the error of confusing Mr. Roosevelt's personality with his literary work, and of thinking that his clever political genius somehow should show in his writings. His political popularity does not extend to his literary work, for after thirty years of hard writing not one sentence or thought of Mr. Roosevelt has been thought fit to be compared with those from the common masters of English prose style, and thus to get into currency. LOUIS JAMES.

New York, June 18.

Down with Tradition!

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your review to-day there is an article on Prof. Gayley's "Idols of Education." Quoting from the book in question you say: "By active participation or by example the undisciplined product of our undisciplinary education swells the mob. The effect is evident in the lack of reverence for tradition, for authority, for order, for righteousness. In the lack of patriotism—the highest civic ideal."

May I ask of what value is reverence for tradition? Is not most patriotism either national selfishness or hypocrisy? Why should we revere traditions that we know are false, authority that is arbitrary, order that is present in appearance only, righteousness that is wrong? If Prof. Gayley or anybody who does not like my statement will read the first six chapters and pages 464 to 473, especially pages 470 to 472, of James MacKaye's "Economy of Happiness" they will see that they have been condemning the very spirit of progress.

No, Prof. Gayley is mistaken in his diagnosis of our needs. We need less dogma, not more; less superstition, not more; less arbitrary restraint, not more. The day when education was thought effective only when unpleasant, and the day when the child and the youth were supposed to require perpetual ruling have gone. Don't be a reactionary. We need all the progressive men we can find. Be one—and help us to have a joyful, efficient system of education.

HOWARD JUNIOR.

New York, June 11.

Munford, the Historian

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The recent appearance of an edition of that quite remarkable book, "Virginia's Attitude Toward Slavery and Secession," by Beverly Bland Munford, was of melancholy interest by reason of the fact that the author's death followed almost immediately upon it. Mr. Munford united to the graces of the perfect gentleman intellectual talents of the very highest order. It is not for me to speak of the distinguished and honorable part he played in the politics of Virginia, his native State, nor of his brilliant career as a leader of the Virginia bar. It was my good fortune to know Mr. Munford slightly, and I am sure that I express the sentiment of all who knew him when I say that he represented in his person the highest and best ideals of American citizenship.

Of the great work which occupied the last years of his life, and which he was fortunately spared to see assume an important place in the literature of American history, Mr. Munford rendered a great service not only to Virginia but to the whole Nation. The task he undertook was a peculiarly difficult one. So much of partisan bitterness and unfairness warped the views of most writers upon the subject who preceded him that had not Mr. Munford joined to his erudition and his intense love for his native State an admirable sense of impartiality the result might easily have been worse than futile. He might easily have given a new lease of life to embittered partisanship and fanned into a flame the embers of ancient strife and hatred.

Instead of this, Mr. Munford's vast learning and inflexible honesty, together with his equal loyalty to Virginia and the Nation, combined to produce a volume which cannot fail to promote a better understanding of that great tragedy, the war of secession, and to aid materially in removing whatever of sectional prejudice remains. Nowhere else, I think, is there to be found such a calm, dispassionate, closely reasoned analysis of the economic causes which made slavery the great problem it became, nor of the tragic and inexorable fate which led Virginia, averse as she was to secession, to fight for the maintenance of the right to secede should the necessity arise. Among the great historians of America the name of Beverly Bland Munford must always hold an honored place.

JOHN SPARGO.

Bennington Center, Vt., June 16.

"Gossip" and New Books

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is somewhat perplexing to scan the headings under which, every week, you print the book news from various cities. New York quietly confronts us with "Book Announcements"; Mr. Milne has the pleasing and protecting title of "Literary Gossip" at the top of his entertaining articles from London, but Boston alone is forced to boldly "Gossip" of its "New Books." Several Bostonians have asked if it is fair, and several New Yorkers have asked if it is true. Is not this delightful and much-abused little word, which causes anxiety in the hearts of our friends and expectation in the faces of our family, being somewhat misapplied? For "Boston Gossip" continues to be as calm and self-contained as "New York Announcements." Every one may have a different definition for gossip, but many will agree that it calls for a dash of humor, a certain whimsical charm of exaggeration, and—perhaps—the swish of a skirt or the clink of a tea cup. No, Stephenson Browne and Boston town are clever, dignified, and interesting; but they cannot "gossip."

JUSTINE BAYARD EWING.

New York, June 16.

Oberammergau Again

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Referring to Mr. Moses's letter in last Saturday's REVIEW concerning my review of his book:

As to the difference between "the miracle plays and the passion plays," I based my remarks on a reading of various mediaeval plays—not on Chambers's Encyclopedia—an admirable work, but hardly adequate as a foundation for intimate knowledge of the stage of the Middle Ages.

In his second paragraph Mr. Moses contradicts my statement of the number of acts in the Passion Play—as if I had misrepresented a statement in his book. My authority, however, was not Mr. Moses himself.

In his fifth paragraph he takes an attitude on the threatened commercialization of the Passion Play, which is precisely the opposite of the one he assumes in his book.

In his sixth paragraph, referring to "stations," Mr. Moses says: "By the sixteenth century the word 'station' had lost its liturgical significance." I have been a member of the Catholic Church in the twentieth century, and "stations" are still very much in evidence. He refers to Prof. Brander Matthews, whose book I have read. The chapter to which he calls my attention deals very plainly with the relation between the "stations" of the miracle play and the modern "stations." ANNE PEACOCK.

New York, June 23.

NATHAN BURKE'S POPULARITY

MRS. MARY S. WATTS, whose first novel "Nathan Burke," was published about two months ago, is greatly enjoying the success of her book, which some of the bookselling fraternity were very skeptical about at first. The critics—a number of them—are reported to have said that "Nathan Burke" was "one of the finest novels published in America in years," while the booksellers are said to have declared that it was "too long," and that "the public cared for nothing but the short, trashy novel that could be read in an hour and thrown aside without regret." And at first the book did not sell. Then came a sudden change. On a certain day, so say the publishers, the sales of "Nathan Burke" were less than 100 copies. "The next day they were 315, the third 705, and the fourth 1800. This was not many days ago, and now the book is in its twentieth thousand and selling at a rate that bids fair to make it one of the great successes of the year.

"OUT OF THE NIGHT"

THE title of Mrs. Baillie Reynolds' latest novel, "Out of the Night" (Geo. H. Doran Co., $1), takes its significance from the opening scene, wherein a young woman, who has travelled from Vancouver to England to find her relatives, staggers exhausted at midnight out of the darkness and storm into a farmhouse, and, because she is who she is, changes the fates of the two people whom she finds there. Mrs. Reynolds' stories are apt to contain rather more complication of plot and dramatic quality of incident than the average of English fiction and, although both these characteristics are somewhat diluted in the many pages of this novel, it contains a good deal of both. Its love story is entangled with serious and tragic complications, and many of its incidents, although they are of the typical English village variety, go down to the raw of human emotion. There is some fairly good work in the portrayal of the character of the heroine, but even better in the drawing of her English lover; a burry sort of young man, outwardly, but of a gentle, sensitive nature.

THE AUSTRALIAN MARKET

In the last REVIEW Mr. Milne in his London letter mentions the concern that English publishers feel over the growing tendency of American publishers to supply Australian editions to Melbourne direct, instead of through London. In this connection it may be noted that Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. have sold to one firm in Melbourne editions of each of their Spring books of fiction; of one story, Clarence E. Mulford's "Hopalong Cassidy," three editions have been supplied. As a result of the last order, a fifth edition of this cowboy story is now on the press.

MAY'S "BEST SELLERS"

MAY'S best selling books, according to The Bookman, were "A Modern Chronicle," which led Phillips' "White Magic" and was followed by "The Rosary," "Lady Merton, Colonist," "By Inheritance" and "The Kingdom of Slender Swords." "New York" "Uptown" and "Downtown" agreed on the same book—"A Modern Chronicle," and Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Paul and St. Louis each gave Mr. Churchill's book first place.

IN THE BAHAMAS

A Book of very considerable interest is "A Naturalist in the Bahamas," by John I. Northrup, edited (with a biographical introduction) by Henry Fairfield Osborn, and just published by the Columbia Press. Bahaman birds and plants, fish and water-fowl, geology and geography, are treated both in text and illustrations.

FATHER TABB'S BLINDNESS

THE late Father Tabb's posthumous volume of "Later Poems" contains several alluding to the blindness which came upon him not long before his death. Here is one of them:

Back to the primal gloom
Where life began,
As to my mother's womb,
Must I, a man,
Return—
Not to be born again,
But to remain,
And in the School of Darkness learn
What mean
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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Alexander Wilson's American Ornithology—Poems of Amelia B. Welby—"She Dwelt Among the Untrodden Ways" by Wordsworth—Robert L. Stevenson's "Requiem"—English Translation of Hugo Grotius—Owen Meredith's "Aux Italiens"

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though, if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

M. L. W.—Can you give me the value of "Wilson's Ornithology," first edition, published by subscription from 1808 to 1814, consisting of nine volumes? The last volume was compiled after Mr. Wilson's death, and contains a brief sketch of the latter's life and a list of the subscribers. The official title is, "American Ornitohology; or, The Natural History of the Birds of the United States." The title page further reads: "Illustrated Plates by Alexander Wilson." Then the word, "Philadelphia," "Published by Bradford & Inskeep." "Printed by R. & W. Carr." The above is from the third volume. I think that the printer's name appears somewhat differently in the later volumes.

Alexander Wilson's "American Ornithology," nine volumes, 4to, colored plates, Philadelphia, 1808-14, brings at auction from $40 to $90. Charles R. Leslie assisted him to color some of the first plates. George Ord edited Volume VIII. The subscription price was $120. A set, in Russia, sold for £31 10s. at Sotheby's, London, in 1824. Wilson collected his specimens in personal explorations of the fields, forests and rivers of the country, and made the portraits with his own pencil, pen and brush until his death in Philadelphia, April 23, 1813. Ord, who afterward was President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, in Philadelphia, wrote the Supplement (that is Volume IX.) of Wilson's work, which contains a sketch of that author's life.

F. W. H.—Can you give any information about a book of poems entitled "Poems by Amelia." Fourth edition enlarged. Published by D. Appleton & Co. 1847? Who is or was "Amelia."?

"Amelia" was used as a pseudonym by Amelia B. (Coppuck) Welby, who was born at St. Michael's, Md., in 1821. She moved to Louisville, Ky., in 1835, and was married in 1838 to George B. Welby of that city. She died at Lexington, Ky., in 1852. At an early age she became known by her poetical contributions to The Louisville Journal under the signature of "Amelia." A volume of "Poems. By Amelia," was published in Boston in 1841, and four large editions followed within the next four years. A new and enlarged edition, illustrated by Robert W. Weir, was published in this city in 1853. Her poetry is highly praised by Edgar A. Poe in The Literati. See also Griswold's "American Female Poets," Coggeshall's "Poets and Poetry of the West," and Forrest's "Women of the South Distinguished in Literature."

HIRAM SHERMAN.—Can you tell me from which of Wordsworth's poems the following lines are taken:

> She dwelt unnoticed and alone
> Beside the springs of Dove—
> A maid whom there was none to praise,
> And very few to love.

The poem from which the lines above are taken, although not correctly quoted, is "She Dwelt Among the Untrodden Ways." There are but three stanzas of four lines each as follows:

"She dwelt among the untrodden ways
Beside the springs of Dove,
A maid whom there were none to praise
And very few to love.

"A violet by a mossy stone
Half hidden from the eye!
Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky.

"She lived unknown, and few could know
When Lucy ceased to be;
But she is in her grave, and, oh,
The difference to me!"

M. T. F.—Will you kindly publish Stevenson's poem the last line of which is, I think:

> And the hunter home from the hill.

The poem desired by our correspondent is entitled "Requiem," and has but two stanzas, as follows:

"Under the wide and starry sky,
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will."

"This be the verse you grave for me:
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."

J. W. A.—Will you please inform me of the value of a book entitled "The Most Excellent Hugo Grotius, His Three Books Treating of the Rights of War and Peace," &c., "with the Annotations, digested into the Body of every Chapter. Translated into English by William Evarts, B. D., London. Printed by M. W. for Thomas Basset at the George in Fleetstreet, and Ralph Smith at the Bible under the Piazza of the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. MDCLXXXII."

The English translation of Grotius, by William Evarts, London, 1682, sells at auction for about $3.

CECELIA RATNER.—Can you kindly give me the name and author of the poem of which the following are a few lines:

> At Paris it was, at the opera there;
> And she looked like a queen in a book that night,
> With a wreath of pearls in her raven hair
> And a brooch on her breast, so bright.

Would also appreciate the information as to where I can find same.

The poem is "Aux Italiens," one of the best-known of Owen Meredith's. It can be found in any good edition of his poetry, and it is printed in full in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology" and in Volume II. of the World's Best Poetry."

J.—I would be glad to have some information about some interesting books in my possession. First, as to the value of an Abbotsford edition of Scott's Waverley Novels, published in Edinburgh in 1844 by Robert Cadell. My set is in fine condition, and is bound in morocco, with much handsome tooling.

Secondly, as to how many volumes there are in "The Middle Ages" series by Paul Lacroix? Also if the edition published by Chapman & Hall is a translation? I possess "Manners, Customs, and Dress," also "Military and Religious Life." If there are other volumes I would be pleased to know their titles and value, also where they could be found.

Walter Scott's Waverley Novels, 12 volumes, 8vo, Edinburgh, Cadell, 1852-47, half morocco, gilt edges, brought $20 at the Appleton sale and $57.60 at the Gordon sale.

Besides the two works about the "Middle Ages" mentioned Paul Lacroix has written "Science and Literature in the Middle Ages" and "Art in the Middle Ages." They are worth from $5 to $6 each. All are translations from the French.

M. P.—In about 1886 a History of Mexico was written by a woman and dedicated to Cornelia Townsend. Can you furnish name of author and publisher's name?

Our correspondent may have in mind the "Story of Mexico," by Susan Hale, which was published about 1888 by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

M. F. W.—Will you kindly inform me whether there is an English translation of the complete works of Adelbert von Chamisso; also whether the familiar story of Peter Schlemihl has ever been dramatized?

We do not recall an English translation of the complete works of Chamisso, nor a dramatization of Peter Schlemihl. Numerous translations of this popular story have been published here and in Great Britain.

J. W. M.—I have "Tales From Shakespeare by Charles and Mary Lamb," but the book is incomplete. Is there a more modern book that contains the stories in Shakespeare and one more complete? If so, give name of publishers.

"Tales From Shakespeare, by Charles and Mary Lamb," has been published, within recent years, by Putnam, Brentano, Scribner, Macmillan, Dutton, and the American Book Co.

T. S. PHILLIPS.—Several times in reading English fiction—particularly where the books have dealt with university and college life—I have come across the phrase "Sporting his oak." What is the meaning of same?

In English college life the term "sporting his oak" means that the student living in chambers is not at home, or that he is so occupied that he does not wish to be disturbed. To indicate this condition of affairs, the student closes the outer door leading to his rooms, and this is termed "sporting his oak," and is taken as a notice that the occupant is out, or is denying himself to callers.

Answers From Readers

S. M. A.—The poem asked for by Mrs. Bernstein in your edition of May 7 may be the one known as "The Rose Out of Reach," which runs as follows:

> In a garden fair sweet roses glow,
> In a tangled mass they nod and blow;
> And the buds unfold,
> Of pink and gold,
> Of sweetest cream and passionate red,
> And a white rose hangs far overhead.
>
> I gathered roses crimson and cream,
> Roses that blush and roses that dream,
> But the tangled vines
> Close my arms entwines,
> And in vain I strive to reach the height
> Of a rose I covet, snowy white.
>
> O, fairest the rose that hangs so high
> That never upon my breast shall lie,
> Or its perfume shed;
> Though I hold instead
> Roses of yellow and scarlet and pink,
> I'd give them all for the white, I think.
>
> But there above me it smiles and blows,
> Without a shadow, the stainless rose,
> And reaching higher
> For my heart's desire,
> I crushed the roses and let those fall
> I had gathered first—and lose them all.
>
> My hands are empty, the day is done,
> The white rose shattered, but never won.
> O, my wayward heart,
> You have learned the part
> That life has given to all hearts, each
> Gather the roses within your reach.

Mrs. E. H. H.—Inclosed are two verses of the song desired by Miss M. Palmer. They seem unfinished, as though there should be intermediate lines, but these I learned orally from a group of happy young Southern men and maidens "befo' de wah":

> Life is but a strife,
> 'Tis a bubble, 'tis a dream,
> And man is but a little boat
> Paddling down the stream.
> And Pleasure is the waterman
> That floats us down the tide,
> The passengers are smiling joys
> While Sorrow sits beside.
>
> And when again we sail
> O'er these waters clear and bright
> May we see as many smiling eyes
> As we see here to-night.
> For dear woman is the object
> Of affection and of care,
> And the waterman of life's a fool
> If he don't take a fare.

W. J. W.—In THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS June 4, "A. W. R." asks for information about some lines of verse which are quoted with the inquiry. Those lines were written by Harry Esty Dounce of Syracuse, N. Y., for use with one of his stories, entitled "The Gordian Knot." They are not a part of a longer poem, and are complete as quoted. Mr. Dounce is a member of the graduating class at Hamilton College. "The Gordian Knot" was first published in the April 1908, issue of the Hamilton Literary Magazine, of which publication Mr. Dounce was at that time an associate editor, and of which he has since been the editor in chief.

N. L. PINCH.—The lines quoted by "H. L. G." in your SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW of May 28 are from "Ad Finem" and may be found in "Poems of Passion," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox. The complete poem is as follows:

> On the white throat of the pieless passion
> That scorched my soul with its burning breath,
> I clutched my fingers in murderous fashion,
> And gathered them close in a grip of death;
> For why should I fan, or feed with fuel,
> A love that showed me but blank despair?
> So my hold was firm, and my grasp was cruel—
> I meant to strangle it then and there!
>
> I thought it was dead. But with no warning,
> It rose from its grave last night and came
> And stood by my bed till the early morning;
> And over and over it spoke your name.
> Its throat was red where my hands had held it,
> It burned my brow with its scorching breath,
> And I said, the moment my eyes beheld it:
> "A love like this can know no death."
>
> For just one kiss that your lips have given,
> In the lost and beautiful past to me,
> I would gladly barter my hope of Heaven
> And all the bliss of Eternity.
> For never a joy are the Angels keeping
> To lay at my feet in Paradise,
> Like that of into your strong arms creeping,
> And looking into your lovelit eyes.
>
> I know, in the way that sins are reckoned,
> This thought is a sin of the deepest dye;
> But I know, too, if an angel beckoned,
> Standing close by the Throne on High,
> And you, adown by the gates infernal,
> Should open your loving arms and smile,
> I would turn my back on things supernal,
> To lie on your breast awhile.
>
> To know for an hour you were mine completely—
> Mine in body and soul, my own—
> I would bear unending tortures sweetly,
> With not a murmur and not a moan.
> A lighter sin or a lesser error
> Might change through Hope or fear divine;
> But there is no fear, and hell has no terror
> To change or alter a love like mine.

This appeal was also answered by "D. L. L.," N. Y.; "I. B. A.," Norwich, Conn.; Andrew L. Dunham, Ocean Grove, N. J.; Elizabeth M. Bedell, N. Y., and Mrs. E. A. Burnham, Brooklyn.

ANNE C. JOHNSON.—The song or poem asked for by "E. M. S." is "The Message of Christmas," by Phillips Brooks, which is as follows:

> The earth has grown old with its burden of care
> But at Christmas is always young.
> The heart of the jewel burns beauteous and fair,
> And its soul full of music breaks forth on the air
> When the song of the angels is sung.
>
> It is coming, old earth, it is coming to-night
> On the snowflakes which cover the sod,
> The feet of the Christ-child fall gentle and white
> And the voice of the Christ-child tells out with delight
> That mankind are the children of God.
>
> On the sad and the lowly, the wretched and poor,
> The voice of the Christ-child shall fall.
> And to every blind wanderer open the door
> Of a hope that he dared not to dream of before
> With a sunshine of welcome for all.
>
> The feet of the humblest may walk in the fields
> Where the feet of the Holiest have trod,
> This, this is the marvel to mortals revealed
> When the silvery trumpets of Christmas have pealed,
> That mankind are the children of God.

B. O. SATTERWHITE.—In your issue of April 23 "L. G. C." requests the name of the author of Dum Vivimus Vivamus. The following poem may be apropos, and I send it for that reason:

WHY DO WE WAIT?

> Why do we wait till ears are deaf
> Before we speak one kindly word,
> And only utter loving praise
> When not a whisper can be heard?
>
> Why do we wait till hands are laid
> Close-folded, pulseless, ere we place
> Within them roses sweet and rare,
> And lilies in their flawless grace?
>
> Why do we wait till eyes are sealed
> To light and love in death's deep trance—
> Dear, wistful eyes—before we bend
> Above them with impassioned glance?
>
> Why do we wait till hearts are still
> To tell them all the love in ours,
> And give them such late meed of praise
> And lay before them fragrant flowers?
>
> How oft we, careless, wait till life's
> Sweet opportunities are past,
> And break our "alabaster box
> Of ointment" at the very last.
>
> Oh, let us heed the living friend
> Who walks with us life's common ways,
> Watching our eyes for look of love,
> And hungering for a word of praise!

Some reader may give the author.

CARRE A. FULLER.—I inclose a clipping taken from the Youth's Companion some time ago, which seems to answer more or less satisfactorily the question asked by Mary Leaming Carter in the issue of May 14:

"Mohammed put into words a great symbolic truth when he said to his disciples, 'If any man have two loaves, let him sell one and buy some flowers of the white narcissus; for the one is food for the body and the other is food for the soul.'"

LUCY M. CLEMENTS.—In reply to "F. P.," June 4, regarding the author of the lines:

> I expect to pass through this life but once.
> If there is any kindness or any good thing
> I can do to my fellow-beings let me do it
> now; I shall pass this way but once.

The real author is William Penn.

CHARLES LEONARD STUART.—In your issue of May 28 the version of "First Appearance in Type," extracted from "New Education and Vocal Culture," by Robert Kidd, A. M., has evidently been Bowdlerized by condensing the last two verses into one.

On the first appearance in the early eighties of the last century the writer committed the piece to memory for recitation purposes, and the last two verses read with considerable more emphasis and completion:

> Was ever such a horrid hash
> In poetry or prose?
> I've said she was a "fiend" and praised
> The color of her "nose."
> Whoever saw in such a space
> So many blunders crammed?
> What! those gentle eyes tedimmed is spelt
> Those gentle eyes bedammed.
>
> I wish I had that printer here
> About a half a minute;
> I'd tarry him to my heart's content,
> And with an h begin it.
> I'd jam his body, eyes, and bones,
> And spell it with a d,
> And send him to that hill of his
> He spelt it with an e.

M. R. AUDUBON.—In reply to query in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 4, would say that the verse the authorship of which he is desirous of finding was written by Thomas Buchanan Read, and may be found in the fifth canto of "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies." The exact words are:

> Oh, would some sweet bird of the South
> Might build in every cannon's mouth,
> Till the only sound from its rusty throat
> Should be the dove or the bluebird's note,
> That doves might find a safe resort
> In the embrasures of every fort.

Mr. Read expressly states that these lines were written some years before the war of the North and South, and "was not suggested by the cannon which 'disunion' has since then pointed against the North."

H. A. LAWRIE.—In your "Appeals to Readers" of last week Mr. John Munday inquires from what poem of Kipling's the following lines are taken:

"I wish myself could talk to myself as I left 'im a year ago," &c.

The poem is "M. I." (Mounted Infantry of the Line), and is one of the South African war service songs published in "The Five Nations," and the first verse is:

> I wish my mother could see me now with a fence post under my arm
> And a knife and spoon in my putties that I found on a Boer farm,
> Atop of a sore-backed Argentine, with a thirst you couldn't buy.
> I used to be in the Yorkshires once,
> (Sussex, Lincolns and Rifles once)
> Hampshires, Glosters and Scottish once!
> (ad lib.)
> But now I am M. I.

J. W. S.—The poem inquired for by Miss M. Palmer in your issue of May 28 was written in the early part of the last century by my father-in-law, Thomas Bienecowe of London, England. It was copied and given as a song at Sadler's Wells Theatre. The author hearing of this obtained an injunction from the courts against it being used as such. I have often heard him recite it at family gatherings fifty years ago, but can only remember two verses, the first and the last, which I give according to his own words:

> This life is full of strife,
> 'Tis a bubble, 'tis a dream,
> And man is but a little boat
> That floats along life's stream.
>
> Dear woman is the object
> Of solicitude and care,
> And the waterman of life's a fool
> If he refuse the fare.

IDA M. MASON.—The name of the lunch wagon story asked for by Courtland Mackay is "Four O'Clock in the Morning," by Hulbert Footner, and appeared complete in the June number of McClure's Magazine, 1909.

GLYN DAVIES.—Answering the appeal of "B. B." for the title of a short story by Thomas Hardy. The name of the story is "A Tragedy of Two Ambitions," published in a volume of short stories by Hardy, entitled "Life's Little Ironies."

CLARA S. LOCKWOOD.—In response to the query of "Captain" in THE REVIEW for June 11, I would say that the story "Getting Rid of Fluff" was written by Ellis Parker Butler, and has been published in book form under the title "That Pup." It was issued in 1908 by the McClure Company and costs about fifty cents.

Appeals To Readers

F. A. REEVE.—Many of your readers no doubt are familiar with the enclosed quotation from, presumably, somebody's speech. Can any of them give me the name of the author?

* * * "The world should deny him a home, society friends, family ties affection, the earth a grave, and Heaven its God."

F. M.—Can any reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS please tell me the author of the lines below and where they may be found? The first, I think, are by Whittier, but I cannot find them:

> Is there no death of a word once spoken?
> Was never a deed but left its token
> Written on a tablet never broken?
>
> She bears herself so gently,
> The lily on its stem bends
> Not so easily its dewy head.

T. W. A.—Will some reader kindly favor me with the entire verse of this short but exquisitely Servian love song, beginning somewhat as follows:

> 'Gainst white Buddha's walls a vine
> Doth its fair branches fondly twine.
> Oh, no, it was no vine tree there,
> It was a fond and loving pair,
> Bound each to each in sweetest vow
> And, oh! they must be severed now.

THEODORE A. BELLOWS.—Can any one of your many readers furnish me with the words of a very old hymn, the refrain of which is:

> Oh! that will be joyful
> When we meet to part no more.

H. P. ALBERT.—Can any of your readers give me the name and author of the poem in which are the following lines:

> The twilight hours, like birds, flew by,
> As lightly and as free;
> Ten thousand stars were in the sky,
> Ten thousand in the sea.
> For every wave, with dimpled crest,
> That leaped into the air
> Had caught a star in its embrace
> And held it trembling there.

Also the author of the poem called "Yesterday," which commences:

> Yesterday now is a part of forever.

M. C. B.—About twenty-five years ago one of the young people's magazines, published several months in succession, rhymed versions of some of Esop's fables, interspersed with tiny illustrations. Later on they were pub-

lished in book form. Can any one tell me the names of author and publisher?

H. C. F.—Can some one inform me where I can obtain the whole of a poem, name of it, author, &c., in each stanza of which occur the words:

And whither or thither it goeth, who knows?

I also think the first words of each stanza are "Who knows."

D. W. SMYTH.—Can any of your readers give me the author's name of this poem?

Why must I fear a mortal's wrath for worldly snares?
Why need I keep in virtue's path, when no one cares?
Why must I rein my nature and whip back the passion that is within,
When it surges and soothes with thoughts of sin,
When no one cares?

Why must I keep from love's embrace because of shame,
Why turn my heated face aside—am I to blame?
If all the life within me cries for love and lips that kiss,
Till heart unite with heart and dies—am I to blame?

If God this nature gave to me,
The fruit it bears must all be gathered from the tree, when no one cares—
So why should arms clasp empty air?
Why hunger for the fruit that's there?
I'll eat my fill, 'tis my affair,
For no one cares.

I. S.—In "Rambles in the Path of the Steam Horse," by Ele Bowen, Philadelphia, 1855, occurs the following:

A pocket for his wheat and a pocket for his rye
And a tin cup by his side to drink when he was dry.

I would be very glad to learn from what poem the author quoted the foregoing. From the manner in which he alludes to it the lines would appear to have been generally known to readers of the period.

Mrs. H. DOUGLASS.—Will some reader kindly give me, through Queries and Answers, the name of author and the poem beginning with the lines

Oh! you queer little stitches!
You surely are witches,
To bother me so—

A long time ago I heard it recited, and can remember only the first three lines. Also, the lines of the poem beginning

I love to listen when the winds blow high.

Another line is

It sounds as the swift wind moves along,
To be the music of the angels' song.

GEORGE ASHBY.—I would like to ask if any reader can tell me where I can find a poem beginning

Far out of sight,
While earthly cares surround us,
Lies a fair country, where
Our hearts abide.

A. T. E.—Can any one tell me the author of the following quotation, the rest of the poem, and the place where it may be found?

The years they come and go,
The races drop in the grave.
But never the Son doth so
Which here in my soul I have.

BOSTON GOSSIP OF NEW BOOKS

A Letter That Adds Much to the Interest of Mr. Thayer's "Astir"—Poetry's Popularity

BOSTON, June 24.—Mr. John Adams Thayer's "Astir" derives special interest from its inclusion of a letter sent to the author by an employer desirous, after a four weeks' trial, of compelling him to resign his position. No more complete and searching revelation of self was ever made than one finds in this letter, and it is more amusing than the entire sum of George Bernard Shaw's studied insolence and the venom of Whistler. Mr. Thayer's answer, also printed in this book, is adequate and clever, but naturally belongs to another species, and Heaven does not grant to every man the will to send such a letter as the first, howsoever competent he may be to produce something similar. Mr. Thayer followed his own epistle by verbally prophesying that in less than five years he would prove the ability which his employer declared he did not possess, and with that he went forth to new adventures. He began by aiding Mr. Stephen O'Meara in reviving The Boston Journal; thence he went to reform The Delineator, and incidentally to transform the American advertisement; and then came Everybody's Magazine, and his work with Mr. Thomas W. Lawson and Ridgway's. Now, after thirty-five years of work, still on the right side of the half-century mark, he is enjoying a holiday, having fulfilled his prophecy. The readers and advertisers who have known Mr. Thayer only by his work will have a new conception of his character when they perceive that he was strong enough to rise superior to the attack contained in the letter referred to. "Astir" is published by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co.

It seems that the title of "When Love Calls Men to Arms," the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century novel written by Mr. Stephen Chalmers, and published by this firm, is one of eight adverbial clauses beginning with "when," evolved by the author after a day's smoking and meditation on the suggestion that such a clause might make an attractive name. He embodied the eight in two stanzas, added a third stanza, saying that he did not know what to call the book, and sent the verses to his publishers, who used the last of the eight titles suggested.

A refreshing book at this season will be Dr. Charles Wendell Townsend's "A Labrador Spring," published by Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. It suggests a novel five weeks' holiday for the lover of nature and especially for the ornithologist; for the Labrador spring and summer blend with one another, the nights suggest the winter, and the ice is never very far below the soil whence spring multitudes of blossoms. Dr. Townsend especially devoted himself to observe the courtship-dances and calls of birds, and made a multitude of curious notes on other details of bird-life in northern latitudes. Photographs of snowbanks surrounded by verdure and flowers; of typical Indians and their homes; of birds' nests and birds; of trees forced into strange shapes by storm and frost; and of a black fox park are a few novelties to be found among the illustrations. The book is bound in the blue, white and gold of the author's "Along the Labrador Coast" and is of the same size. The two form an important part of the small body of Labrador literature, growing up for the aid and encouragement of Dr. Grenfell.

Messrs. Houghton Mifflin Co. have decided to add still another novel to their summer list, and in a few weeks will issue Mr. W. J. Hopkins's "The Meddlings of Eve," a small book of four stories—three from The Atlantic, and one not before published. Eve—the Eve of "The Clammer"—is very demure and astute in her meddlings.

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton will issue the London edition of Miss Lillian Whiting's memoirs of Louise Chandler Moulton and of Miss Annie Payson Call's "Nerves and Commonsense"; Messrs. Cassell & Co. will bring out in England Miss Whiting's "Italy, the Magic Land"; and Messrs. Stanley Paul & Co. have bought editions of Mr. Rowland Thomas's "The Little Gods" and Mrs. Fenellosa's "The Dragon Painter." Messrs. Siegel, Hill & Co. will be the English introducers of Mr. Henry C. Shelley's "Untrodden English Ways." Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are the American publishers of these books.

Miss Amanda M. Douglas continues her Helen Grant books with an eighth, called "Helen Grant's Decision." In it she tells of two decisions, both important. Miss Jean K. Baird carries on her Hester series with "Hester's Counterpart," a story of two schoolmates who so strongly resemble each other that their friends frequently mistake one for the other. The ending is romantic and follows a story of peril by flood. Messrs. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard find that this author is much liked both in New England and in the South.

The views and expectations of Mr. Richard G. Badger, who probably publishes rather more than half of the volumes of new poetry annually issued in the United States, are even more cheerful than those expressed by Mr. Mitchell Kennerley in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. His sales in 1909 were more than double those of any previous twelve months. Since its publication in 1908 "Nancy McIntyre," a versified story of the Kansas prairies, the first published work of Mr. Leslie Shepard Parker, has sold steadily, and is now in its seventh thousand. Nancy, it may be remembered, is a spirited damsel who, when the man who has "jumped" her lover's claim attempts to capture her also, shoots the buttons from his coat and chases him off the "eighty" which he has tried to steal. The older poets are not neglected. For instance, Miss Edith M. Thomas's "The Guest at the Gate," which opens with a poem full of the Celtic mystic spirit, has already equaled the sales of its three predecessors from her pen; and the advance orders for Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford's "The Fairy Changeling," a flower- and fairy-play to appear in the Autumn, are already large. Sales of several hundred copies of volumes by new authors are not rare with Mr. Badger, and a steadily increasing demand is less rare than in the case of fiction. Mr. James W. Foley's "Prairie Breezes," issued in 1905, sold so well during the last six months that an illustrated edition will probably appear next year.

Again, Poet Lore—the magazine whose title promises more about verse than is really to be found in its pages, as it is actually devoted to literature in general, with special reference to plays—has been changed from a quarterly to a bi-monthly in response to the marked increase in subscriptions; and since the change the subscriptions have increased fifty per cent.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

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KING EDWARD VII. By James Boyle. 12mo. Columbus, Ohio: A. H. Smythe. (Pamphlet.)

WAR AND THE ARME BLANCHE. By Erskine Childers. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.10.

THE CAMPAIGN OF TRAFALGAR. By Julian S. Corbett. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.50.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ALLEN JAY. 12mo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $1.50.

Literature

Including Essays, Poetry, and Description

ADDRESSES EDUCATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC. By Cyrus Northrop. 8vo. Minneapolis: H. W. Wilson Co.

THE WORKS OF GEORGE MEREDITH. 8vo. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. Vols. XIII. and XIV.

POEMS. By Dorothy Landers Beall. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

LES TROPIES: Jose-Maria De Heredia. Translated by Henry Johnson. 12mo. Brunswick, Me.: F. W. Chandler & Son.

IN LOTUS LAND. By Herbert G. Ponting. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $6.

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CHRISTOLOGIES ANCIENT AND MODERN. By William Sanday. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press.

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Fiction

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THE POWER OF GOLD. By (Rena) Urania Nott Sangster. 8vo. Buffalo: Matthews-Northrup Works.

THE WAY UP. By M. P. Willcocks. 12mo. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

FANNY LAMBERT. By Henry De Vere Stacpoole. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

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NEW YORK BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

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New Roosevelt Books

In the world of books, as in the world of news, Mr. Roosevelt has been especially conspicuous during the past week. The newsstands have blossomed forth with a fairly bewildering array of cloth-bound and paper-covered volumes bearing the talismanic name of the man of the hour, in some more or less sensational connection, while in the shop windows of various publishers elaborate displays have been made of his collected works, in editions which run the changes of "cheap," "popular," "de luxe," "limited," etc. The books on the newsstands are not to be mistaken for books by Mr Roosevelt, although some of them, through ingenious titles and cover designs, certainly convey the impression that they have been written with at least his cognizance, and are thus more or less authoritative accounts of different phases of his recent travels in Africa. This, however, as we pointed out last week, is not the case. The only authoritative book on the subject is "African Game Trails: An Account of the African Wanderings of an American Hunter-Naturalist," by Mr. Roosevelt himself, illustrated from Kermit Roosevelt's and other photographs, and eight photogravures from drawings by Philip R. Goodwin. This will appear in August.

A book just published under the imprint of the Oxford University Press (which recently published Frank B. Vrooman's "Theodore Roosevelt, Dynamic Geographer") gives the text of Mr. Roosevelt's "Biological Analogies in History," delivered before the University of Oxford on June 7, as the Romanes Lecture of 1910. It is issued in two bindings, cloth and paper. There was also published this week by the Putnams a special edition, limited to 300 copies, of "The Real Roosevelt," a collection of Mr. Roosevelt's utterances selected by Alan Warner. This special edition of a work likely to become popular bears the imprint of the Camp Fire Club on the front cover, and was distributed to the invited guests at the luncheon given to Mr. Roosevelt by the club last Wednesday.

To the Heart of Africa

The present awakening of interest in African travel will find additional food in the publication, by the Cassells, in the Fall, of an English translation of the travel book written by Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg. This is the fruit of the Duke's recent expedition into the heart of Africa—an expedition which is said to have been rich in the number and variety of scientific discoveries resulting from it. The author's reputation as one of the foremost sportsmen in Germany has made the book very successful there, and will add to the interest with which it will be read in its English dress.

King Edward's Biography

The first volume of what bids fair to be an exhaustive work on "The Life and Times of King Edward VII." will shortly be issued by Cassell & Co. It is written by H. R. Whates, who is known as an historian of contemporary personages and epochs through his "Canada, the New Nation," "The Third Salisbury Administration," etc. Mr. Whates's biography will be completed in five quarto volumes, and will contain many hundred full-page photogravures, color plates, and other illustrations, some of which have been supplied by Queen Alexandra from her private collection. The writer's aim is to make his work a picture of the whole period spanned by the King's life. The first volume gives, in brief, the life-histories of the King's progenitors, thus "bringing into contrast what the British Empire was under the six Edwards and what it became under the seventh of that name."

Two other works of an historical interest promised for the Fall by the Scribners are "The Intimate Life of Alexander Hamilton," by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, and "The American Civil War: A Concise History of its Causes, Progress, and Results," by John Formby. Dr. Hamilton, the distinguished New York alienist, is a grandson of the famous statesman whose life he portrays. In this work special attention is paid to Alexander Hamilton's relations with his family and his friends, his tastes, his amusements, etc., and in the prosecution of this intimate portraiture the author has used many of his famous ancestor's letters which have never before been published, and also his expense books and records of cases, etc. The book will contain twenty-five full-page illustrations. Mr. Formby's history of the civil war, in two volumes, will attempt to give a connected account of the entire subject involved in the struggle between North and South, "showing the bearing of distant events on each other, and on the general progress of the war." A special feature will be a series of maps and plans of battles in the second volume.

An historical work just issued by the same house is "Argentina," by W. R. Hirst, in the South American Series, which gives an account of the physical conditions of the Argentine Republic, its history, and a description of political, social and commercial conditions as they are to-day. There is an introduction by Martin Hume, and there are numerous illustrations and a map.

Some Guides for Young People

Among travel books appearing this month there is Esther Singleton's "A Guide to Great Cities—Northwestern Europe," published by the Baker & Taylor Co. In this little volume, written principally for young people and containing sixteen illustrations, Miss Singleton has given a narrative description of London, Antwerp, Copenhagen, The Hague, Edinburgh, etc.—ten cities in all—in a way to make the child who is going to travel sufficiently familiar to appreciate a visit to the city, and to give one who is not going to travel such an acquaintance with it as to make later reading more valuable.

Another Baker & Taylor guide-book for young people to appear this month is Burton E. Stevenson's "A Guide to Biography: American Men of Mind." In a former book in this series Mr. Stevenson dealt with American men of action—soldiers, explorers, statesmen, etc. In this one he takes up America's writers, thinkers, inventors, etc., giving an account of their careers and achievements in a way to arouse the interest of young readers. The same firm has taken over this month, from the Dale Association of Boston, a book on "American Playgrounds," edited by Everett B. Mero. It is a technical manual for directors of playground activities, as well as a book of information, with drawings, plans and diagrams, and full-page plates of physical activities.

A book of poems by Mrs. Ellen M. H. Gates is announced for this month by the Baker & Taylor Co. Its title is "To the Unborn People."

Owen Johnson's serial, "The Varmint," which has been appearing in The Saturday Evening Post, will be published next week by the Baker & Taylor Co. It is an American schoolboy story, the scene of which is laid in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, where the events described in this author's "The Eternal Boy" occurred. "The Varmint" is fully illustrated with drawings by Gruger reproduced in half tone.

Midsummer Novels

August will have a novel by the Williamsons and another by Mrs. Grace McGowan Cooke, both to be published by Doubleday, Page & Co. The first to appear will be Mrs. Cooke's "The Power and the Glory," dealing—as do this author's previous contributions to fiction—with the Tennessee mountaineers. The heroine is born in unpromising surroundings, but being ambitious leaves home and goes down to work at a cotton mill. Her varying fortunes, and the manner in which she aids her unthrifty kin, make the warp and woof of the story.

The Williamson book will bear the characteristic title of "The Motor Maid." It is a typical Williamson love comedy, its sprightly events happening on an automobile tour along the Riviera. A handsome chauffeur (not a real chauffeur, of course) is the hero, and the heroine sits next to him on the tour. Thrilling adventures are the result. The book will be illustrated.

A third novel, promised for August by Moffat, Yard & Co., is Reginald Wright Kauffman's "The House of Bondage." Life on New York's east side furnishes the theme for this book. Mr. Kauffman lived for months in a typical tenement house, mingling unobtrusively with some of the most forbidding elements of the neighborhood, and thus coming in contact with certain sordid phases of city life which he describes with Zolaesque touches of realism. The book addresses itself to the picturing of some of those social conditions out of which have arisen such menacing evils as white slavery—to mention the one to which reformers are now paying particular attention. Mr. Kauffman's book, however, is primarily a story told for its own sake.

Early next month the John Lane Co. expect to publish "The Way Up," a new novel by Miss M. P. Willcocks. The relations between capital and labor are its theme. The hero renounces the plans made for him by a rich uncle and devotes himself to performing the duties of a "hand" in an iron foundry. The conflict thus aroused in an individual case is merged, through the conduct of the story, with the larger problems of capital and labor and their relation to the State.

A novel by Eugene Manlove Rhodes, appearing serially in The Saturday Evening Post, will be among the earliest of Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.'s Fall publications. Issued in book form, under the title "Good Men and True," this story will be found to have undergone some elaboration since its serial publication. It is a humorous story, giving the adventures of a man on our Mexican border who tries to learn to operate a typewriter and is forced to put it to strange uses.

King Leopold of Belgium

A history of the late King Leopold will be published early in the Fall by Sturgis & Walton Co. "Leopold II, King of the Belgians," by Angelo S. Rappoport, author of "The Curse of the Romanoffs" and "Royal Lovers and Mistresses," will aim to give a picture of the late King in which certain ugly spots in his career are not ignored in the author's desire to give credit to his remarkable executive ability.

Men whose fame rests on the success with which they have played on human gullibility forms the subject of a book by Bram Stoker to be published in the Fall by Sturgis & Walton Co. Mr. Stoker has selected swindlers, pretenders, and humbugs of international reputation, and the result is a volume replete with studies in the art of duplicity.

A Naturalist in Patagonia

The experiences of H. Hasketh-Pritchard, as a hunter and trained naturalist, in Patagonia and British North America will be published early in the Fall by Sturgis & Walton Co. Mr. Pritchard is well known among sportsmen as one of England's big-game hunters, and his book is full of adventures as well as of discoveries. The volume will contain nearly 100 illustrations, six of them in color. Most of the illustrations are from photographs by the author; the rest are from drawings by Lady Helen Graham, and C. E. Caldwell. Frederic C. Selous, the famous hunter, writes the introduction.

Prof. Charles Gray Shaw, of New York University, is correcting the proofs of a new work on ethics, "The Value and Dignity of Human Life, as Shown in the Striving and Suffering of the Individual." The Gorham Press will publish the work.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has just published in England that unconventional American book of travel, "A Vagabond Journey Round the World," by Harry A. Franck, issued here by The Century Co.

Certain Macmillan Books

A volume embodying the investigations of the Y. W. C. A., by Annie Marion MacLean, Professor at Adelphi College, and entitled "Wage-Earning Women," is issued this week by the Macmillan Co., who publish also, among other books, "Social Insurance," a programme of reform by Henry R. Seager, and "American Government and Politics," by Charles M. Beard, both of them professors at Columbia; "In Lotus-Land Japan," by Herbert G. Ponting, with eight illustrations in color and ninety-six in monochrome; "Pompeii," described by William McKenzie, painted by Albert Pisa; "The Church and the World in Idea and in History," Oxford lectures in 1909, by Walter Hobhouse; "Charity and Social Life," by C. S. Loch; "Some Elements of the Teaching of Jesus," by Claude G. Montefiore; "The Knights of Aristophanes," and the "Archarnians," translated and explained by Benjamin Vickley Rogers; and "The Renaissance," studies in art and poetry by Walter Pater, being the first of a ten-volume library edition of Pater's works—one volume to be published monthly.

PAYING FOR "THE PIPER"

As bearing on the question of poetry and plays, it may be noted that the fourth edition of Miss Josephine Preston Peabody's "The Piper" is selling very well. It was to have been produced to-day at the Stratford-on-Avon Midsummer Festival, postponed owing to King Edward's death until the last of July, and the return to this country of those who assist at the deferred performance will probably bring a new demand for the play.

A COMMUNIST'S MEMOIRS

MAXIME VUILLAUME, a leading spirit of the Commune and one of the three founders and directors of the incendiary organ Le Père Duchesne, has published a volume of memoirs, "Mes Cahiers Rouges au Temps de la Commune," which throws a deal of light on the psychology of revolutionists.

PUTNAM'S NEW BOOKS

By Felice Ferrero.

The Valley of Aosta

A Descriptive and Historical Sketch of an Alpine Valley Noteworthy in Story and in Monument.

8vo, with Colored Frontispiece and 59 Illustrations. $2.00 net.

The beautiful Italian valley that runs up into the Alps from a point not far to the North of Turin, and finds an outlet into France on the west, and into Switzerland over the St. Bernard Pass, is little known to the American tourist. Yet it is one of the most interesting parts of Italy, abounding not only in beautiful mountain scenery, but in mediaeval castles, and roads and bridges of Roman construction that carry the imagination back two thousand years or more. They are known, however, to Felice Ferrero, who has written lightly though learnedly on the subject, and has got together some capital photographs to illustrate his text.

By Charles W. Eliot.

The Future of Trade-Unionism

and Capitalism in a Democracy

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An accurate analysis of the paramount industrial question of the present, a question which is complicated as well as momentous, and regarding the solution of which there is, necessarily, a great diversity of opinion. President Eliot has stated views which will be enthusiastically indorsed by those who are in general accord with his attitude and which will challenge the attention of his opponents.

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By James Allen.

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